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REGISTER
OF
PORTO RICO
FOR 1911

PREPARED AND COMPILED UNDER DIRECTION OF

HON. M. DREW CARREL

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO



SAN JUAN, P. R.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION

1912

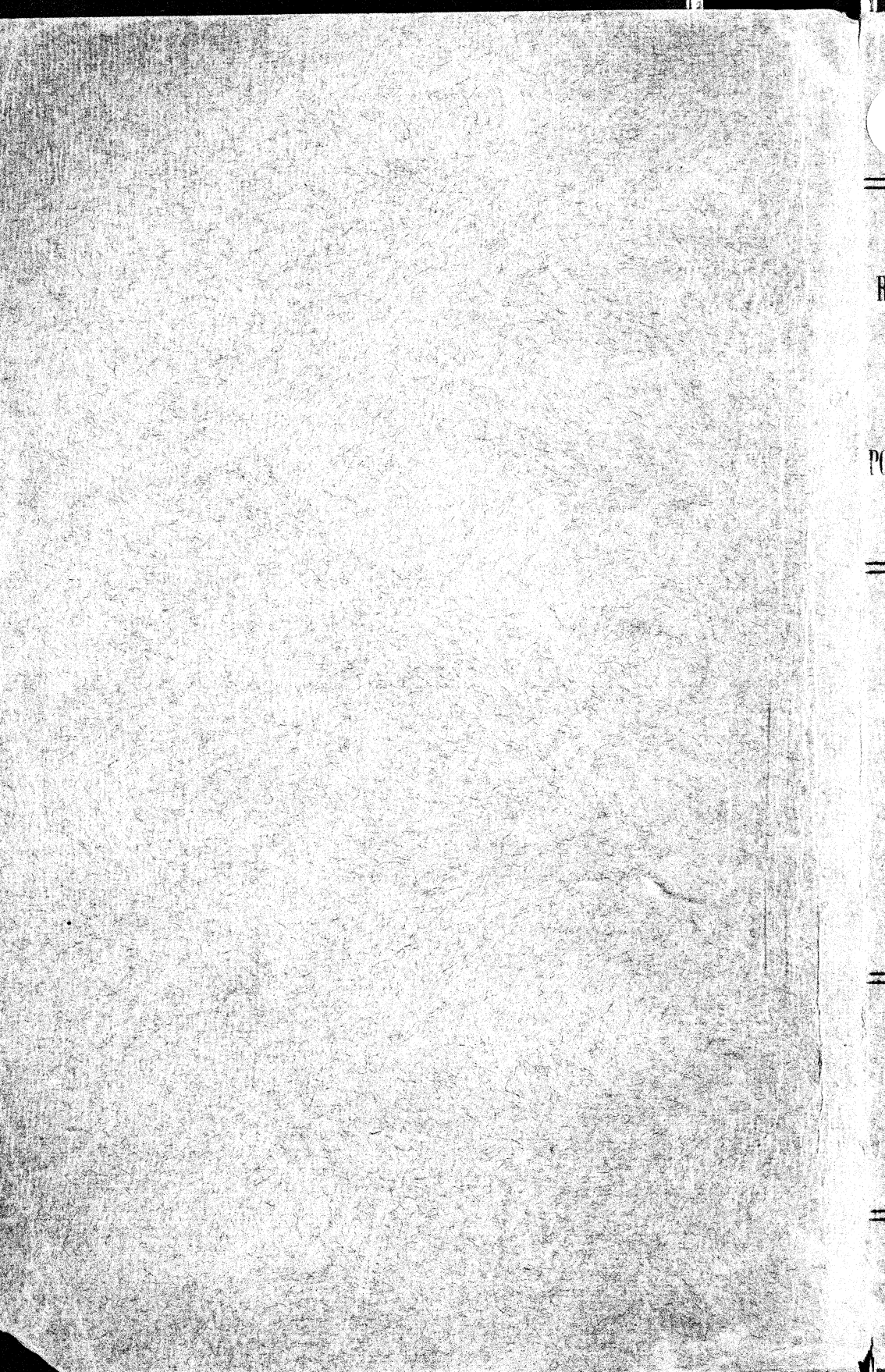
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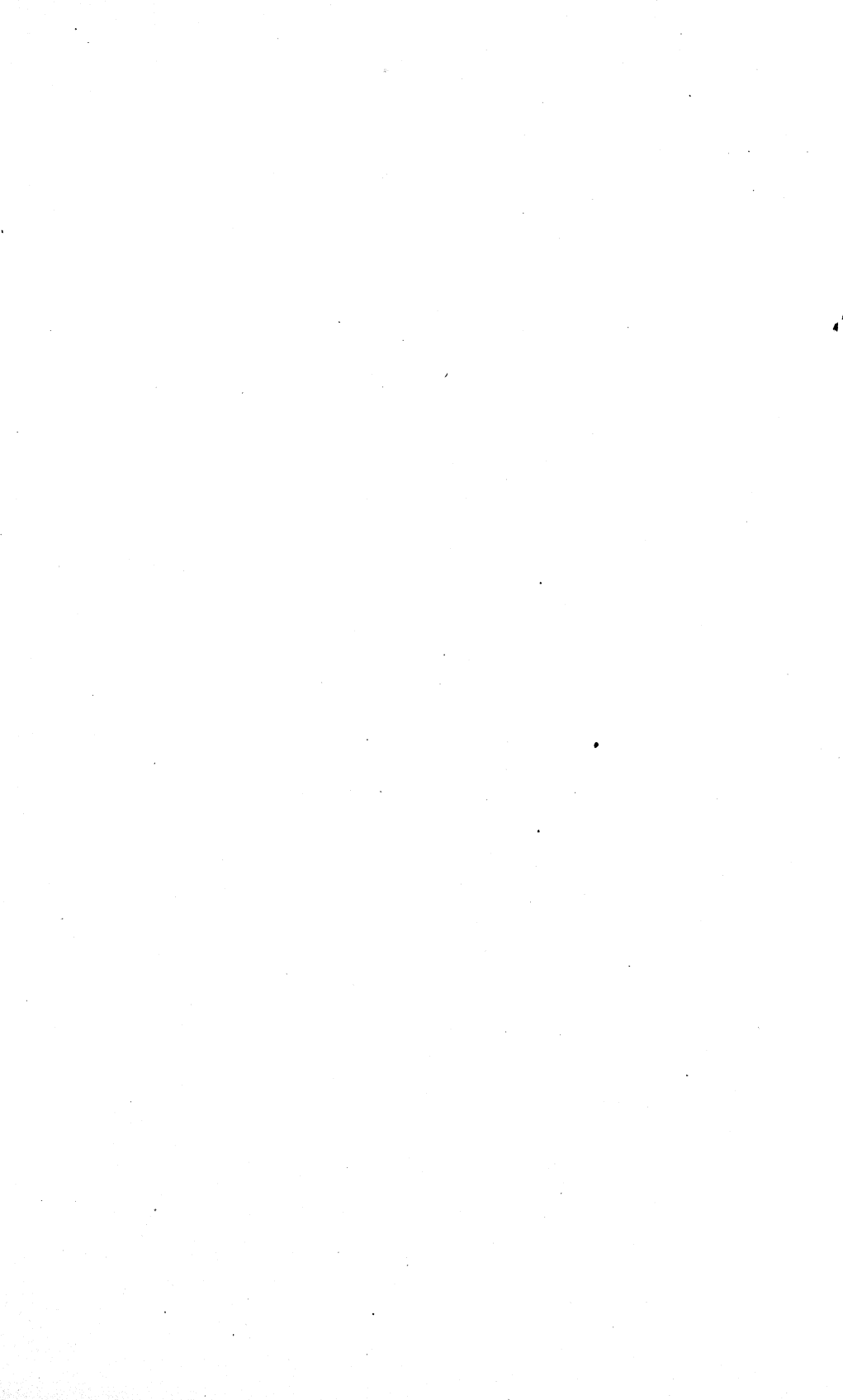
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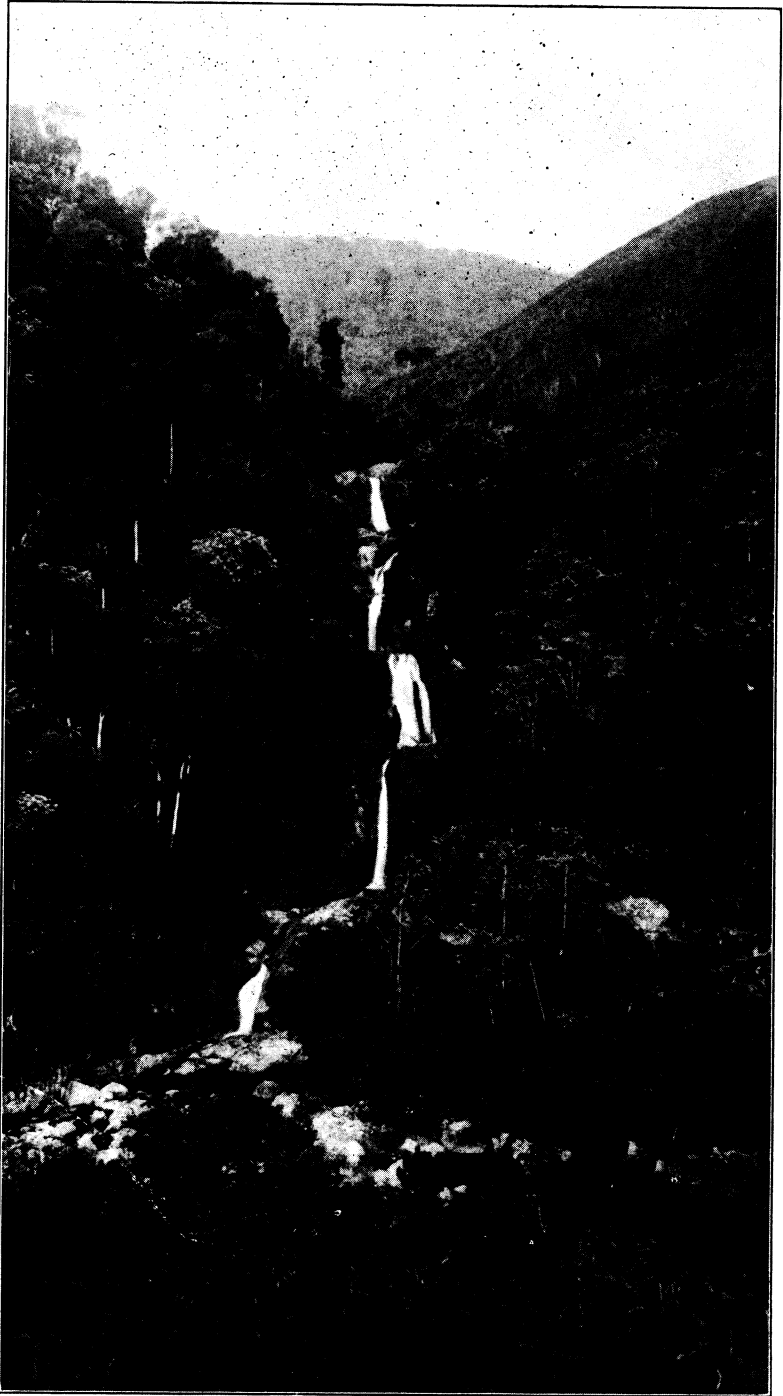
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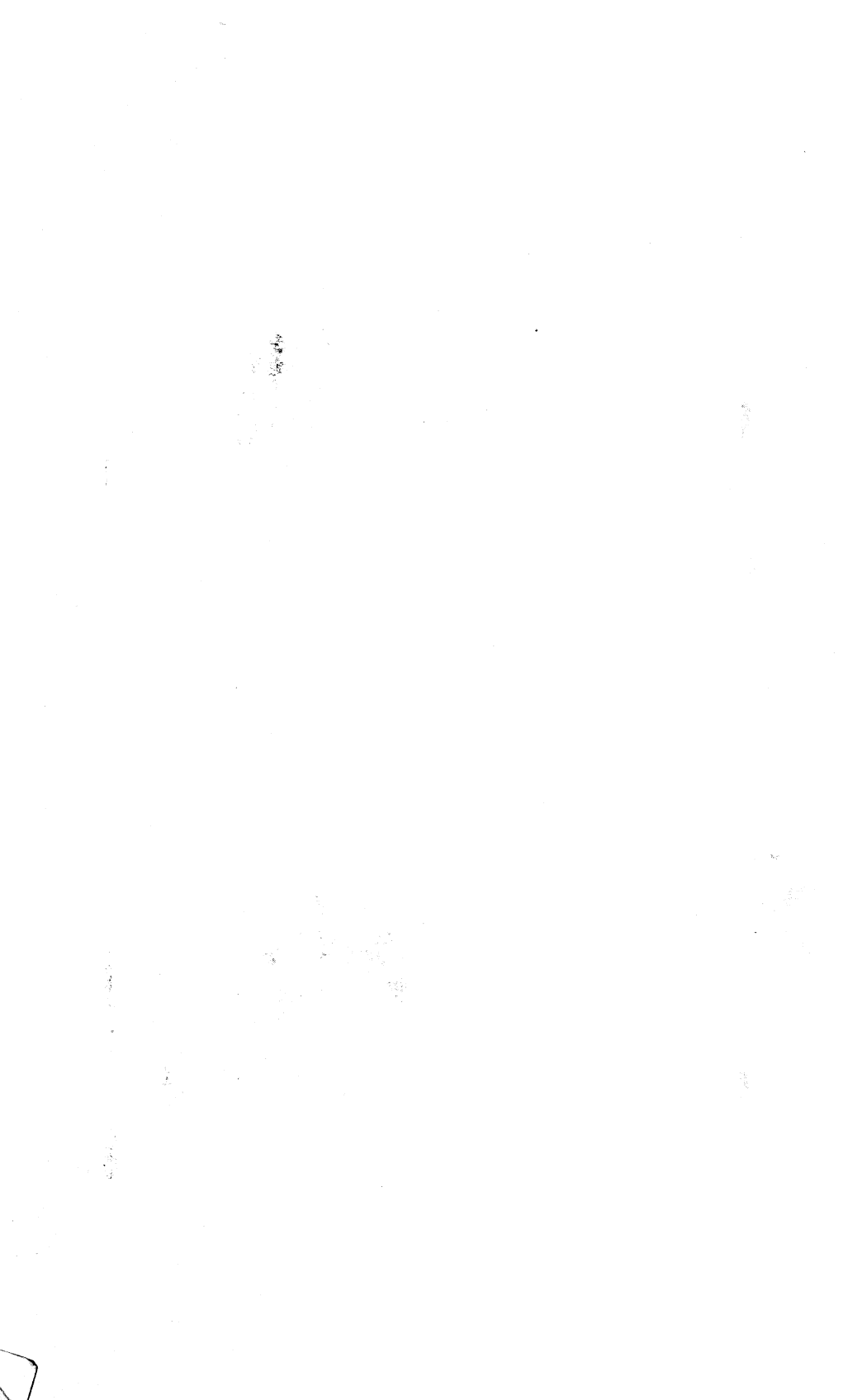


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A small part of Porto Rico's "never-ending panorama" of mountain view.



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PREFACE.

TEN years ago comparatively little was known outside of the Island, except in Spain, concerning Porto Rico. Since then the Island has attracted more attention from year to year, and much information about it has been furnished by official reports. There are, however, many things of general interest to the public that cannot properly be treated in such reports, and it has been customary for the Secretary of Porto Rico to publish such information in the form of a *Register of Porto Rico* from time to time, as changes in conditions made certain of the data presented in previous registers obsolete. In brief, the purpose of the publication is to present in concise form information of interest to the public concerning Porto Rico, its geography, climate, government, commerce, finances, etc., and to so familiarize its readers with facts in general that they will be in a position to know where further data, too detailed for the limitations of this publication, regarding any subject in which they are especially interested, may be obtained. The first Register was published in 1901, another in 1903, and the last one in 1905, and sufficient time having elapsed to make it seem advisable, a new Register was published in 1910. The supply of copies of this last edition was soon exhausted, and in order to be able to comply with numerous unfilled requests for copies, it was decided to make a reprint, with current data corrected up to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, which is herewith presented.

The information contained in this Register has been compiled from official reports and other authentic sources, and for data on special subjects credit is due officials of the respective branches of the Insular and Federal Governments; and especially for those on climate, agriculture, and irrigation to Dr. O. L. Fassig, United States Weather Bureau; Dr. D. W. May, United States Department of Agriculture; and Mr. J. W. Beardsley, engineer in charge of the Porto Rican irrigation project.

M. DREW CARREL,
Secretary of Porto Rico.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

General Description of the Island of Porto Rico—Geography and Topography.

ALTHOUGH Porto Rico is one of the numerous islands constituting the chain which forms the north and eastern boundaries of the Caribbean Sea, it presents many characteristics different from the other Antilles. It has been referred to by one writer as “one of the most lovely of all those regions of loveliness which are washed by the Caribbean Sea; even in the Archipelago it is distinguished by the luxuriance of its vegetation and the soft variety of its scenery.”

No other island, in proportion to its area, is endowed with more scenic beauty, greater fertility of soil, or more numerous and certain elements of prosperity. Its location in the Tropics, and yet within easy reach of the large cities and great markets of the Eastern States, is a natural condition that is exerting and must continue to exert a potent influence upon the industry and commerce of the Island.

Its delightful climate and perfect five-months' winter season; its unsurpassed views of mountain, valley, and sea, beautiful beyond description; the romance, quaint attractiveness and historic interest of its ancient forts, churches, cathedrals, and bridges—all made accessible by a magnificent system of roads extending around and over the Island, which has been in course of construction for half a century—offer natural attractions to the tourist, surpassed by those of no other winter resort on this side of the Atlantic.

Porto Rico is the nearest territory in which citrus and tropical fruits of all kinds can be safely produced and shipped in their natural condition to the Eastern markets of the United States, or from which those markets can be supplied during the winter months with fresh produce.

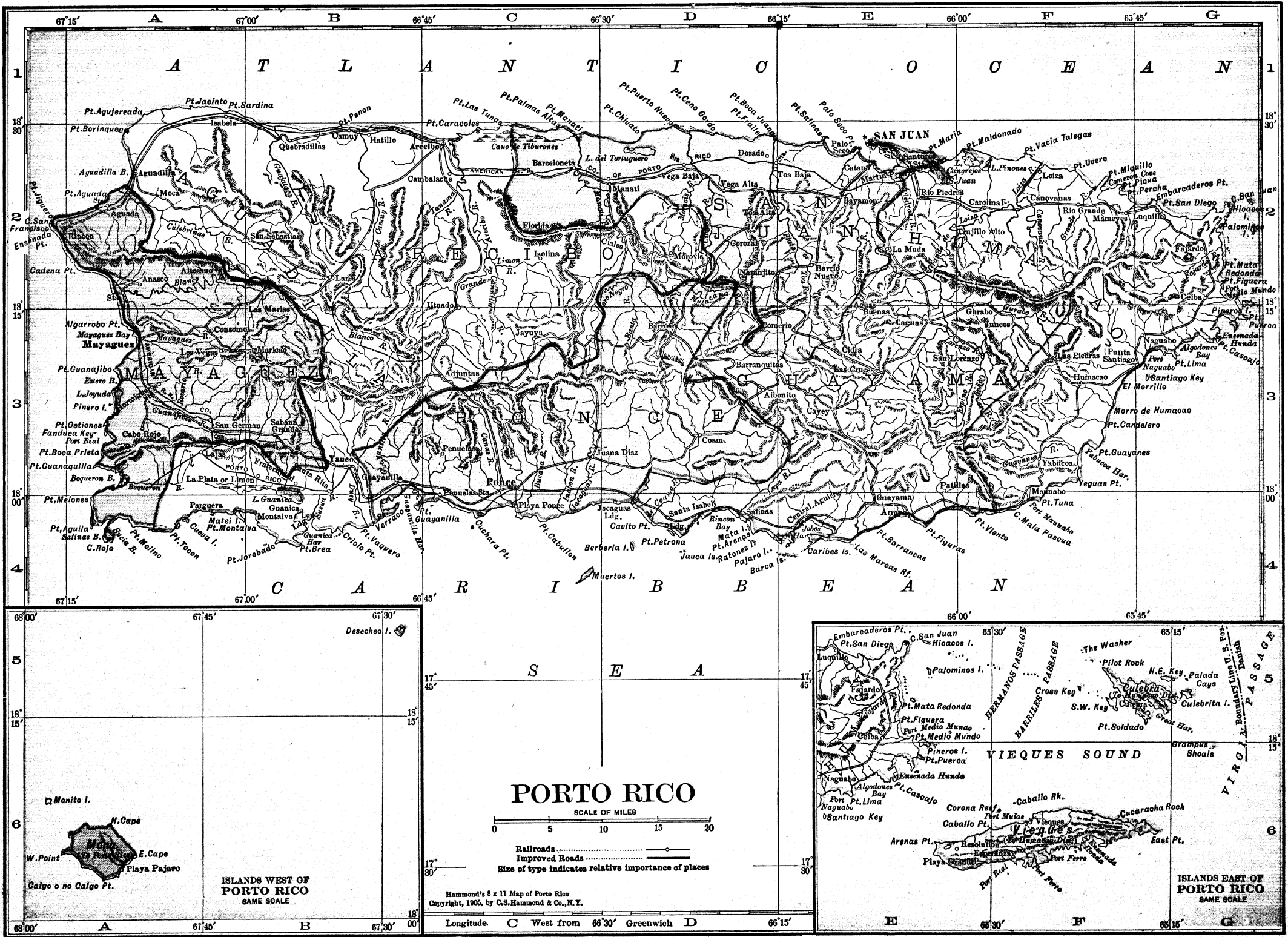
The Island is located on the direct line between the principal ports of Europe and the Panama Canal and Caribbean ports. The course of vessels plying between points on the Caribbean Sea and New York lies through the Mona Passage, within sight of the coast of Porto Rico.

According to the census of 1910, the Island, with its area of but 3,606 square miles, had over 1,120,000 inhabitants, making it the most thickly populated of any of the subdivisions of American territory, except Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey. The census enumeration shows something over 310 people to the square mile. This number includes a very large percentage of working people. Although their conditions of life are much less favorable to their personal interests and comfort than those which surround the laboring classes on the mainland, they are notably happy and good natured. With the improvement of the natural conditions with which they have been so bountifully favored, as the opportunities that exist are taken advantage of, they are capable of greatly increased industrial activity.

Realizing that advancement of their countrymen must come primarily from extended and intensified industry as a basis for education and a higher scale of living, the educated and intelligent classes among the people are devoting thought and energy to the improvement of industrial conditions. The Island, with so dense a population, to become prosperous in the true sense of the word, must be a veritable garden spot of intensified farming, and no doubt exists that this condition can and will be reached. The record of continued improvement during the past few years fully justifies the confidence in the Island's progress toward this ideal.

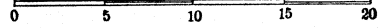
The Island of Porto Rico is fourth in size, and is the easternmost of the four larger Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica and Porto Rico), separated from the island of Haiti on the west by the Mona Passage, and from the Virgin Islands on the east by the Virgin Passage.

Geography. In general outline the Island forms an irregular parallelogram, its length east and west being a little less than 100 miles, and its breadth north and south about 35 miles. It is about 450 miles to the east and slightly to the south of the nearest point of Cuba; 75 miles east of Haiti, and 40 miles west of the island of St. Thomas, the nearest of the Virgin Group, while Culebra Island, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico, is but 18 miles from St. Thomas. Porto Rico is about 1,500 miles from the port of New York, and the same distance from Cadiz. It lies between $17^{\circ} 54'$ and $18^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and $65^{\circ} 35'$ and $67^{\circ} 15'$ W. longitude. Its area, 3,606 square miles, includes Mona Island, in Mona Passage; Caja



PORTO RICO

SCALE OF MILES



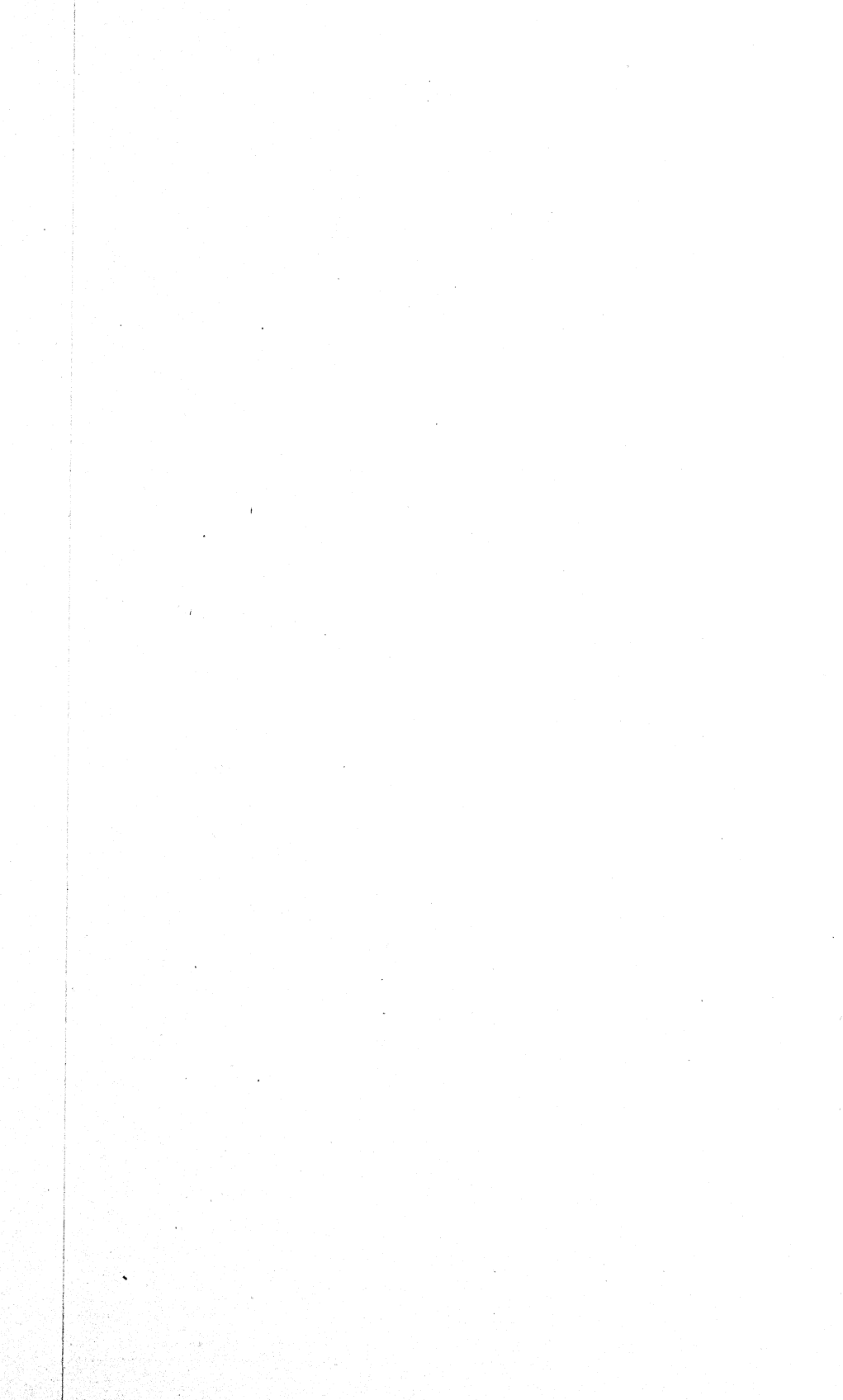
Railroads
 Improved Roads
 Size of type indicates relative importance of places

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Porto Rico
 Copyright, 1906, by C.S. Hammond & Co., N.Y.

Longitude. C West from 66°30' Greenwich D 66°15'

ISLANDS EAST OF PORTO RICO
 SAME SCALE

ISLANDS WEST OF PORTO RICO
 SAME SCALE



de Muertos, off the southern coast, a little southeast of Ponce; Vieques, or Crab Island, off the center of the east coast, and Culebra Island, north of the latter, as well as a number of smaller islands close to the northeast corner.

Its territory is made up of seven political districts, known as the districts of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Guayama, Humacao, Mayagüez, Ponce, and San Juan.

Geologically the Island of Porto Rico is of profound interest. Forming, as it does, the southeastern extremity of the chain of islands known as the Greater Antilles, the island is one of the summits of the great range of submerged mountains that rise from immense depths in the ocean and form this Archipelago as well as the group of islands farther to the east. The vast proportions of this mountain chain may be judged from the adjacent deep-sea soundings. "The Brownson Deep," one of the most profound chasms on the globe, is a little less than 100 miles off the north coast of the Island. From here this stupendous range rises from a depth of 27,000 feet to the mountain summits above sea level. One writer upon Porto Rico has made the graphic statement that the West Indian Islands are only the protruding tips of the mightiest and most precipitous mountain range in the world, and that if it could be pushed up above the surface of the water it would reach heavenward to a greater height than that of Mount Everest in the Himalayas. The ocean depths near the Archipelago are the greatest known in the Atlantic.

This extreme ruggedness in conformation continues over the Island of Porto Rico, its backbone being formed by a series of mountains of volcanic origin, with summits over 3,000 feet in height, extending from the eastern to the western extremity, which, with their foothills, restrict the coastal plains to comparatively narrow strips of land both on the north and the south. To this peculiar formation is due the exceedingly mountainous and irregular appearance of the Island as it is approached. The main divide ascends rapidly from the west coast to a height of some 3,000 feet, and continues toward the center of the Island at an average elevation of 2,500 feet, terminating in the Luquillo Range, in which is El Yunque, the highest mountain in the Island, with a summit 3,700 feet above sea level. The descents from the main divide to the coast, both on the north and the south, are abrupt, and this, with the heavy rainfall, results in numerous torrential mountain streams which afford

an abundance of waterpower. The main divide between the watershed of the north and the south coast is formed by a series of irregular but connected mountain ranges, extending from the *Cabezas de San Juan*, at the extreme northeastern point, to the extreme west. The eastern end of this divide, formed by the *Sierra de Luquillo*, is connected by a lower divide with the *Sierra de Cayey*, which terminates at the southeastern extremity of the Island. The *Sierra de Cayey*, which closely approaches the southern and western coasts, extends westward at a comparatively uniform elevation of 2,200 feet, with summits reaching a height of over 3,000 feet, to the Aibonito Pass, near the center of the Island.

The main range then rises abruptly west of Aibonito, forming a broader *sierra* known as the *Cordillera Central*. This portion of the divide is uniform in height, being marked by no abrupt altitudes, the highest summit reaching but little more than 3,000 feet above sea level. It is crossed by passes at altitudes of from 2,500 to 2,800 feet, the principal pass being north of Ponce, leading to Adjuntas, at an elevation of 2,320 feet, at the headwaters of the Portugues and Arecibo Rivers. From this point to the westward the divide presents an abrupt rise to *El Guilarte Mountain*, with a height of 3,600 feet, and the second highest elevation in the Island. From here to the west the character of the main range changes abruptly into a number of irregular spurs, which branch off to the northwest toward Lares and Las Marias, westward to Hormigueros and to the southwest toward San Germán. The principal ranges described above are of the same geological time and origin. They are of mixed volcanic and sedimentary origin, consisting chiefly of Hornblend, Gneiss and Tuff, embedded in which, at altitudes generally below 2,000 feet, are masses of compact, blue limestone of the Cretaceous period. Within five or six miles to the north of the main summits the river bottoms are found at altitudes of some 1,000 feet, being fed from the ridges above at elevations of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. On the other hand, within five miles of the coast, the river beds are elevated some 50 to 100 feet above sea level, while the summits of the dividing ridges reach altitudes of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. These ridges often continue to the shore line, are high and narrow, and are separated from one another by deep valleys. As is usually the case where an extensive limestone formation is found there is much underground drainage, the rivers often disappearing in chasms

to reappear again at some distance, thus forming many subterranean channels. The Island is therefore honeycombed with caves which, having served for ages as the habitations of enormous numbers of bats, contain extensive deposits of guano.

In the highlands the influences of the water have turned the volcanic rock into a tough and sticky red clay, often to the depth of a hundred feet. This clay being practically impervious to water, has retarded its corrosive influence, and so retained the fertility of the soil in the mountain regions as to make them exceptionally suitable for the production of coffee and tobacco.

The coastal plains formed by the heavy deposits of alluvium brought down from the highlands by the streams, on the other hand, are likewise of great fertility and especially adapted for the raising of sugar-cane.

CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE.*

General Characteristics—Temperature—Afternoon and Morning Temperatures—Rain-fall—Humidity—Sunshine and Cloudiness—Trade Winds—Tropical Storms.*

FOR more than two thousand years geographers have recognized three climatic divisions or zones, the Torrid, the Temperate and the Frigid; or, as they are now commonly called, the Tropical, the Temperate, and the Polar zones of the earth. These terms are convenient, and as appropriate as any single terms which can be found, but they describe only the most general characteristics of their respective zones. The early geographers taught that the Torrid and the Frigid zones were not habitable; one because of too great heat, the other because of unbearable cold, and that the Temperate, or middle zone alone, was fit for human habitation. The navigators of the sixteenth century were able to ridicule these teachings, and more enlightened ideas soon began to prevail. What is known as the Temperate Zone embraces practically all varieties of climate, from the coldest to the hottest, and from the driest to the wettest. It includes at its northern limit the cold pole of the earth, in Northern Siberia, where the average temperature of midwinter is 50 degrees below zero; it also includes near its southern limit portions of the great Desert of Sahara, with an average July temperature of about 95 degrees. In spite of these great extremes of temperature, those portions of the zone which are occupied by the great mass of civilized peoples may be said to have on the whole temperate climatic conditions.

The term Torrid, as applied to the climate of the central zone of the earth, between the parallels of the Tropics of Cancer and of Capricorn, is almost as misleading as the use of the word Temperate to describe the climatic conditions of the middle latitudes. In area the Torrid, or Tropical, Zone embraces nearly 50 per cent of the entire area of the earth's surface, and includes a great variety of climates. The temperature contrasts are not so great as those of the Temperate Zone, but they may be considerable over limited areas at great elevations, com-

*Based upon observations of the United States Weather Bureau.

bined with a dry atmosphere. On the whole, however, the zone is warm and moist, and relief from oppressive conditions must be sought in elevation and in regions of more than the average wind movement, such as the trade-wind belts, or within the influence of the local land and sea breezes which prevail along the coasts.

Our ideas concerning the healthfulness of extreme climates have undergone a radical change in recent years. Actual temperature and moisture conditions are not so much the determining factor as strict enforcement of sanitary regulations. Climates which were not many years ago considered highly injurious and unfit for the permanent residence of the white man have been shown to be not only safe, but perfectly healthful. The marvelous improvement in the healthfulness of the Panama Canal Zone, brought about by the intelligent efforts of the American engineers, in a region where thousands of working men perished annually under less efficient care, is a striking illustration of the minor part played by actual climatic conditions.

The most characteristic feature of **General Characteristics.** Tropical climates is the regular recurrence of similar phenomena from day to day throughout the year. The strong contrasts in temperature, which mark the seasons of the north, with the accompanying variations in the abundance and character of plant life, are conspicuous by their absence in the Tropics. The periodic recurrences in plant and animal life are determined more by rain or the absence of rain than by marked changes in temperature. The contrast between day and night conditions are more marked than the seasonal contrasts. The irregular changes in the weather, such as storms, cold waves, hot waves, etc., which largely control weather conditions in the United States, are so infrequent in the lower latitudes as to cut but a small figure in making up the average of weather conditions. Next to uniformity in the Tropics we have the factor of abundance; abundant heat, rather than excessive heat; abundant moisture, both in the form of a high humidity and of rainfall; and abundant and perennial plant and animal life.

When we come to consider the place which Porto Rico occupies in this favored zone of plenty, we find to her credit an attractive combination of many desirable physical and climatic features, especially for the planter and for the tourist. The Island is primarily an agricultural country. Each succeeding

year witnesses an increasing acreage in sugar, tobacco, coffee, citrous fruits and pineapples. The great natural beauty of the Island, its splendid system of macadamized roads, and the ideal winter climate, will some day attract the ever-increasing throng of winter tourists. With over a million inhabitants, and with a density of population equal to that of Massachusetts, the healthfulness of the Island, based on the mortality statistics, ranks with that of Boston, New York, and Baltimore. The geographical position of the Island within the trade-wind belt, combined with its high elevation above the sea level, mark it as one of the most favored regions within the Tropics.

While the physical features of the Island seem never to have been accurately charted, the more conspicuous outlines of topography and hydrography are fairly well known. Seen from a distance, the Island gives the impression of a confused mass of short mountain ranges, having in the main an east-west trend. Closer examination reveals a well-defined ridge, the Cordilleras, extending across the full length of the Island, parallel to, and from 10 to 12 miles from, the south coast, its eastern end following for a short distance the northeast trend of the coast line. In the northeast portion of the Island there is a smaller group of mountains, the Luquillo Range, also with an east-west trend, and with peaks slightly higher than those of the main range. These two mountain ranges form the principal watershed which separates the system of short streams, which flow southward into the Caribbean Sea, from the system of comparatively longer and more numerous streams flowing in a general direction northward into the Atlantic Ocean. The longest of the streams, Río de la Plata, does not exceed 45 miles. Numerous spurs diverge from the main range, mostly from the north side, forming a complex system of narrow ridges, and of deep valleys, through which hundreds of small streams carry the waters of an abundant rainfall rapidly to the sea. The south slope of the main divide is decidedly more precipitous than the north side. From Guayama Pass southward to the coastal plain the descent is about 100 feet per kilometer; northward the rate is about 50 feet per kilometer. The main divide has an average elevation of about 2,500 feet, with peaks rising to a maximum of about 4,000 feet, while the elevations of the main spurs will vary from 1,500 feet to 2,000 feet. The lowlands are found only in a narrow belt bordering the coast, the broadest stretches not exceeding 4 or 5 miles in width.

The average elevation of the Island as a whole above sea level is perhaps 800 feet. Of the 50 climatological stations established by the United States Weather Bureau, 20 are on the coastal plain, with an average elevation above the sea of less than 100 feet; the inland stations, numbering about 30, have an average elevation of 1,000 feet, with a maximum of 2,600 feet.

Porto Rico, in common with all islands within **Temperature.** the areas swept by the northeast and southeast trade winds, has a warm, but equable and comfortable climate. The small extent of the Island, with its moderate elevations above sea level, insures a uniformity of temperature characteristic of marine climates in all latitudes. The series of carefully made daily observations of the United States Weather Bureau in 50 selected localities upon the Island cover a period of more than ten years, a period sufficiently long, in the Tropics, to include all the variations in temperature likely to be experienced in any portion of the Island. In considering temperature records it is well to bear in mind that observations, in order that they may be comparable, are always made in the shade, uninfluenced by the direct rays of the sun. This is a matter of special importance in comparing observations made within the Tropics, where solar radiation is so intense, and the difference between shade and sunshine so much more noticeable than in the middle latitudes.

The simplest expression for the temperature of a given region is the average temperature for a series of years, usually derived from daily observations of the highest and lowest readings of a good thermometer. Such a record covering a period of more than ten years at over 40 selected stations shows a mean annual temperature for the Island, combining the records at all stations, of 76 degrees; during the coolest month of the winter season the average is 73 degrees, and during the warmest month of summer it is 79 degrees. The variation of the mean annual temperature has very restricted limits, having varied only about 1 degree above and below 76 degrees in the past ten years. The average temperature during the month of February, which shows the greatest variation, has fluctuated only between the limits of 76 degrees and 72 degrees.

The above values represent average conditions for the Island as a whole, coast stations and mountain stations combined. The figures will vary somewhat with elevation and other topographic conditions. For the towns situated upon the narrow

coastal plain encircling the Island the average annual temperature is 78 degrees, the average for January 75 degrees, and for August 81 degrees; at inland stations the average annual falls to a minimum of 72 degrees, with 69 degrees during January and 75 degrees during August. The lowest temperatures are naturally those experienced along and near the summit of the main divide, at elevations varying from 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet; here the mean annual temperature falls below 72 degrees. At Aibonito the mean temperature for the year is 72 degrees, with a January mean of 67 degrees and a mean for August of 76 degrees. The highest mean temperature for August in five years was 77 degrees, and the lowest January mean was 66 degrees. (See Chart I.)

The Island of Porto Rico has a mean temperature below that of places in the Tropics having the same latitude, as shown by the following figures:

Normal temperatures for the parallel of 18 degrees north latitude and of Porto Rico.

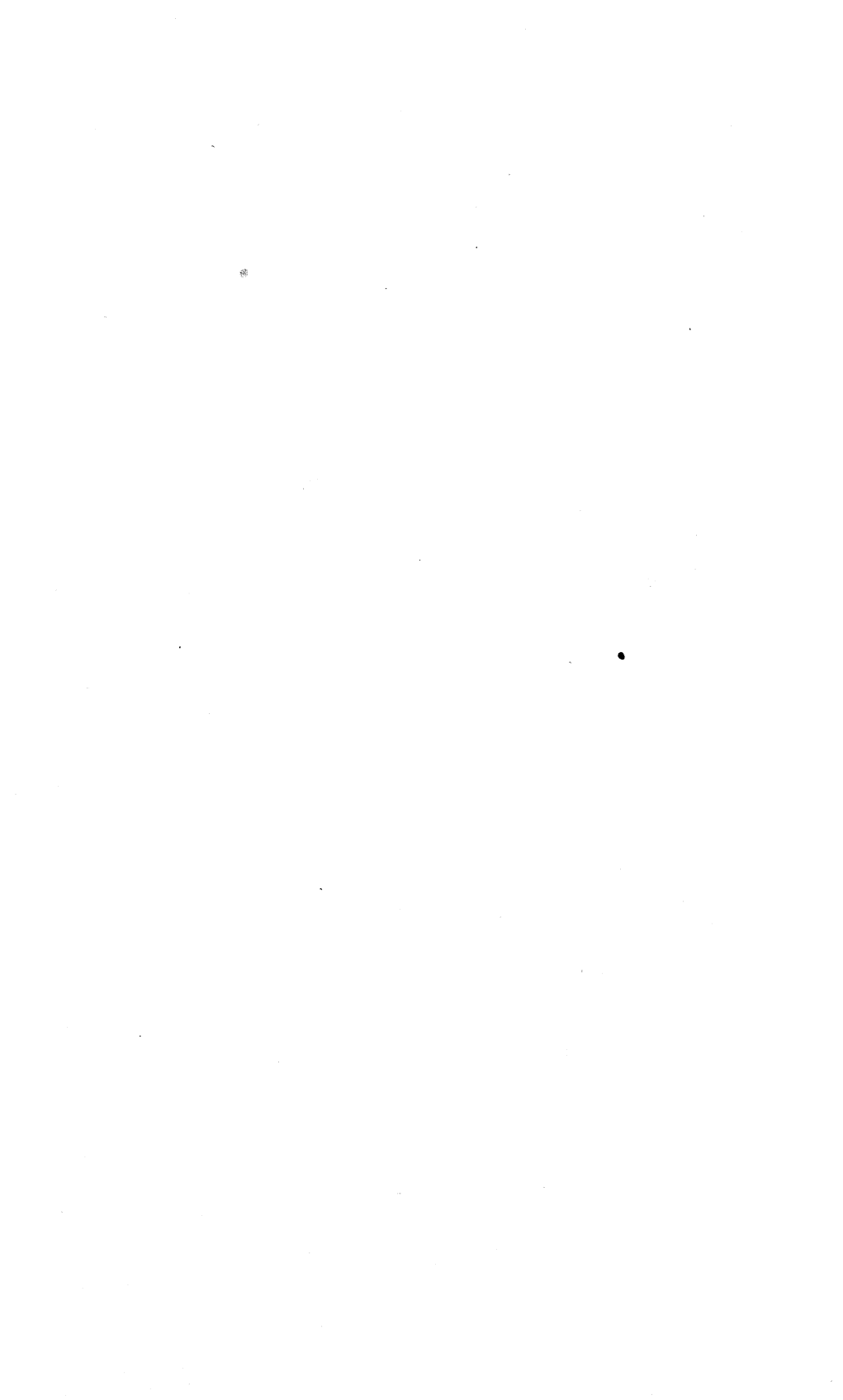
Period.	18 Degrees north latitude.	Porto Rico.	Difference.
	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>
January.....	73.4	73.2	0.2
July.....	82.4	78.8	3.6
year.....	78.8	76.4	2.4

The values quoted in the preceding paragraphs may be compared, in the following table, with average values for the same seasons at selected points in the West Indies and at more remote points in the United States and elsewhere:

Table I.—Comparative Statement of Temperatures.

Locality.	Mean annual temp.	Mean warmest month.	Mean coolest month.	Average daily range.	Highest re- corded.	Lowest re- corded.
	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>
Manila, P. I.....	82	84	77	12	100	60
Colon, Panama.....	80	80	79	8	*95	*64
Barbadoes.....	79	81	77	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Jamaica.....	78	81	75	17	97	57
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	78	81	75	11	94	63
Key West, Fla.....	77	85	70	10	100	41
Havana, Cuba.....	77	82	71	11	100	53
Nassau, Bahamas.....	77	83	71	12	98	53
Porto Rico (entire Island)....	76	79	73	19	103	40
Honolulu, H. I.....	74	78	70	10	88	52
Aibonito, Porto Rico.....	72	76	67	24	91	40
Bermuda.....	69	79	62	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	69	83	54	15	102	7
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	72	54	20	99	32

*Average values.



The smallest variations in the mean temperature noted in the tropical localities of the above table are characteristic of the islands within the trade-wind belts. They are due to the slight differences in the elevation of the sun from season to season, to the small geographical extent of the land areas, and to the constant wind movement throughout the day and night. In the Tropics the difference between the afternoon temperatures and the night temperatures is decidedly greater than the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures, while in the higher latitudes the annual range in temperature in nearly all cases is larger than the diurnal range. Relief from the heat of the day in the Tropics may almost always be found in the comparatively low night temperatures. During the middle of the day the sun's rays are tempered by the increasing force of the wind and by the decreasing relative humidity, which always accompanies a rising temperature.

San Juan has a more equable temperature than any other portion of the Island, due to the fact that the city is almost surrounded by water, the ocean to the north and the harbor to the south. But few of the cities and towns of Porto Rico were built upon the immediate coast. The coastal plain towns have their playas, or beaches, but the towns themselves were located two or more miles inland, beyond the reach of chance shots from passing vessels of the early days of the Island. Hence the temperature records of the coast towns show a diurnal range much greater than that of San Juan. The inland stations show a much larger difference between the early morning and the afternoon temperatures.

To those accustomed to the strong climatic contrasts of the northern latitudes, the differences between winter and summer temperatures in the Tropics seem small and insignificant; they are, however, large enough to make a decided difference in personal comfort, especially at inland stations.

January is, on the whole, the coolest month of the year, although there is but a fraction of a degree difference between the mean values of January and February. From March there is a steady rise in the mean temperature, until a maximum is reached in August, generally, although frequently in July or in September. The differences between the mean temperatures of July, August, September, and October are very slight, and probably are due to differences in the rate of wind movement, or variations in the amount of cloudiness. During the winter

months the mean daily temperature is 75 degrees to 76 degrees along the coast, decreasing to 74 degrees over most of the coastal plain. At stations farther inland the winter temperature ranges between 72 degrees and 68 degrees, depending upon the elevation above sea level. During the summer and early fall the mean temperature along the coast is 80 degrees to 81 degrees, although it frequently rises to 82 degrees or 83 degrees along the southeast coast. At the more elevated stations the mean summer temperatures vary from 76 degrees to 74 degrees. There is a fairly constant difference of 6 degrees to 8 degrees between the coast temperatures and those of the higher inland stations throughout the year.

While the mean daily temperature does not vary greatly from month to month, the difference between the afternoon and early morning temperatures, or the daily range, as it is called, is comparatively large, larger as a rule than in more northern regions. At stations on the immediate coast, like San Juan, or on the smaller islands of Culebra and Vieques, the diurnal range is controlled by the uniform temperature conditions of the surrounding ocean, and is quite small, 10 degrees or 11 degrees. At inland stations the mean daily range varies from 20 degrees to 25 degrees. At stations along or near the coast the afternoon temperature rises to an average of 84 degrees in the winter months, and to 89 degrees in the summer months, while the early morning temperatures fall to 73 degrees in the summer and to 66 degrees in the winter seasons. At stations farther inland, in the hills and mountains, the average daily maximum is about 87 degrees in the summer months and 81 degrees in the winter months, while the average daily minimum is 68 degrees in summer and 61 degrees in winter. (See Table II.—Average daily and monthly fluctuations in temperature.)

Table II.—Average Daily and Monthly Fluctuations in Temperature.
(In degrees Fahrenheit.)

Stations.	Elevation. Feet.	Daily fluctuations.					Monthly fluctuations.				
		January.		July.		Year.	January.		July.		Year.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Daily range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly range.
COAST STATIONS.											
San Juan.....	82	80	70	86	75	11	84	57	88	71	19
Fajardo.....	60	85	68	88	75	14	87	63	91	71	24
Ponce.....	50	85	64	90	72	19	87	60	93	67	26
Mayagüez.....	50	86	62	90	68	23	89	58	93	65	29
INLAND STATIONS.											
Aibonito.....	2,000	76	58	84	68	19	81	57	86	64	30
Barros.....	2,000	77	58	86	67	19	82	51	90	62	31
Cayey.....	1,400	81	59	88	68	22	85	51	93	63	33
Lares.....	1,400	83	58	90	64	25	86	53	92	60	32
Coamo.....	250	86	62	91	70	23	90	57	94	66	31

The temperatures quoted in the preceding paragraphs are average values, and express the normal march of temperature from day to day and from month to month during a period of about ten years. While average values vary greatly from the actual temperatures experienced in northern and middle latitudes, especially at stations far removed from the coast, this is not generally true of tropical temperatures, particularly on the smaller islands, like Porto Rico, in the trade-wind belts; here large departures from the normal values are exceptional, and the figures representing average values do not differ widely from those expressing actual temperatures experienced from day to day. To one accustomed to variations of 15 degrees to 20 degrees and more in the average temperature from day to day, differences of a degree or less for many successive days seem remarkable.

The extremes of temperature recorded at selected stations in Porto Rico during the past ten years are noted on Chart II. More detailed data on temperature conditions may be found in the recently published tabular statements in the monthly climatological reports of the Porto Rico Section of the United States Weather Bureau. The highest temperatures recorded during the past ten years in Porto Rico do not differ greatly in different portions of the Island. At the more elevated inland stations the range is between 90 degrees and 95 degrees, while along the coast and in the valleys they range from 95 degrees to 100 de-

grees. Only on three occasions in the past ten years has a temperature exceeding 100 degrees been recorded at any of the forty-odd stations on the Island: In August, 1906, a maximum of 103 degrees was reported from San Lorenzo, in the east-central portion of the Island, and again in September of the same year a temperature of 101 degrees; in September, 1908, the observer at Arecibo, on the northwest coast, reported a temperature of 101 degrees. (See Chart II.)

There is a greater variation in the early morning temperatures. At the stations near the coast and at most of the interior stations the lowest recorded temperatures range between 50 degrees and 55 degrees; at stations on the immediate coast, which are more under the influence of the uniform ocean temperatures, the minimum rarely falls below 60 degrees; at higher stations in the mountains the minimum frequently falls to 45 degrees, and has been as low as 40 degrees at Aibonito, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, and probably lower at greater elevations along the summit of the main divide.

The average annual rainfall for the entire Island is 76.34 inches. This value is based upon the records of 50 stations, covering a period of thirteen years. The annual amounts vary greatly from year to year, and in geographical distribution. In 1901 the average amount for the Island as a whole was 93.72 inches, and in 1907 but 64.18 inches. The variations in geographical distribution are even greater. In the Luquillo Mountains, where rainfall is heaviest, the average annual amount exceeds 135 inches, with a maximum in 1901 of 169 inches. Along portions of the south coast the average annual amount is less than 40 inches, with a minimum, at Aguirre in 1907, of 21 inches. At stations along and near the south coast the average annual rainfall is about 45 inches; along the north coast the average is about 65 inches. Along the west coast the rainfall is greater, the annual fall being 75 inches, while along the east coast and at inland stations the average increases to 85 inches. These variations in the annual rainfall are due to differences of elevation and to the trend of the mountain ranges with reference to the prevailing winds.

There are three well-defined areas of heavy rainfall, in each of which the annual amount exceeds 100 inches: (1) The Luquillo Range, a heavily wooded and comparatively inaccessible region in the northeast portion of the Island; (2) the peaks

about Adjuntas, near the south-central part of the Island; (3) the mountains radiating from the western extremity of the main divide, in the vicinity of Las Marías and Maricao. (See Chart III.)

The most striking feature of the rainfall distribution is the contrast between the heavy and perennial rains north of the main divide and the light and irregular rains of the south-side coastal plain. Over the north side, comprising over two-thirds of the entire Island, an abundant rainfall may be counted upon in all seasons of the year, and protracted droughts are of rare occurrence; along the south coast the rainfall is not only comparatively light, but unevenly distributed throughout the year, and periods of several months with little or no rain are frequent.

The irrigation project now under construction along the south coast will in great measure overcome the disadvantages of an insufficient and irregular rainfall. In the mountains, but a few miles distant, there is an abundant water supply, available at all seasons of the year, which can be carried to the coastal plain at comparatively small cost. The main divide is to be tunneled at two points, and the headwaters of the La Plata and Toro Negro rivers will be carried across the divide to the cane fields on the south side.

There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons on the Island. The winter rains are comparatively light, with a minimum in February at practically all stations. From February there is a steady increase in the average monthly amounts through May. From May to November the differences in the average monthly amounts for the entire Island are small. The maximum generally falls in September along the east coast, in October along the south coast, in November along the north coast, while in the mountains of the interior the time of maximum occurs in one of the summer months or as early as May. The seasonal distribution of rainfall shows a steady increase, for the Island as a whole, from 11 inches in winter to 26 inches in autumn, with 16 inches for the spring months and 23 inches for the summer months, making up the total of 77 inches, in round numbers, for the average annual rainfall of the Island.

The rains of Porto Rico, while frequently very heavy, are usually of short duration. The average duration of a shower is probably not more than 10 or 12 minutes, although on many

occasions a series of intermittent showers will extend over a period of an hour or two. During the passage of a tropical hurricane, or when one of the more extensive North Atlantic storms passes eastward along a more southern route than usual, the period of continuous rainfall may be extended to several hours and even throughout the day, or there may be several successive days of unsettled weather with frequent showers. But such storms are of comparatively rare occurrence. During the past forty years the centers of only three hurricanes have passed over the Island of Porto Rico, although they frequently pass near enough to cause heavy rains over some portion of the Island.

The average amount of rainfall upon days with rain is about half an inch; the rains of the winter months average somewhat less, from three to four-tenths of an inch, and those of the summer and fall months somewhat more, from five to six-tenths of an inch. Neglecting days with a rainfall of less than 0.01 inch, the average twenty-four-hour rainfall varies from 0.26 inch at Caguas to 0.74 inch at Utuado; for San Juan the average is 0.30 inch. These average values are, however, greatly exceeded in individual cases. The heaviest rains recorded during a twenty-four-hour period since the establishment of the Climatological Service of the United States Weather Bureau in 1899 occurred during the passage of the hurricane of August 8, 1899, during the rainy periods of May and November, 1909, and during the local storm of September 6, 1910. The town of Adjuntas was in the center of the path of the hurricane of August, 1899; the local observer reported a rainfall of 23 inches in twenty-four hours, the heaviest twenty-four-hour rainfall on record in Porto Rico. There are numerous records showing a more excessive rate of fall, but for shorter periods. During the storm of September 6-7, 1910, Naguabo reported a fall of 19 inches within a period of twelve hours. There are numerous instances of a fall of 10 inches in twelve hours, while amounts of 4 to 5 inches in twenty-four hours are of very frequent occurrence.

The variations in the recorded amounts of rainfall from year to year, and the means and extremes during the year, for the entire Island, are shown in Table IV. While heavy rains occur

with comparative frequency, they form but a small percentage of the total number of rains during the course of the year. A tabulation of the rainfall records at 44 stations during a period of ten years shows the following relative frequency of stated amounts:

33 per cent of all rains measure 0.10 inch or less.
50 per cent of all rains measure 0.20 inch or less.
75 per cent of all rains measure 0.50 inch or less.
90 per cent of all rains measure 1.00 inch or less.

Thus there remain but 10 per cent to include all amounts greater than 1 inch. These percentages apply roughly to stations in all parts of the Island, after making an exception of amounts less than a tenth of an inch, for which the percentages vary greatly.

Rain occurs in some quantity over some portion of the Island practically every day in the year; it is probable that the month of February is the only month of the year having occasional periods of three or four days without some rain somewhere within the Island. For the Island as a whole, rain occurs on the average of 167 days in every year. At Guánica, on the south coast, the average annual frequency is but 65, while the number occasionally rises to 300 in the Luquillo Mountains. The minimum frequency in any one year was 28, at Guánica in 1907, while the maximum has been as high as 341, at La Perla, in the Luquillo Range, in 1900. The days with rainfall to the extent of 0.01 inch or more are distributed through the year with considerable uniformity, considering the Island in its entirety. The average monthly frequency varies between the narrow limits of 10 to 14 in the winter months, and 15 to 17 during the period from May to November. Along the southern coast the average annual number varies from 75 to 100; along the western and northern coast, and generally in the interior, the average number of days with rain is about 175, and along the eastern coast the number exceeds 200. On the eastern slope of the Luquillo Mountains rain occurs on an average of over 260 days per year, with a maximum of 341 in 1900. The variability in the frequency of days with rain is shown for a few selected stations in the following Table III:

Table III.—Rainfall at Selected Stations.

(In inches.)

Stations.	Elevation.	Annual rainfall.			Average monthly.		Annual number of days with rain of 0.01 inch or more.		
	Feet.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Wettest.	Driest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
COAST STATIONS.									
San Juan.....	82	64.26	78.96	52.03	7.57	2.10	211	226	196
Ponce.....	50	39.63	58.73	30.12	7.46	0.69	84	95	77
Mayagüez.....	80	80.01	100.91	46.32	9.87	1.68	176	218	147
Fajardo.....	15	68.51	87.00	55.58	9.61	2.24	187	236	134
INLAND STATIONS.									
Albonito.....	2,000	67.86	89.67	39.51	7.69	3.33	147	180	133
Barros.....	2,000	76.72	117.81	61.54	8.89	3.32	157	201	93
Cayey.....	1,300	66.61	98.66	35.89	8.35	2.61	170	198	133
Coamo.....	250	52.43	97.56	21.42	6.81	1.48	86	128	33
Lares.....	1,400	93.36	102.55	83.37	10.50	2.94	149	160	119

The feeling of lassitude, which is common to warm, moist climates, is to a great extent dissipated in Porto Rico by the persistent flow of the trade winds throughout the day and night, supplemented by the daily play of the land and sea breezes. While the large amount of moisture in the atmosphere becomes oppressive during periods when the winds fail, it is extremely favorable to the growth and development of vegetation throughout the year. On the dry south side of the Island the heavy dews of the night and early morning offer some compensation for the lack of rain. The high percentage of humidity also prevents the large and rapid fall of temperature during the night, so characteristic of drier climates. There are no official humidity records available for the inland stations of the Island, but the observations at San Juan are typical for the entire coast. The variations in the average humidity from month to month are not large. The average for the entire year is 78 per cent; during the driest month, March, it is 75 per cent, and during the most humid months of October and November it is 81 per cent. At interior stations, and on the south side, the atmosphere is drier. The relative humidity, of course, varies greatly during the course of the day, falling as the temperature rises with the advance of the day, and rising with the diminishing temperature of the night.

The diurnal fluctuations are usually between 87 per cent in the early morning hours and 67 per cent in the middle of the day. The average during the day is about 70 per cent, and during the night 85 per cent.

While days with rain are frequent, and the rains are frequently heavy, there is an abundance of sunshine throughout the year in all portions of the Island. An inspection of the record of the comparative frequency of clear, partly cloudy, and cloudy days will show a remarkable preponderance of clear and partly cloudy days over cloudy days. The record for San Juan, where hourly observations have been carefully maintained from sunrise to sunset for five years, shows on the average 139 clear days, 158 partly cloudy days, and 68 cloudy days per year. The variations at selected stations on the Island are shown in the following tabular statement:

Record of Clear, Partly Cloudy, and Cloudy Days.

STATIONS.	Clear.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy.
COAST STATIONS.			
San Juan.....	139	158	68
Ponce.....	125	168	72
Mayagüez.....	95	189	81
Humacao.....	170	42	153
INLAND STATIONS.			
Barros.....	220	108	37
Cayey.....	224	82	59
Coamo.....	216	53	96
Corozal.....	186	109	70
Lares.....	220	63	82

The average cloudiness during the course of the day is remarkably uniform at San Juan. The record of hourly observations for five years shows the following variations in the proportion of sky covered by clouds from hour to hour during the course of the day, 100 per cent representing a sky entirely overcast:

7 a. m.	8 a. m.	9 a. m.	10 a. m.	11 a. m.	Noon.	1 p. m.	2 p. m.	3 p. m.	4 p. m.	5 p. m.	6 p. m.
47%	46%	45%	43%	42%	41%	42%	43%	45%	46%	48%	48%

This shows the sky to be, on the average, clearest at noon, but the slight variations are surprising. The variations in cloudiness during the course of the year show a maximum of 55 per cent in September and a minimum of 36 per cent in March, with an average for the year, at San Juan, of 45 per cent.

The trade winds, aided by the daily recurrence along the coasts of the cool, invigorating sea breeze, constitute a beneficent provision in the Tropics for counteracting the enervating effects of a high temperature combined with a large amount of moisture in the atmosphere. This is clearly shown during the occasional periods of a few days when the trades fail and light, variable winds prevail, accompanied by sultry and oppressive weather.

The value of the trade winds as an aid to navigation was known to the early voyagers to the West Indies. Reference to the existence of constant winds blowing from the east in certain latitudes may be found in the literature of voyages of the first half of the sixteenth century. The Jesuit, José de Acosta, devotes several chapters of his classic work, the "Natural and Moral History of the Indies," published in 1590, to descriptions and explanations of these winds, and to the great benefit to be derived from utilizing them in voyages to the New World, as well as the prevailing westerlies of higher latitudes for the return voyages to Europe. The early Spanish navigators called the trades *brisas*, and the prevailing westerlies of the middle latitudes they named *vendavales*. Acosta's explanation of the trades, while receiving general acceptance at the time and long after, had to be discarded in the light of a better understanding of the general movements of the atmosphere, as influenced by the rotation of the earth about its axis. The general circulation of the atmosphere of the globe and the causes which give rise to changes in wind direction and force are now fairly well understood. Over the North Atlantic there is a permanent area of high barometric pressure, or anti-cyclone; in the equatorial belt the pressure is permanently low; the flow of the atmosphere southward toward the equatorial low area constitutes the North Atlantic trades. The rotation of the earth from west to east deflects this wind from a north wind to a northeast, east or southeast wind, depending upon the locality with reference to

the center of the area of high pressure. This area of high pressure, while permanently located in the North Atlantic, shifts its position within limited bounds from month to month and from year to year, causing variations in the prevailing direction of the trades; at the same time there are variations in the gradient of pressure, or the difference in pressure, between the center and edges of the high area, causing variations in the velocity of the trades. In Porto Rico the variations in the direction of the wind during the course of the year are from northeast to southeast, with a decided predominance from the east-southeast. The only variation from east-southeast (regarding monthly averages only) is likely to occur in July, August and December, when the prevailing direction is more nearly east, and in October, when it is prevailingly southeast.

The average velocity is remarkably constant in Porto Rico, the average hourly velocity from month to month not varying more than 1 mile from the average of 11 miles for the entire year, excepting in July, when it rises to 13 miles per hour, and in October and November, when it falls to 8 and 9 miles, respectively.

Average Hourly Velocity and Prevailing Direction of the Wind at San Juan.

(Miles per hour.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Velocity...	11	11	12	11	11	12	13	12	10	8		10	11
Prevailing direction.	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	E	E	ESE	SE	ESE	E	ESE

Porto Rico is comparatively free from **Tropical Storms.** storms of all kinds. During the summer months a mild type of thunderstorm occurs with more or less frequency, but these storms seldom attain the intensity common to most portions of the United States during midsummer, and they attract little attention from the visitor from the north. The more destructive local storm of the type known as the tornado is almost unknown in the Tropics. In the middle latitudes, and particularly in the northern United States, cyclonic storms pass across the country from west to

east in all seasons with such frequency as to completely dominate the daily weather conditions; there is a constant succession of approaching, passing and disappearing cyclones. They vary in intensity from shallow barometric depressions, which move quietly across the country, producing only light winds and gentle showers, to storms of the greatest violence and of great geographical extent, at times covering more than half the area of the United States.

The Tropics are singularly free from these cyclonic disturbances during the greater portion of the year, and there is a monotonous recurrence of similar weather conditions, interrupted only by light to heavy showers of short duration, or by the occurrence of a mild type of thunderstorm, or squall. During the months of July to October, however, that portion of the trade-wind belt containing the West India Islands and the Caribbean Sea is subject to occasional visits from one of the most destructive types of cyclonic storms—the West India hurricane. These storms are similar in form and general character to the Temperate Region cyclones, but differ from them in being more restricted in area and in moving more slowly. Their general direction is from east to west, within the Tropics, being carried along with the general westward drift of the atmosphere. They recurve generally in the Gulf of Mexico, or over the Bahama Islands, and then move northward and northeastward, either across the United States, up the east coast or over the Atlantic Ocean, and cannot be distinguished from the Temperate Region cyclones.

The recorded storms of this character during the past four hundred years number about 450, or an average of a little more than 1 per year. While they are liable to occur at any time from July to October, over 80 per cent of those recorded during the past forty years have occurred in the months of August, September and October. Porto Rico has been remarkably free from the severer types of these storms. Only on three occasions in forty years did the center of a hurricane pass over the Island, all of these in the month of August—namely, in August of 1891, 1893 and 1899. By far the most destructive of these storms was that of August 8, 1899. The storm of September 12, 1898, passed very close to the south coast.

These storms mostly originate, or first appear within the field of view, in the Caribbean Sea, move in a direction between west and northwest at a rate of about 10 or 12 miles per hour, and then recurve to the northward and northeastward, increasing their velocity as they get into higher latitudes. The comparatively slow movement of these storms in the Tropics is a fortunate circumstance, as it enables the official forecaster, after once locating the center, and determining the direction of movement, to give ample warning of their approach in the western waters of the Caribbean Sea and in the ports of the Gulf coast.

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Table IV.—Mean Monthly and Annual Temperature 1899-1911.

STATIONS.	Eleva- tion in feet.	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
			68.7	68.8	68.6	70.4	72.7	73.4	73.3	74.5	74.2	73.2	72.3	70.1	71.7
1 Adjuntas.....	1,700	9	68.7	68.8	68.6	70.4	72.7	73.4	73.3	74.5	74.2	73.2	72.3	70.1	71.7
2 Aguadilla.....	25	4	75.2	76.9	77.3	79.1	80.6	81.4	81.9	81.5	80.7	79.4	78.4	75.6	79.0
3 Aguadilla (Coloso).....	35	12	73.9	73.6	73.7	75.8	77.8	78.7	78.8	79.4	79.1	78.4	77.3	75.0	76.8
4 Aguirre.....	20	12	76.0	75.6	75.6	77.8	79.6	80.3	80.6	81.5	81.0	80.5	79.3	77.2	78.8
5 Aibonito.....	2,000	6	67.2	67.6	68.4	70.6	72.2	74.4	75.7	76.1	75.1	74.0	70.9	68.2	71.7
6 Alto de la Bandera.....	2,600	5	68.8	68.6	69.0	72.2	72.4	74.1	73.1	72.7	73.4	72.6	71.0	69.3	71.4
7 Añasco.....	25	6	75.6	74.4	74.5	76.5	77.9	78.7	78.9	78.8	78.6	78.8	78.0	75.8	77.2
8 Arecibo.....	75	8	74.1	73.9	74.7	76.0	78.0	79.2	79.2	79.9	80.0	79.5	77.9	75.2	77.3
9 Bacupey and Jobos.....	1,000	7	70.4	70.4	71.0	72.8	74.7	76.2	77.1	77.7	76.9	76.4	75.1	72.8	74.3
10 Barros.....	2,000	6	68.5	68.6	69.3	71.2	73.5	75.5	76.2	76.3	74.5	73.8	72.3	70.4	72.5
11 Bayamón.....	75	13	73.3	73.6	74.1	75.7	77.5	78.4	78.7	79.1	79.3	78.7	77.5	75.0	76.7
12 Caguas.....	250	13	71.8	71.9	72.6	75.2	77.4	78.5	78.5	78.9	78.6	77.4	75.9	73.0	75.8
13 Canóvanas.....	30	13	74.9	75.4	76.0	78.0	79.9	80.5	80.6	80.9	80.7	79.9	78.1	75.9	78.4
14 Cayey.....	1,350	11	69.3	69.9	70.1	72.3	74.8	76.7	78.3	78.0	76.8	76.0	73.8	71.7	74.0
15 Cidra.....	1,400	12	69.3	70.7	70.1	72.8	74.1	74.8	75.9	76.2	75.9	74.8	74.0	70.8	73.3
16 Coamo.....	350	7	73.4	74.4	75.4	76.8	77.4	78.6	80.5	81.1	79.5	79.0	77.9	75.9	77.5
17 Comerío.....	500	6	71.4	71.0	71.1	74.0	77.0	78.0	78.1	78.6	78.6	77.8	75.8	73.7	75.4
18 Dorado.....	400	13	72.5	73.2	72.6	74.9	76.8	78.1	78.3	78.5	78.9	78.6	76.8	74.3	76.1
19 Culebra.....	50	4	75.9	75.8	77.2	78.4	80.2	82.0	81.7	81.6	81.5	80.9	79.4	77.6	79.4
20 Dorado.....	25	4	73.0	73.2	73.8	75.0	77.0	78.3	78.3	79.3	78.9	78.6	77.3	76.0	76.6
21 Pajardo.....	35	12	76.9	76.5	76.6	78.4	80.2	81.0	81.6	82.3	81.4	80.8	79.6	77.7	79.4
22 Guánica.....	15	10	73.6	74.0	74.8	76.1	77.8	79.9	79.2	79.8	79.6	78.7	76.9	75.4	77.2
23 Humacao.....	100	6	73.0	72.8	74.0	75.8	77.7	79.2	79.4	79.8	79.4	78.8	77.6	75.2	76.9
24 Isabela.....	275	13	75.3	75.2	75.7	77.0	78.3	79.5	80.4	80.4	80.1	79.7	78.8	76.6	78.1
25 Isolina.....	1,400	12	71.5	71.8	71.5	73.2	74.8	76.6	77.1	77.4	76.8	76.0	75.0	72.6	74.5
26 Jayuya.....	1,500	3	69.2	69.5	69.1	71.0	73.0	75.9	76.1	76.8	75.6	74.2	73.0	71.1	72.9
27 Juana Díaz.....	200	12	76.0	76.0	76.4	77.7	78.7	79.9	80.8	80.8	80.8	79.9	78.8	77.6	78.6
28 Juncos.....	250	2	73.3	72.9	73.9	76.3	77.1	78.6	79.0	79.3	80.6	80.0	78.0	74.4	77.0
29 La Carmelita.....	1,500	8	70.6	70.6	70.6	71.7	72.6	74.4	75.3	75.8	74.9	74.6	73.8	72.3	73.1
30 Lajas.....	100	3	74.0	76.5	75.8	76.6	78.5	78.8	79.6	79.2	79.0	77.8	75.9	73.9	77.1

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

31	Lares	1,400	70.8	70.8	71.6	73.4	75.2	76.7	76.9	77.5	76.7	76.2	74.9	72.1	74.4
32	Las Marias.....	1,100	72.1	72.2	72.4	73.5	75.3	76.6	77.1	77.4	76.9	76.4	75.1	73.1	74.8
33	Luquillo (La Perla).....	50	73.8	74.4	74.8	76.9	79.1	79.6	79.6	80.6	80.0	78.9	77.3	75.6	77.6
34	Manatí.....	60	73.5	73.8	74.3	76.1	78.1	79.5	80.0	80.5	80.0	79.1	77.3	74.7	77.2
35	Maricao.....	1,500	69.6	68.6	69.1	70.3	72.1	73.9	74.2	74.9	74.6	74.2	73.0	71.4	72.2
36	Maunabo.....	50	76.4	76.6	77.0	79.1	80.3	81.8	82.2	82.9	81.9	81.2	79.9	78.2	79.8
37	Mayagüez.....	80	74.3	74.3	74.7	76.1	77.8	78.8	78.9	79.3	79.6	79.3	77.8	75.9	77.2
38	Morovis.....	750	72.7	72.6	72.4	75.4	77.0	77.8	78.1	78.7	78.1	77.5	76.2	72.8	75.8
39	Naguabo.....	130	75.1	75.1	75.8	77.6	79.0	81.0	81.3	81.7	81.1	80.5	79.1	76.9	78.7
40	Ponce.....	80	75.0	74.9	75.6	77.5	79.1	80.4	80.5	81.4	80.8	80.1	78.8	76.7	78.4
41	Puerta de Tierra (San Juan)	50	75.7	75.9	76.0	78.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	81.6	82.4	81.0	79.8	77.6	79.2
42	Río Blanco.....	100	73.6	74.3	74.7	76.2	77.8	79.1	79.7	79.9	79.6	79.2	77.7	75.6	77.3
43	San Germán.....	350	73.7	74.0	74.2	75.7	77.5	78.8	79.8	80.0	80.0	79.2	77.6	75.7	77.2
44	San Juan.....	100	75.1	75.2	75.3	77.1	78.8	80.0	80.2	80.7	80.6	80.1	78.5	76.5	78.2
45	San Lorenzo.....	200	72.9	72.7	73.6	76.2	78.0	78.8	78.8	79.4	79.0	78.0	76.7	73.7	76.5
46	Santa Isabel.....	25	74.8	75.1	75.5	77.3	78.6	79.8	80.3	81.0	80.3	79.9	78.2	75.7	78.0
47	Utua.....	500	73.4	72.6	72.8	75.8	77.8	79.4	80.7	81.2	79.5	79.0	76.9	74.3	77.0
48	Utua (San Salvador).....	1,500	69.7	70.0	71.7	73.6	74.9	75.3	75.6	75.6	75.3	74.8	73.2	70.9	72.9
49	Vieques.....	50	75.7	76.0	76.7	77.7	79.6	80.3	81.2	81.5	81.0	80.7	78.9	76.9	78.8
50	Yauco.....	200	73.7	73.9	74.4	76.7	79.2	80.0	79.5	80.1	79.9	79.1	77.3	75.2	77.4
Means of 50 stations.....		9	73.0	73.1	73.5	75.4	77.1	78.3	78.8	79.2	78.8	78.1	76.6	74.4	76.4

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Table V.—Mean Monthly and Annual Rainfall (1899-1911).

STATIONS.	Eleva- tion in feet.	No. of years	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1 Adjuntas	1,700	9	3.85	1.21	4.03	5.53	8.79	7.48	7.94	12.16	11.03	12.78	8.73	4.91	88.44
2 Aguadilla	25	4*	3.59	0.74	2.69	5.17	8.25	11.12	5.64	11.03	7.74	6.60	7.00	3.50	73.07
3 Aguadilla (Coloso)	35	13	2.48	1.89	3.01	4.67	9.40	12.44	9.17	8.96	9.13	8.79	7.62	3.29	80.85
4 Aguas Buenas	600	1*	4.37	2.92	5.30	2.58	5.59	4.73	8.68	9.91	9.82	19.65	9.50	13.06	101.33
5 Aguirre	20	13	1.42	1.23	1.65	1.94	4.45	6.99	5.31	5.88	6.63	6.86	4.02	2.65	49.03
6 Aibonito	2,000	6	4.10	3.99	4.67	4.32	8.38	4.19	4.13	5.85	6.75	8.02	7.64	5.82	67.86
7 Alto de la Bandera	2,600	6	3.10	3.42	4.41	5.80	9.88	6.68	7.73	12.90	12.35	14.09	8.57	5.94	94.87
8 Añasco	75	6	1.49	3.08	2.16	5.45	9.98	10.06	8.56	11.54	7.18	7.39	5.37	4.50	76.76
9 Arecibo	25	9	4.67	2.92	3.69	3.92	5.19	3.65	4.74	5.03	4.81	5.03	6.64	6.54	56.83
10 Baeupey and Jobs	1,000	7	5.38	4.12	4.77	6.44	5.81	4.62	4.62	7.74	9.51	7.71	8.42	9.39	78.53
11 Barros	2,000	8	5.72	3.32	5.48	4.39	10.02	4.74	5.61	4.61	7.91	8.67	8.89	7.36	76.72
12 Bayamón	75	13	4.97	2.60	3.86	4.56	6.75	7.68	7.08	9.15	7.84	6.55	7.57	6.95	75.56
13 Cabo Rojo	250	5	3.04	1.75	3.07	6.03	5.43	5.47	6.38	6.19	6.24	5.03	5.43	3.60	57.66
14 Caguas	250	13	4.38	2.51	3.06	3.45	5.37	7.02	7.54	7.55	7.21	7.25	5.93	5.41	66.88
15 Canóvanas	30	22	5.55	2.81	3.47	4.88	6.63	6.90	9.89	8.78	7.17	6.35	9.49	7.92	79.84
16 Cayey	1,350	13	3.53	2.71	3.35	3.99	5.36	7.54	6.35	7.72	7.30	6.92	6.05	5.19	66.61
17 Cidra	1,400	13	8.49	4.86	5.05	5.47	7.75	8.24	8.42	10.93	7.32	6.77	7.01	8.50	88.81
18 Coamo	350	8	3.43	1.48	1.77	3.80	4.26	5.60	5.97	5.26	6.81	6.43	6.43	4.04	52.45
19 Comerío	500	5	8.29	5.63	5.32	5.24	5.41	4.19	8.13	9.55	8.02	5.02	8.36	9.27	82.43
20 Corozal	400	13	6.01	4.13	4.71	5.99	6.44	5.62	7.19	7.92	8.26	8.48	8.06	7.52	80.33
21 Culebra	50	5	3.39	2.49	2.20	2.29	5.04	3.00	2.94	5.30	5.07	4.16	6.57	3.01	45.46
22 Destino	25	4*	0.86	0.94	1.05	1.86	5.69	3.02	2.40	6.74	6.59	5.38	4.45	3.18	42.16
23 Dorado	25	5	5.83	3.95	3.48	4.51	4.57	3.50	4.69	6.77	5.40	5.23	6.77	7.20	61.90
24 Fajardo	30	13	3.88	2.51	3.33	3.99	5.82	6.36	5.94	5.82	7.90	8.25	8.72	5.99	68.51
25 Guánica	15	10	1.28	0.68	1.82	2.61	3.96	3.54	1.91	4.12	4.00	5.49	4.46	1.29	35.16
26 Guayama	17	11	1.67	1.45	2.07	2.15	5.38	6.94	5.73	5.02	7.37	7.43	5.38	2.73	53.52
27 Humacao	100	13	4.21	2.49	3.63	4.93	9.76	9.24	7.66	9.26	11.43	9.50	8.13	6.23	86.47
28 Isabela	275	13	4.00	2.71	2.71	3.93	5.78	4.92	3.39	5.74	5.02	5.34	8.24	6.08	57.86
29 Isolina	1,400	12	5.73	4.31	6.41	7.03	12.02	6.81	6.06	8.35	11.12	9.66	10.12	8.80	96.42
30 Jayuya	1,570	3*	8.47	2.85	5.05	6.68	5.30	3.14	6.85	10.30	7.33	9.71	8.54	7.95	82.17
31 Juana Díaz	200	13	0.89	0.70	1.61	2.73	4.58	5.18	3.77	6.20	6.70	8.54	5.32	1.94	48.16

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32	Juncos.....	250	2*	3.82	4.10	2.66	1.88	5.66	6.02	17.21	2.82	4.00	6.68	5.75	64.81
33	La Carmelita (A).....	1,500	9	2.92	2.88	5.33	6.65	10.83	7.25	4.21	11.45	13.06	11.07	6.75	101.00
34	La Carmelita (B).....	2,500	8	4.26	3.91	6.41	6.93	11.84	7.28	7.77	13.09	14.23	12.09	7.58	111.25
35	Lajas.....	100	4*	2.79	0.73	2.21	2.28	4.69	7.96	6.00	2.04	5.42	6.57	6.84	30.63
36	Lares.....	1,400	9	3.69	3.48	5.34	7.55	10.30	8.49	8.19	9.32	8.91	12.22	9.19	66.68
37	Las Marías.....	1,000	10	3.16	2.41	6.20	6.90	14.43	10.49	16.23	12.83	13.48	12.31	10.56	4.76
38	Luquillo (La Pecla A).....	500	9	7.22	3.04	6.29	10.60	14.98	13.57	15.15	11.56	11.83	14.28	16.22	134.22
39	Luquillo (La Perla B).....	1,200	9	8.21	3.39	6.54	11.27	14.94	13.75	14.56	11.14	12.24	13.94	16.23	9.36
40	Manatí.....	60	11	4.97	3.56	4.83	4.90	4.68	4.68	6.68	5.39	6.68	6.43	8.83	7.90
41	Maricao.....	1,500	5	2.13	3.64	4.27	7.44	12.80	6.98	11.87	12.44	12.18	11.95	11.03	4.88
42	Maunabo.....	50	13	4.55	3.20	3.76	3.32	7.07	9.50	7.91	10.21	10.41	7.68	6.07	81.03
43	Mayagüez.....	80	13	2.11	1.90	3.37	5.13	8.04	9.43	10.89	9.71	8.53	7.01	2.95	80.01
44	Morovis.....	750	9	5.25	3.38	6.38	5.74	8.35	5.63	6.46	11.06	8.61	10.01	8.62	7.70
45	Naguabo.....	130	3*	3.82	5.76	2.88	5.69	9.45	5.80	6.67	8.07	14.49	8.13	8.86	8.85
46	Peñuelas.....	500	3*	2.08	2.09	2.61	7.46	8.52	5.29	4.38	7.96	6.81	9.41	7.06	3.24
47	Ponce.....	80	13	1.06	0.69	1.52	2.20	3.15	4.74	3.27	5.27	5.74	6.99	3.40	1.60
48	Potata.....	50	4*	0.98	0.41	1.04	2.72	4.35	2.39	2.35	6.44	4.88	4.17	3.66	1.84
49	Puerta de Tierra (San Juan).....	50	2*	3.53	1.38	2.52	3.76	6.90	7.64	8.07	7.89	8.07	8.82	2.51	66.82
50	Río Blanco.....	100	8	5.71	5.68	5.83	6.00	10.24	10.86	10.46	11.22	13.96	11.90	9.92	8.49
51	Río Piedras.....	75	10	4.42	2.99	3.82	4.93	6.40	6.41	6.27	9.12	7.60	5.82	7.83	73.10
52	Sabana Grande.....	375	4*	2.78	1.93	3.01	4.00	5.39	3.38	4.74	7.92	7.30	7.39	8.50	58.05
53	San Germán.....	350	13	2.21	2.33	3.48	6.45	6.43	5.53	5.64	7.41	6.11	8.88	8.11	4.06
54	San Juan.....	100	13	4.79	2.20	3.12	3.95	5.22	5.97	6.07	7.26	6.72	5.60	6.86	6.50
55	San Lorenzo.....	200	10	3.19	2.40	4.25	4.54	6.98	12.64	9.58	8.00	10.14	9.43	7.04	5.08
56	San Sebastián.....	350	5	4.86	2.66	4.97	8.81	11.18	12.52	8.07	11.86	11.87	13.48	7.83	5.11
57	Santa Isabel.....	35	11	3.09	0.74	1.15	1.54	4.73	3.77	3.27	3.73	5.15	6.04	4.33	2.75
58	Utua.....	500	3*	1.08	0.60	4.08	7.33	16.17	9.93	6.31	6.77	13.60	11.55	11.83	5.61
59	Utua (San Salvador).....	1,500	11	4.15	2.15	4.55	5.74	9.54	5.30	5.75	7.23	10.69	9.39	9.77	5.98
60	Vega Baja.....	50	1*	.....	.....	4.49	3.63	3.49	8.03	12.72	6.03	6.88	13.69	6.07	.....
61	Vieques.....	50	9	2.46	2.34	2.19	1.77	3.55	3.90	3.82	5.19	7.25	6.47	4.40	4.21
62	Yabucoa.....	75	10	4.60	3.64	3.34	4.25	8.22	8.89	6.98	9.52	12.69	10.38	7.84	6.20
63	Yauco.....	200	11	2.13	0.99	2.61	3.19	4.48	5.28	3.87	5.84	5.70	6.82	5.33	1.76
Means for 50 stations.....															
10			10	4.00	2.77	3.91	5.00	7.62	7.03	6.87	8.28	8.57	8.69	7.89	5.71

*Not included in determining final mean monthly values.

Table VI.—Meteorological Summary for Porto Rico, 1899-1911.

Latitude, 18° to 18°30'; Longitude, 65°30' to 67°10' W.; Average altitude, 700 feet.

(Observations made under the direction of the United States Weather Bureau.)

Month.	Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.				Rainfall, in inches.			Number of days with rain.			No. of days.			Prevailing direction of the wind.			
	Mean.	Highest monthly mean.	Lowest monthly mean.	Average daily range.	Extreme max. mmm.	Extreme min. mmm.	Average.	Greatest monthly.	Least monthly.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Average.	Greatest.	Least.		Clear.	Partly cloudy.	Cloudy.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
January	73.0	74.2	72.0	19.6	97	45	4.00	7.83	9	8.14	13	25	3	16	9	6	NE
February	73.1	75.3	71.2	20.1	98	43	2.77	4.51	9	4.55	10	22	2	16	8	4	E
March	73.5	75.7	71.7	20.4	98	40	3.91	7.38	10	1.85	12	23	4	16	9	6	E
April	75.4	77.5	74.2	19.8	99	48	5.00	7.69	11	1.16	11	20	4	16	9	5	E
May	77.1	79.3	75.8	17.8	99	48	7.62	13.78	11	4.58	15	23	5	13	10	8	E
June	78.3	79.7	76.6	18.0	100	49	7.03	16.12	12	2.85	15	21	6	13	10	7	E
July	78.8	79.9	78.3	18.2	99	50	6.87	12.73	12	4.96	15	25	4	14	10	7	E
August	79.2	80.6	78.4	18.3	103	52	8.38	16.11	13	4.98	15	29	4	14	10	7	E
September	78.8	80.4	78.3	18.5	101	51	8.57	10.79	13	6.23	16	28	8	12	00	8	E
October	78.1	79.4	77.6	18.8	100	52	8.69	12.64	13	5.13	16	29	10	12	11	8	E
November	76.1	78.3	75.9	18.4	98	46	8.89	13.90	14	5.35	14	28	6	13	10	7	E
December	74.4	76.3	72.6	18.4	97	46	5.71	9.49	14	1.68	14	29	4	16	9	6	E
Annual Average.	76.4	78.9	76.34	18.9	98.82	46	76.34	16.7	11.68	16.7	167	29	4	171	115	79	E
Highest.	77.8	79.9	78.3	18.9	103	52	8.38	16.11	13	4.98	15	29	4	14	10	7	E
Lowest.	75.6	74.2	72.0	18.4	97	46	5.71	9.49	14	1.68	14	29	4	16	9	6	E

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY.

Discovery, Settlement, Foundation of Colonial Government, Change of Sovereignty, and American Occupation—Seal of Porto Rico—List of Governors.

FROM the time of its original discovery the beauty, evident fertility and agreeable climate of Porto Rico have been the subject of comment. To these charms, which attracted the attention of the Spanish explorers, were added persistent rumors of untold wealth, arising from accounts of grains and nuggets of gold exhibited by the aborigines. The early history of Porto Rico is but an epitome of that of the settlement of the rest of the Western Hemisphere, with its dangers, deeds of bravery, forlorn hopes and accomplishments, and eras of depression followed by prosperity.

Christopher Columbus, no longer considered a dreamer, but made by the King of Spain ruler of all lands he might discover, set forth on his second voyage to the New World under very different circumstances from those attending his initial undertaking. Leaving Cádiz on September 25, 1493, stopping at the Canary and other islands en route to Hispaniola (Santo Domingo), he sighted, on November 16, 1493, the Island of Porto Rico, which was recognized as the largest island that had been seen on that voyage. Rounding the southwestern point of the Island, the fleet sailed along near the coast, anchoring three days later, according to the account of one of the party, "in the last angle of the west coast," at a place called by them "Aguada," near the present site of the municipality of Aguadilla. Here a supply of fresh water was obtained for the fleet, and thus the name of the place, which is a nautical term signifying the furnishing of water to vessels. The historic spot was marked by the erection, in 1893, of a monument to commemorate the discovery.

Columbus was accompanied on this voyage by Juan Ponce de León, who was en route to Santo Domingo, that being considered the principal island, where the governor of the archipelago, Nicolás de Ovando, resided. Ponce de León returned to Porto Rico in 1508, landing at Aguada. From here he journeyed toward the east, and discovered the harbor now known as the

port of San Juan, which he called "Puerto Rico." Continuing his explorations through the Island, he discovered the harbor of Guánica, and later, leaving some of his companions behind, returned to Santo Domingo, where he informed Governor Ovando and gave him further accounts of the beauty and wealth of the new country.

On the strength of Ponce de León's representations Ovando secured additional men and supplies for him, and he returned to Porto Rico to continue the work of exploration and settlement. On this voyage, in 1509, his destination was the bay he had named "Puerto Rico," where he landed, and some distance from the shore, in a site hidden by dense forests and surrounded by a natural barrier of hills and swamps, founded the first settlement, which he named "Caparra," made by the colonists in the Island. The location selected was strongly opposed by some of his followers, although in the opinion of their leader it was well located to prevent surprises by land or sea.

The settlers busied themselves in the erection of houses, the exploitation of river sands for gold, and in the raising of live stock and such vegetables and fruits as were necessary for their subsistence. Cristóbal Sotomayor, who accompanied Ponce de León on this trip, was detailed by him to explore the western part of the Island in search of gold, of which accounts had been received from the natives. Sotomayor attempted to found a settlement near the harbor of Guánica, but being unsuccessful returned to Aguada.

Having attended to the foundation of a permanent settlement in the new country, Ponce de León returned to Santo Domingo for his family, then living on his estates in that island, and for further supplies. About this time Diego Columbus, who had been made Governor of the West Indies, arrived in Santo Domingo. Although it is understood that the King of Spain was satisfied with the work that Ponce de León had done in Porto Rico, and had instructed Diego Columbus to give him his support, he did not do so, but instead sent Juan Cerón from Santo Domingo to govern the Island. Upon his arrival he was arrested by Ponce de León and sent to Spain, whereupon, sustaining the action of Columbus, King Ferdinand confirmed the appointment of Cerón, and, in 1511, he returned to Porto Rico.

In the meantime Governor Columbus, in view of the small number of men available to send on the expeditions to Porto Rico, ordered the assignment to each Spaniard detailed to duty

in the Island of a certain number of Indians to do the manual labor required in building the settlements, getting the gold from the rivers and cultivating the ground.

The Indians, who up to this time had been peacefully disposed and characterized by their hospitality toward the Europeans, rebelled, and trouble for the settlers immediately began. The Indians were for a while restrained from acts of violence by a belief in the immortality of the colonists. This theory, however, they tested by an experiment on the luckless person of one of the settlers, named Salcedo, whom they thrust beneath the waters of a river until life was extinct, and to make the proof more conclusive kept watch over the remains for a number of days, until Nature afforded them full assurance that the theory was groundless. This incident was followed by plans for a general rebellion and massacre of the settlers, the first victims being Cristóbal Sotomayor and some of his companions. They then took the village of Aguada, murdering its inhabitants and burning its houses. One of the settlers who escaped succeeded in reaching Caparra and advising Ponce de León, who with a strong escort, immediately commenced an active campaign against the Indians. So many of them were slain and others captured and consigned to slavery as to put an end to trouble from that source for a time.

Governor Cerón having arrived in Porto Rico in 1511, Ponce de León immediately left the Island and went on his famous expedition in quest of more gold and of the fountain of perpetual youth, which the Indians told him could be found on an island not far distant. He returned from this expedition to report the discovery of Florida, although the magic fountain did not reward his efforts. In 1513 Governor Columbus recalled Cerón from Porto Rico and sent Rodrigo de Moscoso to take control of the Island. Not long after that he was removed from office, and Ponce de León, who had returned to Spain, received from King Ferdinand, in commendation of his exploits, the title of "Captain of Sea and Land," and authority over all sea and land operations in and about Porto Rico and the Windward Islands. In addition there was conferred upon him for life the title of "Regidor," or ruler. On June 23, 1516, occurred the death of King Ferdinand. Existing documents show that during his life he took a particular interest in the colonization of Porto Rico, and devoted much care and attention to its affairs. It was he who, in 1511, granted to the Island the Coat of Arms which to-

day constitutes its great seal. Many other acts indicated his deep interest in the welfare and progress of the country, but during the years that followed his death the attention devoted to Porto Rico was to a certain extent diminished.

In 1521, the opposition to the location of the first settlement, Caparra, resulted in a Royal Decree changing the site of the chief city to the place where San Juan now stands. At that time it was known as the "City of Porto Rico."

In 1519 the marvelous accounts brought from Mexico by Cortez as to its fabulous riches reached the Spanish colonists in the West Indies. Inspired by the success of his contemporary and believing the "island" of Florida that he had discovered would prove equally rich, Ponce de León advised the King of his intention to explore its interior, and on February 20, 1521, departed from Porto Rico on what proved to be his final voyage. Having been wounded by an arrow and severely injured, he left Florida and went to Havana, where he died shortly after. War had broken out between Spain and France. The latter sent vessels to attack the Spanish colonies, and in 1528 a French galley landed troops on the coast near San Germán and sacked that village. Occasional uprisings among the Indians, as well as warnings of the probability of attacks from foreign foes, added to the feeling of insecurity and stimulated the colonists in the work of fortifying their settlements. An appeal for authority and funds to enable the construction of a fort were sent to Spain. On May 13, 1529, the Spanish Government authorized the erection of the Fortaleza, at San Juan, but as the money to pay for the work was to be obtained from a tax on imports the plan was not approved until some time in 1531. The actual work of construction did not commence until a year or two later, but limited funds made progress slow until, in 1538, additional money was obtained from Spain. From 1535 to 1540 the colonists met with many discouragements. They were attacked by the Indians and by the French, were more or less neglected by the Home Government, and the production of gold upon which they had based so many hopes did not meet with their expectations. They became so disheartened that when the news of wonderful discoveries in Peru attracted their attention the Colonial Government felt obliged to adopt the most extreme measures to prevent their leaving Porto Rico. Thereupon, the colonists, realizing that they would have to make the best of the situation, began to devote more attention to the raising of cattle and crops,

and the records show the first shipment of sugar from the Island in 1533.

In 1543 another attack was made upon the Island by the French, and the village of San Germán again burned to the ground. Philip II became King of Spain in 1556, and he in turn took up the war with France, which resulted in a renewal of the attacks of the French galleys on the Spanish colonies in the West Indies.

In 1586 the difficulties encountered by the Island Government became such a burden upon its finances that it was necessary for the home Government to draw upon the treasury of Mexico to aid it. War broke out with England, and fears of attack from the English fleet under Sir Francis Drake led to hastening the completion of El Morro, on the promontory commanding the entrance to San Juan Harbor. Apparently, however, the English saw no inducement to attack the settlements in Porto Rico, until, in 1595, a fleet of Spanish vessels carrying treasure from Mexico to Spain was driven by storm into the port of San Juan. The commander of the English fleet, having heard of the arrival, sent vessels to attack the port. The soldiers and sailors were defeated, however, and driven back to their vessels. The English returned to Porto Rico in 1597 with a fleet of 20 vessels, in command of Lord Cumberland, who landed a force on the coast near San Juan, at the place now called Santurce. The Spanish soldiers met them at San Antonio Bridge, but were overcome, and the English marched on to the city of San Juan and captured it. Morro Castle was besieged and soon surrendered. Lord Cumberland at once inaugurated a plan to take control of the entire Island, but the work was scarcely started before disease broke out among his soldiers and he was obliged to abandon the Island, taking away with him only such trophies of war as he had been able to find in the churches and among the supplies stored in El Morro. Up to 1599 Porto Rico had remained under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Santo Domingo, but by a Royal Decree of January 26 of that year it was made an independent Spanish colony.

On September 24, 1625, a fleet of Dutch war vessels was sighted from Morro Castle. War had been declared between Spain and The Netherlands. The Spanish garrison offered little resistance when the Dutch vessels entered the harbor, where they came to anchor and the forces immediately landed. Hasty preparations were made by the garrison to resist attack, but the

invaders took the city and stationed artillery around Morro Castle, which they bombarded for several days. The garrison, however, refused to surrender. The Dutch continued their bombardment and set fire to a large part of the city, but were finally driven back to their fleet, which sailed away leaving a disabled vessel behind.

During the years 1637 to 1641 Dutch, French, English, and Portuguese pirates, who made Turk's Island, north of Haiti, and other small adjacent islands their headquarters, were harassing vessels and West Indian ports, and the names of Morgan, Le Grand, Cook, Captain Kidd, and other notorious adventurers had become terror inspiring. Porto Rico's shores did not offer the same inducement of gold and treasure that attracted them to other islands, although the ships en route from Mexico with funds for the maintenance of the Porto Rican Government were repeatedly made the object of attack and loot. Being frequently deprived of this income proved a source of considerable embarrassment.

In spite of internal difficulties, storms, attacks from without by foreign enemies and the capture of their treasure vessels by buccaneers, the work of settlement progressed, and at the end of the seventeenth century there had been established in Porto Rico, in addition to San Juan and San Germán, the towns of Arecibo, Aguada, Ponce, Coamo, and Loiza, with enough inhabitants to warrant the recommendation by the Governor that they be designated as separate municipalities. Tributary to these towns were the settlements of Añasco, Hormigueros, Manatí, Guayama, Humacao, and Fajardo. About the beginning of the eighteenth century the alliance of the English and Dutch against France and Spain was formed. In August of 1702 two English vessels landed near Arecibo and made an attempt to capture that town, but after a sharp struggle the attempt was abandoned. This was followed in November of the same year by an expedition from St. Thomas, which landed near Loiza, but the invaders were again repulsed.

In 1718 the Porto Rican Government sent an expedition to Vieques, which had been settled by smugglers and other outlaws, and the inhabitants, with many slaves, arms, ships, and other trophies, were captured.

History records the introduction of coffee culture in 1755, and additional attention was gradually being devoted to the cultivation of sugar-cane and other crops. Porto Rico, however,

in common with other Spanish colonies, was beginning to feel the effects of trouble in Europe. The governments of France and Spain renewed their alliance against the English, and active war followed. English fleets laid siege to Havana and captured that city. Other Spanish possessions in the West Indies were taken and Porto Rico was in imminent danger, when Spain, deciding to take a decisive stand, sent men and money to strengthen the defenses of San Juan. Morro Castle was reinforced, Fort San Cristóbal was erected and Fort San Gerónimo fortified by walls, pits and batteries. Much of this work was completed about 1776, but San Juan was not called upon to defend itself until 1797, when, on the morning of April 17, the English fleet was sighted off the coast. The Spanish troops were aided by men from two French vessels in port at that time. On the 18th of April 3,000 English troops landed at Santurce under cover of a heavy fire from the ships. While heavy canonading continued on both sides the English proceeded to throw up lines of intrenchments and batteries near the coast, on Miramar Hill, and at Miraflores. The outlook indicated a long and tedious siege, but on the night of April 30 and the morning of May 1, 1797, the English suddenly abandoned the attack and embarked, leaving in the hands of the garrison many prisoners, as well as cannon, ammunition and camp equipment.

In special recognition of the services of the citizens and soldiers in defending the capital city on this occasion, the King of Spain bestowed a title of honor upon the municipality. Later a statue of Ponce de León, made from the cannon abandoned by the English, was erected in the Plaza San José, in the city of San Juan.

In 1800, the free inhabitants of Porto Rico numbered 155,000, and the population was steadily increasing. Trade with countries other than Spain was permitted by the home Government, and resulted at once in an increased industrial activity in the Island and a material expansion of its commerce. Sugar and coffee culture were assuming importance. Some 36 towns or settlements forming the centers of agricultural districts throughout the Island were in existence. The old, unmilled coins which had been in circulation since 1550 were replaced by a new coinage, and paper money issued against the revenue received from Mexico was placed in circulation. The revenues of the Island from import taxes were increasing, and contraband traffic, which had been decreasing, was further diminished by the creation of

ports of entry at Aguadilla, Cabo Rojo, Ponce, and Fajardo and the establishment there of custom-houses through which cargoes from foreign ports might be entered.

Spain had in 1795 ceded its interests in Santo Domingo to the French, but in 1809 residents of that island, with the aid of Spanish troops recruited in Porto Rico, succeeded in regaining the island for the Crown. Spain itself was at this time involved in a six-year struggle, which commenced on May 2, 1808, against the forces of Napoleon. Notwithstanding this the Spanish Government was able to devote some attention to its colony in Porto Rico, and on July 6, 1808, the Cortes authorized Porto Rico to send its first representative to the mother country. In accordance with the provisions of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, drawn up by the Cortes, Porto Rico's Diputación Provincial, a body possessing a few legislative powers, but whose functions were chiefly executive, met in 1813. When Fernando VII became King in 1814 he abolished the Cortes, withdrawing from Porto Rico the constitutional privileges it had just commenced to enjoy. Nevertheless, along other lines he adopted a comparatively liberal policy with regard to Porto Rico, encouraging the extension of its colonization and permitting trade with foreign countries, including the United States, the Government of which had been recognized by Spain, but limiting commerce to Spanish ships. The rebellion of his subjects, however, soon forced the King to recognize the Constitution of 1812 and restore the Cortes, whereupon Porto Rico was again allowed the privilege of a representative therein. Under the same Constitution, 45 municipal councils, delegates to the Insular Assembly, and judges were elected. The publication of newspapers was resumed and a movement was instituted advocating public instruction, the few schools in existence up to that time having been conducted by the church. In 1821 a wave of rebellion passed over the West Indies, and on December 1 of that year Santo Domingo declared its independence and offered to cooperate with Porto Rico in a similar movement, but the majority of public sentiment in the latter island proved loyal to the Crown and the project was abandoned. Piracy was still being carried on in the vicinity of the West Indies, and in 1823 had become such a menace to commerce that the United States Government sent vessels in command of Commodore Porter with orders to clear the seas of all suspected craft. He secured the cooperation of officials in Porto Rico and captured several vessels in adjacent

waters. Porter's activities resulted in clearing the South Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea of the pirates with which it had been infested.

Porto Rico benefitted greatly by the removal of this danger, and 1,240 vessels are recorded as having entered its ports in 1834. Importations increased from \$2,000,000 in 1823 to nearly \$4,000,000 in 1835, while exportations showed a corresponding development. A new source of revenue was established in 1829 in the form of a Government lottery. The population of the Island had increased to 315,000.

Santo Domingo again submitted to the Government of Spain in 1861, but continued uprisings in that dependency resulted in its abandonment in 1865. Much sympathy and aid were accorded the Dominicans by persons in Porto Rico, and the fear that the rebellion might spread to Porto Rico led to the decree of November 29, 1865, calling commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico to Spain for conference with a view to carrying out the promise of special laws for the colonies. The commissioners to Spain, among other recommendations, advocated the abolishment of slavery in Porto Rico without indemnity to owners. This was one of the paramount issues of the day and was stimulated by concurrent events in the United States. The efforts of the commissioners in Spain were not successful.

Much discontent followed, and the situation was assuming a critical aspect when, in 1868, Isabela II, in cooperation with the Cortes, turned her attention to the trend of affairs in Porto Rico. During 1869 the home Government authorized a general election for the selection of nine delegates to the Cortes. Representations of this delegation were rewarded by promises of wider liberties. A local governing body, known as the "Diputación Provincial," with limited powers of legislation subject to the approval of the Governor, was elected and began its sessions on April 1, 1871.

The efforts of the party favoring the abolition of slavery resulted in the decree of June 23, 1870, liberating all slaves over sixty years of age and children under three years of age. It was not until 1873, and the establishment of a republic in Spain, that all slaves were freed, the owners being indemnified by means of a loan guaranteed by insular revenues. No disorder of any kind followed this act, although 34,000 slaves are said to have been liberated, nor was the result unfavorable to commercial conditions, as is apparent from the value of exports

prior to and after 1873, which increased during the ten years from 1867 to 1877 from \$6,022,502 to \$10,460,959. The value of the import trade also shows a development during the same period from \$8,551,892 to \$13,119,847. In 1870 an English cable company established a landing in Porto Rico, thereby connecting the Island by wire with other parts of the world.

From 1870 to 1873 Porto Rico was ruled by six successive Governors. Political parties in the Island were affiliated with similar parties in Spain, and as the political complexion of Spain varied, so did that of Porto Rico. A municipal law containing certain provisions and other favorable measures was extended to Porto Rico, schools of higher education were established and a new era seemed about to dawn, when in 1874 the republican form of Government in Spain was discontinued and substituted by a provisional Government. The Island legislature and city councils were dissolved. Constitutional guarantees were suspended, and the censorship of the press reestablished. The "Instituto Civil," a school established in 1873, was closed, and the local militia abolished. Later in the year Alfonso XII became King, and the local assembly, the town councils, and the "Instituto Civil" were restored.

A popular assembly was held in Ponce in 1887, which, while acknowledging allegiance to Spain, demanded measures of autonomy, the decentralization of administration, and the right to vote on the Island budget. Gradually the cause of autonomy gained popularity under the leadership of men still prominent in the political life of the Island to-day. The party eventually became divided into two factions, one advocating complete independence from the political parties on the Peninsula, and the other favoring a compact with the dominant political party in Spain in return for local autonomy. A revolutionary "junta" was established in New York which laid plans for an invasion of the Island, with Santo Domingo as a base of operations. Revolution in Cuba was gradually bringing affairs there to a crisis. The Cuban insurgents were planning an expedition against Porto Rico, to be joined in that island by sympathizers with the Cuban cause. This situation and the necessity of insuring the loyalty of Porto Rico led to the decree of November 28, 1897, granting to Porto Rico local government in so far as internal affairs, the formation of budgets, treaties of commerce and fixing duties were concerned. The plan of autonomy contemplated a legislature to be elected by popular vote, with

an upper house appointed by the governor, and a cabinet composed of residents of the Island. On February 10, 1898, a cabinet, consisting of five heads of departments of the government, and a president, was appointed, and on March 27 of the same year elections were held; but before the members of the legislative bodies had time to act, or the new plan had been tried, events occurred which were to change the destinies of the island government.

The succession of events in Cuba immediately preceding and culminating in the declaration of war by the United States on Spain, in April, 1898, involved the other insular possessions of Spain in the changes which followed.

Admiral Cervera's fleet left Spain for West Indian waters, and a vigilant watch was maintained by American naval vessels for its appearance. Porto Rico was considered the probable destination, and on May 11, 1898, the scout-ship *Yale* was seen off the port of San Juan, followed next morning by the American fleet under command of Admiral Sampson. In the meantime the ancient fortifications of the city of San Juan, which had served it so well through many years of its early history, again took on the aspect of actual warfare. The garrison of Spanish soldiers, reinforced by hastily recruited local militia, manned the antiquated artillery of the forts and prepared for defense. Most of the inhabitants, in anticipation of the bombardment, abandoned the city. The American fleet opened fire early in the morning, and the Spanish troops returned it vigorously. The fire of the American fleet had been commenced, however, merely for the purpose of testing the fortifications and obtaining ranges and was soon discontinued. Relatively small damage was done to the fortifications and city by the bombardment. The lighthouse on Morro Castle was destroyed, the military barracks, and the Beneficencia facing it, damaged, a shot entered the church of San José, and the public market and a few other buildings were hit. After the firing ceased, the fleet, leaving a cruiser to blockade the port, sailed away, no attempt being made to enter the harbor. In the port were two small Spanish cruisers, the *Isabel II* and the *Concha*, and the gunboat *Ponce de León*, none of which left the bay during the bombardment. Later, however, the Spanish destroyer *Terror*, of Cervera's fleet, arrived from Martinique and entered the harbor. On June 22 this vessel left the harbor to attack the American cruiser *St. Paul*, which was still patrolling the entrance to the

port. The movements of the two vessels were watched by hundreds of people from the heights of the city. They exchanged but one broadside, resulting in serious damage to the *Terror* and the death of some of her crew, whereupon she was towed back into the harbor by the *Isabel II*.

The fleet under Admiral Cervera having met its defeat on July 3 off Santiago, a portion of the American forces was sent to Porto Rico, and on July 25, 1898, General Miles landed troops at Guánica, on the southwest coast of the Island, where they met but slight opposition. These troops were followed by those of Generals Wilson and Brooke. The Spanish forces had not expected the American troops to make a landing on the south side of the Island, and therefore had concentrated the local forces at other places. The Americans advanced toward the north with no opposition except slight skirmishes near Hormigueros, Aibonito, and Coamo. On the 12th of August news of the armistice was received, hostilities were suspended and the blockade of the ports of the Island lifted. On August 16 the *New Orleans* entered the port of San Juan, and its commander made a formal call upon the Governor General.

As a result of the peace negotiations which followed Porto Rico came under the jurisdiction of the United States, and on October 18, 1898, formal possession of the Island was assumed and the American Flag raised over the fortifications, from which the emblem of Spain had flown for nearly four centuries.

A military government was at once established by General Brooke, who was succeeded in December, 1898, by General Henry. A postal system was organized, the Government lottery abolished, freedom of speech and the press restored, the use of stamped paper and certificates of residence discontinued, a police force, consisting of Porto Ricans under command of American officials, was organized, and strict sanitary measures adopted. Free public schools were opened, provision made for writ of *habeas corpus* and jury trials, the courts were reorganized, and imprisonment for political offenses, chains, solitary confinement and other similar methods of punishment were abolished. Pending the restoration of normal conditions, the foreclosure of mortgages was temporarily suspended. The Spanish currency in use was retired and replaced by American money. Mayors and other local officials were elected, and in 1899 a census taken, which showed a population of 953,243.

Unsettled conditions immediately resulting from the war

seriously affected local industries and commerce, and a material decrease in exports, with many hardships, followed as a natural sequence. The abnormal conditions were augmented by the results of a severe hurricane on August 8, 1899, which destroyed many coffee plantations and cattle. Many of the inhabitants of the interior suffered from lack of food. Aid speedily came from the United States, and the free distribution of food and building material in great quantities afforded temporary relief.

On April 12, 1900, the United States Congress passed what is known as the Organic Act, establishing a civil government in Porto Rico and providing temporary revenue for its maintenance until such time as elections could be held and a local system of revenue established. In accordance with this act the military government, under General George W. Davis, who had succeeded General Henry, came to an end, and the civil government was established, with Hon. Charles H. Allen as Governor, May 1, 1900. On June 28, the Executive Council, the Upper House of the Legislature, consisting of six Americans, who were also heads of Government departments, and five residents of Porto Rico, all appointed by the President of the United States, met and organized. A general election was held on November 6 of the same year, at which 35 Porto Ricans were chosen as members of the House of Delegates, the other branch of the Legislature. These elective delegates met with the Executive Council in the first session of the Legislative Assembly on December 3, 1900, and continued in session until January 31, 1901, having passed 36 laws necessary for the complete establishment of civil government, and providing for a system of taxation and internal revenue.

On June 22, 1901, the Governor called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to meet on July 4, and on that date a joint resolution was passed advising the President of the United States that a system of local taxation had been provided and placed in operation, and requesting that a presidential proclamation be issued announcing the existence of civil government in Porto Rico. This fact was duly proclaimed by President McKinley on July 25, 1901, the third anniversary of the first landing of American troops. In accordance with the provisions of the Organic Act, free trade with the United States followed the publication of this proclamation, and American merchandise entered Porto Rico and products of the Island were admitted into the United States without payment of customs duties.

Governor Allen's administration was followed on September 15, 1901, by that of Governor William H. Hunt, who remained in office until July 4, 1904, when he was succeeded by Hon. Beekman Winthrop. His successor in turn was Governor Regis H. Post, who took his oath of office on April 18, 1907, and, on November 6, 1909, the inauguration of the present Governor, Hon. George R. Colton, occurred.

The birth of the germ of progress in Porto Rico occurred nearly four hundred years ago, when the first Spanish colonists landed on its shores, and from that time the Kingdom of Spain, as in its other colonies, brought Porto Rico up from the original condition in which it was discovered to a state of modern civilization and placed it on the road to further development. This process of evolution, like all others of moment, was fraught from the beginning with strife and danger, political complications, and other difficulties, all of which served to try out and strengthen the resulting institutions. With these institutions as a basis, however, its history during the last ten years has been one in which the principal lines of development have tended constantly toward industrial and commercial improvement and educational extension, rather than, as in any country passing through the first stages of its construction, a history in which warfare and political and other complications occupy the foreground.

A Coat of Arms was granted to the Island of Porto Rico on November 8, 1511, by the Spanish Crown, and that fact promulgated by a Royal Decree of which the following is a translation:

Don Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, King of Aragon, etc., etc.:

Whereas, in behalf of you, the council, judiciary, mayors, esquires and other good men of the Island of San Juan, which is in the Indies of the Sea, Pedro Moreno, solicitor of said Island, having informed me that since the said Island was found, discovered, taken and ordered populated by myself and the Very Serene Queen Isabela, my dear and beloved wife—may she now be resting in the grace of the Lord—and that within it there was a population of Christians which was on the increase, and that up to the present time no Coat of Arms or device has been granted to said Island to be placed on their pennants, on their seals, or on any other places where they should be placed by cities and communities of this Kingdom, and requesting of me that I grant arms to said Island, to be placed on their pennants, seals and any other customary places;

And I, in view of the fact that said Island was found and taken by myself and by the said Queen Isabela, my dear and beloved wife—may she now be resting in the grace of the Lord—and as you have been the first settlers thereof, and in order that our Lord may be served, and that our Holy

Catholic faith may be revered, and acknowledging the good and loyal services of these settlers of the said Island who have been subject to the greatest and most perilous work, and have suffered in the population of the said Island, in its conquest, and in bringing into our service and control the Indians thereof, and it being just that those who served with honesty and loyalty may be rewarded, and in order that said Island may be ennobled;

I deem it proper, and by these presents, grant and give to the said Island for its Coat of Arms, a green shield, round, bearing a silver lamb, resting upon a red book, bearing a flag with a cross and banner, as shown in the device of Saint John, and having for a border castles, lions, flags and crosses of Jerusalem, and having for a device an "F" and an "I" with its crowns and a yoke and arrows, and a motto round it as follows:

"*Joannes est nomen ejus*," which said arms I hereby grant to the said Island of Saint John, to be its acknowledged arms, that they may be carried and placed upon their pennants and shields, or wherever chosen or necessary, and in the form and manner in which they have been and are used by other cities, communities and places of this Kingdom of Castile, to which we have granted arms.

By this, my decree, I order the Prince Don Carlos, my beloved and dear grandson, the Infantes, Dukes, Prelates, Counts, Marquises, Esquires, Masters of Orders, Priors, Commissaries and Sub-Commissaries, Wardens of Castles and Strongholds and of Public Buildings, and those of the Council, Justices, Mayors, Constables of our Home and Court, and Chancellery, and all Town Councils, Assistant Mayors, and Junior Constables, and whomsoever, and of all the cities, communities, and places of our Kingdom and señoralties, that they shall comply with this, my Royal Decree, in all that it does contain, and the form and manner of it shall not be altered, nor shall you allow it to be altered, or consent to its being altered at any time or in any manner.

And whomsoever shall not comply with it in any way shall forfeit my good will and fifty thousand maravedis to my treasury for each violation of this order.

This decree, bearing the sign of King Ferdinand of Aragon, was dated November 8, 1511, and sealed and confirmed by the Bishop of Palencia.

Most of the constituent parts of this Coat of Arms, which constitutes the present seal of Porto Rico, are readily identified in the accompanying illustration and have been described by Señor Mario Brau Zuzuarregui, as follows:

First design.—The coat of Arms of the Catholic Kings made up of five quarters, constituting the Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Leon, a red lion on a field of silver, this shield ranking first because, having appeared on coins and stamps from time immemorial to symbolize royalty, is older than any of the others.

Second design.—Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Castile, a golden castle with three merlons and three towers, the middle

being the largest. This is the ancient Coat of Arms of Don Alfonso VII, the Emperor, handed down to his son, Don Sancho III, upon granting to him the Kingdom of Castile, and which from the time of Don Fernando III held equal rank with the Lion on the Royal Shield.

The third, fourth and fifth designs form component parts of the two flags which appear on either side of the seal.

Third design.—Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Aragon. This design consists of four gules, or red bars, on a golden field, known as the Bars of Aragon, which have been recognized as such since the time of Wifredo el Velloso as the Coat of Arms of Barcelona, and later of the Kingdoms of Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia. Its incorporation in the Royal Coat of Arms was the result of a marriage of the Catholic rulers.

Fourth design.—The Coat of Arms of the Royal House of Sicily. This consists of the red Bars of Aragon upon a field of silver, upon which are spread two black eagles with golden crowns and red beaks and talons. This design first appeared on the Royal Coat of Arms at about the same time as that of the Royal House of Aragon, and belonged to Don Fernando V, heir of the monarchies of Aragon.

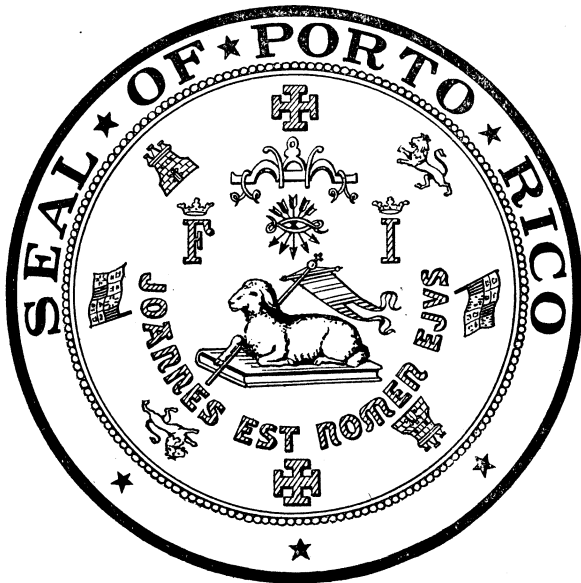
Fifth design.—Coat of Arms of the Kingdom of Granada; an open pomegranate showing red grains, and with green leaves upon a field of silver. This shield was added by the Catholic Kings as emblematic of the happy end of the conquest of Granada.

Sixth design.—This design consists of the Red Cross of Jerusalem, shaded, which was designed to be worn on the breast by the crusaders by Pontiff Urbane II in 1096, at the Council of Clermont, upon the organization of the military expeditions against the Saracens for the conquest of Jerusalem and to check the progress of the followers of Islam. Spain being invaded by the Saracens, she was relieved from taking part in the Holy Crusade, but her campaigns against the Moors in Spanish territory were considered as of the same nature as those of the Crusade of Palestine. The conquest of Granada led to the placing of the cross of Jerusalem in the heraldic bearings of the Catholic Kings.

The use of the arrows in this Coat of Arms has been attributed by some to their use by the Indians found in Porto Rico, but it is generally believed by students of heraldry that they were employed in this shield for the reason that the arrow was a

universal prehistoric arm and has been held to represent strength and power. The yoke, significant of union, symbolizes the marriage of Ferdinand V of Aragon and Isabela I of Castile, whose initials, F. and I., superimposed by crowns, appear below on either side of the token of strength and power, the marriage of these two rulers having united their respective sovereignties. The Lamb of St. John, and the Latin inscription, *Joannes es nomen ejus*, is symbolic of the fact that the Island of Porto Rico, at the time the Coat of Arms was granted, was known as "San Juan," the name of its patron saint.

The authority above mentioned, in defending the authenticity of the recognized Coat of Arms of Porto Rico, against the arguments of those who have maintained that round shields are unusual in ancient heraldry, calls attention to the round shield of the City of Bilbao, authorized by a concession granted to Don Diego de Haro, and confirmed by Don Fernando IV on the 15th of June, 1300; and the shield of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, granted by Charles IV on the 28th of August, 1803, described in a work on Spanish arms published by the Royal Academy of History. He also refers to the fact that the Royal Decree of 1511 states that the design is to be used on seals and pennants and that the Coat of Arms in the form at present accepted appears on many of the ancient documents in the Archives of the Indies.



Various lists of the early Governors of Porto Rico have been published, but even in those apparently authentic there is some confusion as to names and dates. The following list, from the discovery of the Island to the year 1555, is taken from the "*Historia, Geografica, Civil y Natural de la Isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto-Rico*," by Fray Iñigo Abbad y Lasierra, with notes and additions by José Julián de Acosta y Calbo, the first edition of which appeared in 1788. The remainder is taken from the "Report on the Census of Porto Rico," 1899, published by the War Department of the United States Government:

Juan Ponce de León, explorer and colonizer of the Island, in 1508; Acting Governor in 1509. (Afterwards the famous discoverer of the State of Florida.)

Juan Cerón, Miguel Díaz, and Diego de Morales, appointed by Admiral Diego Columbus (son of Christopher Columbus and Governor of the West Indies), at the beginning of the year 1510.

Juan Ponce de León, Governor in 1510.

Juan Cerón, Miguel Díaz, and Diego de Morales, reinstated by the Council and the King in 1511.

Commander Moscoso and Cristóbal de Mendoza, 1512 and 1513.

Sancho Velázquez, 1514 to 1519.

Antonio de la Gama (son-in-law of Ponce de León), 1519 to 1521.

Pedro Moreno, 1521 to 1524.

Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón, appointed by the Crown, in 1524.

Pedro Moreno, 1524 to 1528.

Antonio de la Gama, 1528 to 1529.

Francisco Manuel de Olando (or Lando, or d'Ovando), 1530 to 1536.

Vasco de Tiedra, 1536.

Governed by ordinary municipal mayors, 1537 to 1544.

Gerónimo Lebrón, appointed by the Crown, 1544.

Iñigo López Cervantes de Loaysa, 1545 to 1546.

Antonio de la Vega, 1546.

Licentiate Caraza, 1547.

Governed by municipal mayors, 1548 to 1550.

Dr. Luis Vallejo, 1550 to 1555.

Licentiate Esteves, 1555.

Licentiate Caraza, 1555 to 1561.

Antonio de la Llama Vallejo (who married Leonora Ponce,

daughter of Ponce de León), governed until 1564. In this year the appointment of civil officials as Governors was discontinued and

Francisco Bahamonde Lugo, a cavalry captain in Flanders, was appointed. He was obliged in person to lead an expedition against the invasion of savages, receiving an arrow in a muscle, which endangered his life. His government ended in 1569 and he left for Spain. At the beginning of 1570 he was succeeded by

Francisco de Solís, a native of Salamanca, appointed for four years at an annual salary of 775,000 *maravedís*. He was succeeded in 1575 by

Francisco de Obando, who continued in office until 1580, being followed by

Juan de Céspedes, who died the same year. The next Governor, who arrived in the Island in 1581, was

Juan Melgarejo, a native of Sevilla, whose duty it was to prepare a geographic description of the country. He transferred the government in 1583 to

Diego Meléndez, mentioned by Abbad, and who governed the Island for eleven years, from 1583 to 1594.

Pedro Suárez, colonel, governed provisionally in 1593 and 1595.

Alonso Mercado, captain, in 1599.

Sancho Ochoa de Castro, in 1602.

Gabriel de Rojas, in 1603.

Felipe Beaumont y Navarra, in 1614.

Juan de Vargas, in 1620.

Juan de Haro, in 1625.

Enrique Henríquez, in 1630.

Iñigo de la Mota, in 1635.

Agustín de Silva, in 1656.

Maestre de Campo Juan Pérez de Guzmán, in 1661.

Maestre de Campo Gerónimo de Valasco, in 1664.

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arteaga, in 1670. Died on March 7, 1674.

Maj. Diego de Robladillo, in 1674 (temporary).

Capt. Baltasar Figueroa, in 1674 (temporary).

Maestre de Campo Alonso Campo, in 1675.

Maestre de Campo Juan Robles, in 1678.

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Andono, in 1683.

Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arredondo, 1690 to 1695.

Maj. Tomás Franco, to 1698.

- Maj. Antonio Robles, to 1699 (temporary).
Maestre de Campo Gaspar de Arredondo, in 1699.
Maestre de Campo Gabriel Gutiérrez de Rivas, in 1700
Maj. Diego Vallarán, in 1703 (temporary).
Capt. Francisco Sánchez, in 1703 (temporary).
Capt. Pedro de Arroyo, to 1705.
Maestre de Campo Juan Morla (temporary).
Maj. Francisco Granados, to 1708.
Col. Juan Rivera, to 1713.
José Carreño, in 1716 (temporary).
Maj. Alonso Bertodano, in 1716.
Maj. Francisco Granadas, to 1720.
Captain of Cavalry José Mendizabal, to 1724.
Lieut. Col. Matías Abadía, to 1731.
Maj. Domingo Nanglares, to 1743.
Col. Juan Colomo, in 1743.
Col. Agustín Pareja, to 1751.
Lieut. Col. Matías Bravo, to 1755.
Mateo de Guazo.
Felipe Ramírez.
Col. Marcos de Vergara, 1766.
Lieut. Col. José Tentor (temporary).
Col. Miguel de Muestas, to 1775.
Brig. Gen. José Dufresne, to 1783.
Brig. Gen. Juan Daban, to 1789.
Brig. Gen. Miguel Ustariz, to 1792.
Brig. Gen. Francisco Torralbo, to 1795.
Camp Marshal Ramón de Castro, to 1804.
Camp Marshal Toribio de Montes, to 1809.
Camp Marshal Salvador Meléndez, to 1820.
Brig. Gen. Juan Vasco y Pascual, in 1820.
Brig. Gen. Gonzalo Arostegui, to 1822.
Col. José Navarro, in 1822 (temporary).
Lieut. Gen. Miguel de la Torre, Count of Torrependo, to 1837.
Camp Marshal Francisco Moreda, in 1837.
Camp Marshal Miguel López Baños, to 1840.
Lieut. Gen. Santiago Méndez Vigo, to 1844.
Lieut. Gen. the Count of Mirasol, to 1847.
Camp Marshal Juan Prim, Count of Reus, to 1848.
Lieut. Gen. Juan de la Pezuela, to 1851.
Camp Marshal the Marquis of Spain, to 1852 (temporary).
Lieut. Gen. Fernando de Norzagaray, to 1855.

- Lieut. Gen. Andrés García Gamba, in 1855.
Lieut. Gen. José Lemery, to 1857.
Lieut. Gen. Fernando Cotoner, to 1860.
Lieut. Gen. Rafael Echague, to 1862.
Brig. Gen. Rafael Izquierdo, in 1862 (temporary).
Lieut. Gen. Félix María de Messina, to 1865.
Lieut. Gen. José María Marchesi, in 1867.
Lieut. Gen. Julián Juan Pavia, in 1869.
José Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1870.
Gabriel Baldrich, lieutenant-general, in 1872.
Ramón Gómez Pulido, lieutenant-general, in 1872.
Simón de la Torre, lieutenant-general, in 1872.
J. Martínez Plower, lieutenant-general, in 1873.
Rafael Primo de Rivera, lieutenant-general, in 1873.
José Laureano Sanz, lieutenant-general, in 1875.
Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1877.
Manuel de la Serna, lieutenant-general, in 1878.
Eulogio Despujols, lieutenant-general, in 1881.
Segundo de la Portilla, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
Miguel de la Vega Inclan, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
Ramón Fajardo, lieutenant-general, in 1884.
Luis Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1885.
Romualdo Palacio, lieutenant-general, in 1887.
Juan Contreras (temporary), camp marshal, in 1887.
Pedro Ruíz Dana, lieutenant-general, in 1888.
José Lasso Pérez, lieutenant-general, in 1892.
Antonio Daban, lieutenant-general, in 1893.
José Gamir, lieutenant-general, in 1895.
Manuel Delgado Zulueta (temporary), general of division, to February 15, 1896.
Sabas Marín, lieutenant-general, to January 4, 1898.
Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 4, 1898, to January 11, 1898 (temporary).
Andrés González Muñoz, lieutenant-general, January 11, 1898. (Died the same day.)
Ricardo Ortega, general of division, January 12, 1898 (temporary), to February 2, 1898.
Manuel Macías y Casado, lieutenant-general, February 2, 1898, to October 16, 1898.
Ricardo Ortega, general of division (temporary), from October 16, 1898, to the 18th of the same month and year, on which day

the general government of the Island was turned over to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Military Governor, October 18, 1898, to December 6, 1898.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor, December 6, 1898, to May 9, 1899.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor, May 9, 1899, to May 1, 1900.

Charles H. Allen, Civil Governor, May 1, 1900, to September 15, 1902.

William H. Hunt, Civil Governor, September 15, 1902, to July 4, 1904.

Beekman Winthrop, Civil Governor, July 4, 1904, to April 18, 1907.

Regis H. Post, Civil Governor, April 18, 1907, to November 6, 1909.

George R. Colton, Civil Governor, was inaugurated November 6, 1909.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNMENT.

Jurisdiction, Basic Law—Legislature, Chief Executive—Departments and Branches—
Insular Government Finances.

THE jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico embraces the Island of that name and adjacent islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian, ceded to the United States by Spain.

The Organic Act, officially entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, generally known as the "Foraker Act," provides for the existing system of government in Porto Rico. The formal title of this act of Congress, as will be noted, implies that it is a provisional law to enable a form of government to be maintained until such time as experience shall have indicated to Congress what the permanent status or character of the Island Government should be. This act provides, among other things, that the inhabitants of Porto Rico, who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899, with the exception of such persons as preferred to retain their allegiance to Spain, within the terms of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain, constitute a body politic, known as "The People of Porto Rico," which includes also citizens of the United States resident in Porto Rico.

The act approved April 12, 1900, was amended by a joint resolution of May 1, 1900, and by the acts approved March 2, 1901, and July 15, 1909; the latter known as the "Olmsted Act," making provision for the allotment of funds to cover the expense of government in the event of the failure of the local Legislature to enact the necessary budgets; and providing for the centralization of matters pertaining to the Government of Porto Rico in one department at Washington. Prior to the enactment of this amendment the business transacted by the several branches of the Insular Government with the authorities at Washington was carried on direct with the corresponding departments of the Federal Government. Under the authority of this amendment the President of the United States issued an Executive Order, dated July 15, 1909, directing that all reports required by law to be made by the Governor or mem-

bers of the Executive Council of Porto Rico to any official in the United States, should be made to the War Department, and all business pertaining to the Government of Porto Rico was thereby centralized under that department in the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

This Organic Act, although, as indicated by its title, a provisional measure, having now been in force since April 12, 1900, has been outgrown by the advance and changes in local conditions. Its revision has been for some time the subject of consideration, the result of which was the introduction of a bill in Congress by Hon. M. E. Olmsted, which, after exhaustive hearings and various amendments, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 15, 1910, and is now pending action by the Senate. The bill in its present form provides in brief for the granting of collective American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico; a partial, but progressively elective Senate; the subdivision of the territorial jurisdiction of the Island Government into representative and senatorial districts; bases the right of franchise upon educational or contributory grounds; and establishes a coordinate and cohesive form of Insular Government, in which the legislative and executive functions will be separated, and also a uniform health service throughout the Island.

The legislative power conferred by the Organic Act upon The People of Porto Rico is vested in the **Legislature.** Legislative Assembly, consisting of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates, corresponding, respectively, to a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Executive Council consists of 11 members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, for a term of four years, at least 5 of whom must be "native inhabitants of Porto Rico." One of these 5 members, and the other 6, are also the heads of the 7 executive departments. The Secretary of Porto Rico, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Interior and Commissioner of Education are in charge of the corresponding departments created in accordance with the terms of the Organic Act. The seventh is at the head of the Department of Health, Charities, and Correction, which was created by an act of the Legislative Assembly of 1904. The heads of the departments authorized by the act of Congress receive a salary of \$4,000 each per annum, except the Treasurer,

whose annual compensation is \$5,000, with no additional compensation as members of the Executive Council. The salaries of the other 5, as members of the Executive Council, are \$3,000 each, and the head of the Department of Health, Charities, and Correction receives, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Executive Council, \$1,000 as the director of that department.

There are 35 members in the House of Delegates, who are elected every two years by the voters of the Island, each of the 7 electoral districts in which the Island is divided being entitled to 5 representatives. The Organic Act authorizes compensation at the rate of \$5 per day while the Legislature is in session, and traveling expenses for each delegate.

The Executive Council remains in session throughout the year, convening every Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and is subject to call in special session at any time when necessary. It confirms appointments made by the Governor and attends to such legislative duties as are presented from time to time. The proceedings of the upper House are conducted in English, an interpreter being present at all times to translate debates into Spanish when required by members who do not understand English. The proceedings of the lower House are conducted in the Spanish language.

Both houses of the Legislative Assembly convene annually on the second Monday in January each year and remain in session for sixty days. The Legislature has the power to enact laws, not in conflict with the Organic Act, on all matters except the granting of franchises, privileges and concessions, which power is vested by the Organic Act in the Executive Council alone. Bills may originate in either House, but before becoming laws must be approved by a majority of both Houses, and by the Governor. In the event of veto by the Governor an act becomes a law if passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses. Laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly must be submitted within sixty days to Congress, by which the right to disapprove any act is reserved.

The act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, creates the office of Governor, with compensation at the rate of \$8,000 per annum, and outlines his powers and duties as follows:

He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall hold his office for a term of four years

and until his successor is chosen and qualified unless sooner removed by the President; he shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency and shall maintain his office at the seat of Government; he may grant pardons and reprieves, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of Porto Rico, and respites for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be ascertained; he shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint, and may veto any legislation enacted, as hereinafter provided; he shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and shall at all times faithfully execute the laws, and he shall in that behalf have all the powers of Governors of the Territories of the United States that are not locally inapplicable; and he shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of the Government in Porto Rico, through the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, delegate and assign to him such executive duties and functions as may in pursuance with law be so delegated and assigned.

In addition to these general powers and duties, others have been assigned to him from time to time by the Legislative Assembly. All judges and prosecuting attorneys of the district courts, justices of the peace, and other insular officials, are appointed by him, and he also fills vacancies created by resignation, removal or other cause, in certain municipal offices. The Insular Police Force of the Island is also under his control and supervision.

The law provides no cabinet in connection with the Governor's office, but he is assisted to a great extent in the consideration and disposition of matters requiring his attention, by the heads of the various executive departments, and especially by the Secretary of Porto Rico; certain functions assigned to the latter by law bringing the Secretary's Department into closer official relation with the office of the Chief Executive than any other department of the Government.

The Secretary of Porto Rico, in addition to acting as the Governor's executive officer, performs the duties usually devolving upon the secretary of state of a State or Territory, such, among many others, as recording and preserving public documents, promulgating proclamations and orders of the Governor and acts of the Legislative Assembly, receiving and filing articles of incorporation, annual reports of domestic and foreign corporations, and maintaining a register of consuls and other official representatives of foreign nations. He is charged by law with the compilation and publication of the *Official Gazette*, and has

control and supervision over the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, which, as indicated by its name, furnishes the supplies required for use in the transaction of official business, does all the Government printing, and furnishes the transportation required by officials and employes in the performance of their duties. He is *ex officio* a member of the Executive Council. During the absence of the Governor from the Island, or in the event of a vacancy in the office, he is required by the Organic Act to attend to the duties and exercise the powers of the Governor.

The office of the Secretary of Porto Rico acts in many respects as a clearing house for Government business, or a general bureau of information, through which much correspondence, and many inquiries, from persons unfamiliar with the organization of the local Government, and hence at a loss as to whom they should address, find the way to the proper officials.

The Secretary of Porto Rico is charged with the duty of printing and distributing the laws of the local Legislature; the distribution of decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, annual reports, and other official publications; the promulgation of executive orders; and the maintenance of a record of all official acts of the Governor, executive appointments and pardons. He receives applications for and prepares United States passports. By means of the *Official Gazette*, issued every two months, he keeps the public informed of the action of the Executive Council upon applications for franchises, for declarations of public utility, miscellaneous resolutions, committee and other reports, and of the acts of the Legislative Assembly; appointments; publishes executive orders, proclamations and circular letters; announces the registration of foreign and domestic corporations; the registration of patents and trade-marks; publishes current decisions of the Supreme Court; official statements and rulings of the Treasurer and Auditor; opinions of the Attorney General; circulars and current reports of the Department of Education and the Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico; circulars and reports of the Department of the Interior; data from the Division of Harbors and Docks regarding the tonnage of vessels; statements from the Bureau of Public Works and the Division of Public Buildings regarding the status of contracts; lists of licenses for automobiles and other motor vehicles, issued by the Bureau of Property and Accounts of the Interior Department; lists from the Bureau

of Insular Telegraph, of telegraph and telephone stations; reports as to the progress of the work of the Irrigation Service; vital, health and sanitary, and penal statistics of the Department of Health, Charities, and Correction; announcements and rulings of the Boards of Pharmacy, Medical, and Dental Examiners; resolutions of the Insular Police Commission; Civil Service changes, rosters of the Insular and Federal Government officials; and commercial, immigration, and meteorological statistics.

In accordance with an executive order issued December 27, 1909, supplies and equipment for use of all branches of the Government are purchased through a central supply bureau known as the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation. This bureau maintains a full stock of stationery and office supplies, and other staple articles required for current use in Government offices. When purchases cannot be made from local dealers with advantage, this bureau places its orders with dealers in the United States, utilizing for that purpose the facilities afforded by the office maintained in New York by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and known as the office of the Insular Purchasing Agent. The Insular Purchasing Agent, upon receipt of orders, attends to all the details involved in calling for bids, passing upon prices, and selecting the goods, and arranges for their shipment. The bills covering such purchases are promptly settled by the Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, from Porto Rico funds advanced to him from time to time for that purpose, thus enabling the Purchasing Agent, in obtaining quotations on supplies, to utilize the advantage of being able to offer cash payment in the United States instead of settlement on invoices sent to Porto Rico.

The printing plant, maintained and operated by the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, is one of the best equipped and most modern plants on the Island for printing, ruling, and binding all job work, blank forms, account books, and publications required in the transaction of Government business. The transportation division of this bureau is equipped with sufficient automobiles to furnish all necessary transportation to Government officials and employes, and there is maintained in connection therewith an adequate machine shop in which the cars are kept in repair.

No funds are appropriated by the Legislature for the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, the entire cost of

administration and operation being covered by the profit accruing from the work performed.

Department of Justice. The Department of Justice embraces the office of the Attorney General, the Supreme, district and municipal courts, the justices of the peace, the registrars of property, and the notaries. The Attorney General is the head of the department and has administrative jurisdiction over the courts and all officials connected with the department.

The Department of Justice, organized during the military government of Porto Rico, was abolished by the Foraker law, and in place of the judicial board in charge of the former department the office of Attorney General was created. The powers and duties of this latter officer correspond very nearly to the work of the old judicial board, and the divisions or branches of Government under his jurisdiction are so nearly the same as those under the former organization, that the name "Department of Justice," has continued in common use. The work of the department will be considered under its various branches:

Office of the Attorney General. The Attorney General has all the powers and is charged with all the duties of an attorney of a Territory of the United States.

His work consists in furnishing opinions to the Governor, Legislature, and heads of the other departments relative to the interpretation, construction and execution of the laws of the Island. The prosecuting attorneys of the Supreme and district courts, who are under the supervision of the Attorney General, present all indictments or informations for violations of the criminal laws, but all cases against insular officers for official misconduct must be submitted to the Attorney General before they are presented to the courts for prosecution.

The bonds of the court secretaries and marshals, and their deputies, and all bonds required by the Executive Council in franchise matters are subject to the approval of the Attorney General as to form and execution.

All pardon applications are referred by the Governor to the Attorney General for examination and recommendation. Every year a large number of such cases are thus reported on.

As a member of the Franchise and Judiciary Committees of the Executive Council the Attorney General has numerous legislative duties to perform in addition to the work of his own office.

The payment of the salaries of the court officials and all employes of the department, including witnesses and jurors, is made through the office of the Attorney General, except in the case of the justices of the peace, who are paid by the respective municipalities.

The reporting of the decisions of the Supreme Court is done under the direction of the Attorney General.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Porto Rico. It is composed of five judges appointed by the President of the United States, and possesses general appellate jurisdiction. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of this court, in certain cases, may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The judges have power to grant injunctions and writs of *habeas corpus* and *mandamus*. The sessions of the court are held at San Juan. The Supreme Court may also issue writs of prohibition and *certiorari*.

The Chief Justice receives a salary of \$5,000 and the Associate Justices, \$4,500 each per annum. The court is provided with a marshal, a secretary, and the necessary clerical force.

The District Courts. These courts have general original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. They may also hear cases appealed to them from the municipal courts and the justices of the peace. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court from the final decisions of the district courts.

Under the present organization of the judiciary these courts are composed of only one judge each, instead of three, as during the Spanish régime, and the Island is divided into seven judicial districts instead of five. The judges of these courts are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. They are authorized to issue writs of injunction, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and they have the general powers usually conferred upon judges of like courts. All felony cases must be tried originally in the district courts.

Each district has a *fiscal*, or prosecuting attorney, whose duty it is to present all indictments or informations and prosecute them before the court. He also represents the Government in any civil actions to which it may be a party. The *fiscales* are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years, and receive the same salary as the district judges, viz., \$3,500 and \$3,750 per annum, according to the district. The salaries of all the

officials of these courts are paid by the Insular Government, and the fees, fines and costs collected by them are covered into the Insular Treasury.

The municipal courts have jurisdiction in
Municipal Courts. all criminal cases in which the offense charged is less than a felony, and in felony cases the municipal judge may act as a committing magistrate. These courts may try suits in ejectment when the annual rental of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000, and in other civil cases they have jurisdiction where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$500. From the decisions of these courts appeals may be taken to the district courts. There are 31 municipal courts at present in the Island, the territorial jurisdiction of each court being fixed by statute, and including from one to four municipalities. The judges, secretaries and marshals of these courts are elected by popular vote, each for the term of four years.

In San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Arecibo, and Bayamón the municipal judge receives a salary of \$1,500, and he must be over 25 years of age and a practicing lawyer before the insular courts. In Aguadilla, Guayama, Humacao, and three or four other important towns, the municipal judges receive a salary of \$1,200 each, and they must be practicing lawyers over 21 years of age. In all the other municipal courts the judges receive \$1,000 each.

The expenses of these courts are paid by the Insular Government, and all fines, costs and fees collected by them are covered into the Insular Treasury, except fines for violations of municipal ordinances or regulations of the Board of Health, which are turned over to the municipalities.

There are 57 justices of the peace in this
Justices of the Peace. Island. Their jurisdiction is limited to violations of municipal ordinances and to other criminal matters in which the punishment imposed may not exceed a fine of \$15 or imprisonment for 30 days. Their functions correspond to those of police judges in the United States. In the absence of a municipal judge, a justice of the peace may act as a committing magistrate.

The justices are appointed by the Governor and receive salaries paid by the municipalities. Appeals lie to the district courts from the decisions of the justices of the peace.

Registrars of Property. There are 9 registrars of property in Porto Rico. Appointments to these positions are made by the Governor after a competitive examination held by a commission of five members designated by the Supreme Court. The position of registrar, under the present system, is a very important one, and the law requires that a registrar shall be over 25 years of age and a practicing lawyer with more than five years' experience before the courts of Porto Rico. Each registrar is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Their salaries are paid by the Insular Government and run from \$1,800 to \$3,000 per year, according to the importance of the district. All fees earned by them for recording documents, issuing certificates, etc., are paid in internal-revenue stamps.

Under the Spanish law, which is still in force, registrars of property are not required to record every document presented to them for that purpose. Being responsible for the legal effect of their act, they are allowed a period of 10 days in which to examine a document for the purpose of determining whether it contains the requisites that entitle it to registration. Should the registrar decide in the negative, the person desiring the registration of the document may appeal to the Supreme Court and obtain the decision of that tribunal upon the question of whether or not the document is entitled to registration.

Notaries. Any lawyer in Porto Rico may act as a notary by giving bond and complying with the provisions of the notarial laws. The old Spanish mortgage law, which is the real property law, is still in force in Porto Rico, with a few changes. Conveyances of real property, mortgages and all similar documents can be drawn only by a notary. The original of every instrument drawn by a notary is required by law to be retained by him, and only a certified copy may be issued to his client. All of these originals are numbered consecutively by the notary and form what is known as his "protocol."

There is a regular schedule of fees which the notaries are allowed to charge for their professional services. Under the old Spanish law the notaries were limited to certain territorial districts. The office or business of a notary was considered a valuable asset, and was bought and sold like a seat on a stock exchange. Under the new procedure each notary has jurisdiction throughout the entire Island.

The American Government found in Porto Rico a system of laws very similar to that prevailing in Spain. The change of sovereignty repealed, by implication, many parts of that system because they were incompatible with American ideas and institutions. The Military Governor, by general orders, also made a number of material changes, and the Legislative Assembly from time to time has modified the Spanish system by enacting laws in harmony with those in the United States. These changes, coming gradually, as they have, while tending ultimately to place the entire body of Porto Rican laws on an American basis, have not as yet reached that point. The former Spanish system, whatever its defects may have seemed to the American lawyer, was a completed system, each part of which harmonized and fitted with the other parts. The changes that have been made have broken into that system, and in some instances have created confusion and uncertainty as to just what laws are in force and applicable in certain cases.

Of the former Spanish laws prevailing at the time of the change of sovereignty, there yet remain in Porto Rico, with slight modifications, those relating to wills and inheritances, civil status, contracts and obligations, land titles and liens, the law of waters, of mines, of commerce, of railroads, and also a number of royal orders and decrees. Some of the general orders of the American military government are also still in force. But there is now a new political code, a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a code of civil procedure, and a civil code. The latter is substantially the old Spanish Civil Code, though it has been modified to some extent. Besides these laws, the Legislature has enacted a number of statutes which are of great value to the people, such as authorizing the writ of *habeas corpus*, injunctions, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, prescribing rules of evidence, school and road laws, etc. But a general revision and codification, so as to blend and harmonize the local substantive laws with the political and administrative laws of the United States, would be of the greatest benefit to the Island.

The act of the Legislature establishing the jury system in Porto Rico went into effect April 1, 1901, but it was several months before a trial by jury was asked for. Under this act a person accused of crime can demand a jury trial when the penalty is not less than two years' imprisonment. During the first year and a half after the inauguration of the jury system

not a single trial by jury was held in the San Juan district and only 24 were held in all the other districts of the Island. Since that time, however, jury trials have gradually become more popular, and now every district has a regular calendar of jury cases at each term of court.

In introducing jury trials in Porto Rico it was but natural that some difficulty should be encountered at first, since neither the people nor the courts were familiar with the method of procedure. But a very marked improvement has been made in the practical operation of the system since its inauguration, and there is every reason to believe that the jury system will prove as successful in Porto Rico as in any other country.

Treasury Department. For the performance of the duty imposed upon the Treasurer of Porto Rico in his dual capacity, which compares in other parts of the United States to assessor or tax commissioner and receiver of taxes, there is a Bureau of Property Taxes, from which is required two distinct services: First, that of the general valuation and assessment of property, and, second, the collection and covering into the Treasury of the taxes imposed in accordance with such assessment.

The first service is performed by a corps of 15 trained assessors, one of which is especially detailed to gather data on corporations, and the others are located as permanently as possible in assessment districts, into 10 of which the Island is divided, corresponding to the divisions of the recorders of property.

These assessors are familiar with the properties and conditions in their respective districts, and their permanent connection with the Treasury Department gives a uniformity and continuity to their work that could not be obtained in any other way.

They make returns of all property, real and personal, owned or held in possession on January 15 of each year, which returns are carefully scrutinized by a competent force of men in the central office and so systematically checked as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of duplicate or excessive taxation and prevent the evasion of taxes justly due.

Valuations in dispute between taxpayers and assessors are passed upon by a Board of Review and Equalization, composed of the Treasurer of Porto Rico, the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Commissioner of the Interior, and two citizens of Porto Rico

versed in matters pertaining to the value of property in Porto Rico, who are appointed by the Governor. This board frequently sits as an informal tax commission to fix the valuation of important properties, and even their valuation, as all others, are subject to subsequent appeals to the Board of Review and Equalization on demand by the taxpayer.

For the collection of property taxes the Island is divided into 69 collection districts, with a collector in charge of each. Combination tax bills and receipts are made out in the Treasury Department, at San Juan, from the assessment rolls as finally passed upon by the Board of Review and Equalization. These receipts are attached to stubs and are bound in volumes of convenient size. These volumes of receipts are sent to the collectors and deputy collectors, and each is charged upon the books kept for that purpose in the Bureau of Accounts, with the total amounts of receipts placed in his hands for collection. All moneys received by collectors on account of the payment of taxes or the sale of revenue stamps must be deposited at frequent intervals in one of the depositories of insular funds. Upon making such deposits they receive receipts from the depositories, which they duly forward to the Treasury Department, and thereupon receive credit on the books for the amount so deposited. Collectors must keep books of account, in the form prescribed by the Treasurer and Auditor of Porto Rico, and make due return to these officers of all work performed by them. Compliance with these regulations is secured through the work of two traveling examiners attached to the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department, whose duty it is, as ordered by the Treasurer of Porto Rico, to travel from office to office of the collectors and examine their books and cash on hand for the purpose of determining whether all receipts and stamps that have been placed in their hands are duly accounted for. Collectors are bonded to The People of Porto Rico for the faithful accounting for all moneys coming into their hands, and their work is efficiently checked by the Bureau of Property Taxes.

Taxes are payable twice a year, upon July 1 and January 1, of each fiscal year, and become delinquent if not paid within sixty days thereafter. The Treasurer of Porto Rico is authorized to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes by the attachment and sale of the property of such delinquent taxpayer. Such proceedings are handled through the collectors. Each step

in the procedure employed is provided for by the use of a carefully prepared series of forms, so that the risk of error is reduced to a minimum. The compensation of these officials varies from \$660 to \$2,000 per annum, according to the importance of their districts. Collectors are fully bonded. They are appointed by the Treasurer, without term, holding their offices during good behavior. They thus have permanent positions as long as they perform their duties properly. Those doing good work also may look forward to promotion, as the policy in filling vacancies to positions carrying the higher salaries is to promote those collectors receiving a lower remuneration whose services have been most meritorious. These positions, it may be of interest to note, have invariably been filled by native Porto Ricans.

Corporations are, in general, taxed upon the same basis as individuals; that is, upon the actual value of property owned by them in the Island.

The basis of the system of taxation on general property is direct and "*in rem*" on the real, but the lack of an efficient cadaster, and the consequent difficulty of determining the location of rural real property, has resulted in the growth of a system of distraining personal property for all taxes due and only proceeding on real property when no personal property exists.

This system, vigorously handled, has given excellent practical results and has reduced the amount of taxes in arrears to a minimum quantity.

Before leaving this subject of property taxes it should be noted that the municipalities of the Island likewise have the power of imposing a general property tax of nine-tenths of 1 per cent upon property within their districts. Of the moneys received on account of this tax the Treasurer of Porto Rico must retain and pay over to the treasurer of each local school board 25 per cent and to the treasurer of each municipality to be covered into the road fund, 8 per cent, the municipalities thus receiving for their own immediate needs 67 per cent. The municipalities also have the power to levy a special school tax of not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. Those municipalities which have contracted bonded indebtedness must also impose a further tax sufficient to produce the sum required by them to meet the interest and sinking-fund charges on account of such loans. These taxes are levied on property as assessed by the Insular

Government, and the Treasury Department has in all cases assumed the burden of making out the tax receipts and collecting of insular taxes.

A great economy is thus effected in avoiding the employment of two sets of collection officials, and the convenience of the taxpayer is conserved by his having to deal with only one tax office. All receipts on account of such municipal taxes are treated as special trust funds, and are paid over monthly to the municipalities to which they belong. The cost of such collection is entirely borne by the Insular Government.

No special description is needed of the machinery employed in the enforcement of the payment of inheritance taxes. For such payment the Treasury Department depends almost wholly upon the courts of the Island, as the law makes it compulsory upon such tribunals to see that the taxes due are paid before any distribution of such estates is authorized. The collection of taxes due from insurance companies is likewise a simple matter. These companies are required to make regular statements of the business done by them and to transmit to the Treasurer of Porto Rico the sums due as shown by such statements. As regards customs receipts, the Treasury Department is relieved from all responsibility. All customs dues are collected by the Federal Collector of Customs, who turns over the money thus received after retaining the sum necessary to defray the cost of collection. Miscellaneous receipts are likewise covered into the Treasury without any special effort on the part of the department other than that of keeping a proper account to see that all payments legally due are made.

The Bureau of Accounts, as its name implies, is the accounting office of the Treasury Department. The work is divided into two classes of accounts, those of the Treasurer of Porto Rico for all receipts and expenditures of the Insular Government and those of the collectors of internal revenue for property and excise taxes. In addition to the above, this bureau has been making some bank examinations the past three years, but is somewhat handicapped by the lack of a regular bank examiner.

Excise taxes are imposed in Porto Rico in pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico approved March 9, 1905, amending and superseding the original revenue law of the First Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico under date of January 31, 1901. This law has since been amended, on March 14, 1907, and on March 9, 1911. The changes enacted on March

9, 1911, to become effective July 1, 1911, were very important and are summarized below. It should be noted that excise taxes are levied in Porto Rico upon the following-named articles, whether produced in the Island or brought or imported thereinto, according to the rates herein specified: Distilled spirits, \$0.26 per liter or fraction thereof; beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors and wines, \$0.06 per liter or fraction thereof; champagne, \$0.27 per liter or fraction thereof; cigars, \$0.20 per hundred; cigarettes, \$1.10 per thousand; playing cards, \$0.03 per pack; perfumery, proprietary and patent medicines, cosmetics, toilet powders, bay rum and similar aromatic compound preparations of alcohol, 5 per cent *ad valorem*; arms, ammunition, 40 per cent *ad valorem*, and matches, \$0.20 per gross of boxes. An excise tax is also levied upon original instruments and their copies executed before notaries public and upon registration of such instruments or copies by registrars. By virtue of the amendment of the Insular revenue law, approved March 9, 1911, to take effect July 1, 1911, the tax on distilled spirits has been fixed at \$0.28 per liter or fraction thereof. The tax on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand is increased to \$2.20 per thousand. Patent and proprietary medicinal preparations, also those which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary, if containing alcohol, are also subject to the payment of tax on the amount of alcohol they contain by volume in addition to the payment of tax, at the rate of 5 per cent on the *ad valorem* basis. All bottles or other packages containing medicinal preparations, or articles, are required to be labeled, showing specifically the alcoholic content, by volume, of such preparations. The Treasurer may now, under the new law, abate, under certain conditions, the amount of taxes due on spirits lost from metal tanks at distilleries by leakage or evaporation; may authorize the establishment of two factories in the same building producing taxable articles dissimilar in character, and may suspend, for a period of six months, under certain regulations, taxes due on goods intended for exhibition at a public fair or exhibition. In addition to the following license taxes, which are payable quarterly, in advance, at the rates herein given, to wit: Distiller, \$25; rectifier, \$25; manufacturer of stills, or parts of stills, \$5; cigar manufacturer, \$1; cigarette manufacturer, \$100; wholesale dealer in distilled spirits, \$25; wholesale dealer in beers or wines, \$12; wholesale dealer in arms or ammunition,

\$12; wholesale dealer in cigars or cigarettes, \$12; and wholesale dealer in perfumery, \$12, the new law imposed a license tax upon brewers, \$25; upon manufacturers of taxable medicines, \$2.50; manufacturers of cigars, who pack their product in boxes, \$12; manufacturers of cigarettes, \$100 on each machine used in the production of cigarettes; and upon pool or billiard tables, \$2 a table, payable quarterly. Retail licenses for the sale of liquors, cigars or cigarettes in Porto Rico are divided into three classes, and the following quarterly sums are payable therefor: First-class retail liquor license, \$7; second-class retail liquor license, \$4; third-class retail liquor license, \$2.50. First-class retail cigars or cigarettes license, \$5; second-class retail cigars or cigarettes license, \$2.50; third-class retail cigars or cigarettes license, \$1.50. Traffic in perfumery, at retail, is also subject to a quarterly license tax of \$1, and the traffic in arms or ammunition, at retail, to a license tax of \$12 per quarter. Payment of all excise taxes is made to the Collectors of Internal Revenue, who also receive property-tax payments, by the purchase, affixture and proper cancellation of internal revenue stamps either to articles, as in the case of cigars, or to certain documents, as in the case of other taxable articles.

For the administration of the scheme of excise taxes there is in existence the organization of an elaborate system whereby the Treasury Department may keep record of and supervise the production, importation, exportation and sale of all articles subject to these taxes. All manufacturers, distillers or importers of these articles, also manufacturers and dealers in denatured alcohol, are required to keep books of accounts in the manner and form prescribed by the Treasury Department, setting forth an exact statement of the quantity and kind of articles subject to the payment of excise taxes which are produced, imported, exported or sold; the name of purchaser, with the date of each sale or shipment, amount of taxes paid thereon, etc. Taxes upon the production or importation of articles subject to excise dues are paid at the time these goods are imported, in the case of importation, or at the time they leave the factory, in case they are manufactured on the Island.

To enforce compliance with the law and prevent fraud the Treasury Department has a force of 23 internal revenue agents, of whom 22 devote their attention exclusively to the rigid supervision and inspection of establishments manufacturing and handling goods subject to the payment of taxes. One man, des-

igned as internal revenue agent at large, has general supervision of excise-tax affairs of the entire Island, and especially to see that revenue agents perform their duties in an efficient manner and enforce the law in accordance with the provisions thereof.

These agents are assigned to certain districts for the proper conduct of excise tax affairs and enforcement of the revenue law wherein they are responsible. It is their duty to inspect all establishments at which articles subject to tax are manufactured and sold, to examine and take stock of goods on hand in factories, in order to determine whether any such goods have left the establishment without the proper payment of tax or have not been registered in the book provided for that purpose, and generally to see that all requirements of the law are strictly complied with. They must also visit all places of business to see that these are not handling goods without the proper licenses at retail or wholesale or upon which the excise taxes are not paid. Agents must also see that license fees are properly paid by manufacturers and dealers in taxable articles. They must finally act as secret-service men, inspect importations and shipments of articles being made within their districts, observe that payment of taxes due is effected thereon at the proper time, inspect shipments of taxable articles for export from Porto Rico, supervise the manufacture and subsequent disposition by sale of denatured alcohol; also that of bay rum, alcoholado and other similar aromatic compound preparations of alcohol for export, likewise for consumption under regulations allowing drawback on alcohol used in the manufacture thereof, examine documents in the offices of public notaries, investigate claims submitted for refund of taxes improperly in excess or unduly paid, execute bonds given the Treasurer by manufacturers of taxable articles, make arrests and institute administrative or prosecution proceedings where the law has been violated. The internal-revenue stamps by which payment of the excise taxes is made, are kept by the Treasurer of Porto Rico in his immediate possession in a vault especially constructed for that purpose. These stamps are issued upon requisition to the collectors of taxes for sale by them to the taxpayers.

In the Bureau of Internal Revenue is concentrated the performance of all work relating in any way to the administration of the excise system of the Island. In it one division has immediate supervision over the enforcement of excise-tax laws re-

lating to the manufacture and sale in Porto Rico of taxable articles, while another has direct charge and supervision of importations and exportations of like articles. The office force consists of six men, who, with the field force of 23, form the personnel of the bureau, constantly directed by its chief and controlled by the Treasurer.

In addition to this duty, the service under the act entitled "An act to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation by providing for adequate expert inspection, and the issue of stamps of guarantee covering the origin of tobacco used in the manufacture of such cigars intended for exportation," which has now been fixed by the recent Legislature to become operative January 1, 1913, has also been assigned under the control of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The object of this law is comprehensively stated in its title. It provides for the employment of three tobacco experts, whose duty it shall be to register the different brands of cigars manufactured in Porto Rico; to examine tobacco from which cigars will be manufactured for exportation, likewise to examine the cigars, to inspect the cigar factories to see that the condition of factories and operatives therein employed, as regards sanitation and cleanliness, are satisfactory; that guarantee stamps are not used falsely, and in general to observe that the law is carried out and complied with.

The Bureau of Municipal Finance has as its essential duties the supervision of municipal finances and the investigation and study of municipal questions. The act concerning municipalities approved March 1, 1902, contained the provision that all municipal treasurers and comptrollers should keep books of account, deposit moneys, and make reports according to a uniform system to be prescribed by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. In accordance with the revised Municipal Law, approved March 8, 1906, the various regulations which have been promulgated by the Treasurer in the exercise of this authority were submitted to the Executive Council for its amendment and approval and published as the "Regulations Governing Municipal Accounting." These regulations, taken in conjunction with several sections of the Municipal Law, constitute a complete municipal financial system, control over which is exercised by the Treasurer of Porto Rico. Enforcement of the regulations, together with an intimate knowledge of municipal affairs which is indispensable to the central Government, is secured through office

and field examiners attached to the bureau, who, on the one hand, examine periodical reports rendered by the municipal officials, and, on the other, inspect their books, vouchers and other records. The field examiner has also, by virtue of a special authority conferred by the Governor, the power to investigate fully the administration and financial operations of any municipality, and in the exercise of this authority he reports whether taxes are properly levied and collected, whether expenditures are honestly and economically made, and whether, in general, the affairs of a municipality are efficiently administered. Among the general questions requiring the constant attention of the bureau are those related to the borrowing operations of the municipalities, since, according to the laws of Porto Rico, no loan may be negotiated by any local government except with the approval of the Executive Council.

The Treasury Department, through the Bureau of the Paymaster, is charged with the "disbursement of the public moneys or funds of The People of Porto Rico," under provisions of an act approved March 14, 1907. The bureau provided for by this act is the successor of the former bureau of disbursements, the essential difference being that payments are now made by the Paymaster of Porto Rico in accordance with the schedule of audited claims, which go to make up the total of a warrant drawn by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor. The Treasurer, upon receipt of this warrant, issues a draft for the total amount to the Paymaster, who in turn draws checks to the order of each of the payees named. All disbursements are made by check, some 100,000 checks being issued during a year, approximating between five and six million dollars.

The Auditor of Porto Rico is required by the provisions of section 23 of the Act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, and subsequent acts of the Porto Rican Legislature, to keep an accurate accounts of all receipts and expenditures of the Insular Government. He issues and signs all warrants for payments made from the Insular Treasury for services rendered under authority of the law, transmitting the same to the Governor of Porto Rico for counter-signature. The documents used for the payment of claims or accounts are designated as "settlement warrants." Those issued on requisitions for advances of money to special disbursing officers and other authorized agents are known as "accountable warrants."

He prescribes the form and manner in which all public accounts and vouchers subject to his audit shall be prepared and submitted, and prescribes all forms for vouchers, bonds, requisitions, estimates, etc., and causes the same to be printed and supplied to the other departments of the Government.

In the matter of payment to be made from the proper appropriations made by the Legislative Assembly, his authority is final, although on disallowance of claims, an appeal can be taken by the aggrieved parties to the Governor of Porto Rico, if made within ninety days, and the opinion of the Governor is conclusive. He submits monthly statements of the financial condition of the Insular Treasury of Porto Rico to the War Department, through the Governor, from which the annual reports to the Congress of the United States are made.

For administration purposes the Auditor's Department is divided into four divisions, as follows:

Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, where are kept the books of accounts of the Insular Government. The receipts of the Government are shown by Treasurer's receipts issued in duplicate, indicating the heads under which they belong, whether insular revenues, trust fund or miscellaneous receipts. These are all countersigned by the Auditor, the originals being retained in the Auditor's office to be used as a check in the monthly settlement of the Treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, which account, together with the accounts of the Paymaster, are settled in this division, credits being allowed only on the returned paid drafts of the Treasurer and paid checks of the Paymaster.

All blank check books used by the Paymaster are issued by this division after they have been consecutively numbered and stamped with letters "A" "B" distinguishing the series used for salaries from those used for contingent expenses.

The following books are kept in this division:

- (1) Auditor's General Ledger of Receipts and Expenditures,
- (2) Register of Requisitions and Accountable Warrants,
- (3) Register of Claims and Settlement Warrants,
- (4) Register of Disbursing Accounts,
- (5) Register of Audited Accounts,
- (6) Register of Transfer Warrants,
- (7) Register of Surplus Fund Warrants,
- (8) Register of Covering Warrants,
- (9) Register of Appropriation Warrants,
- (10) Register of Accounts of Construction of School Buildings,
- (11) Register of Loans to Municipalities,
- (12) Register of Loans to School Boards,
- (13) Register of Personal Accounts of Outstanding Liabilities,
- (14) Register of Treasurer and Bank Accounts,
- (15) Register of Accounts of Special Disbursing Officers,
- (16) Register

of Personal Accounts of Receiving Officers and Agents, (17) Register of Internal-Revenue Stamp Sales by Collectors of Internal Revenue, (18) Register of Tobacco Stamps, (19) Insular Revenues Appropriation Ledger, (20) Trust-Fund Appropriation Ledger, (21) Statistical Register of Audited Insular and Municipal Receipts, (22) Statistical Register of Audited Insular and Municipal Miscellaneous Receipts, (23) Record of Employes and Leaves of Absence.

All warrants are prepared in this division. The chief of the division, with the chief examiner, drafts all the blank forms issued by the department.

The Division of Disbursements and Claims audits all claims against the Insular Government, except those in connection with the distribution of the taxes to the different municipalities. Complete rosters of all the employes are kept, against which the monthly pay rolls for salaries are checked. A card system of periodical payments is also kept, from which all payments are checked. All vouchers are checked by the voucher clerks to see if charged to the proper appropriations and if in accordance with the subvouchers, and that correct computations have been made. All contracts with the Insular Government are kept in this division, the payments thereunder with retained percentages being held until final payment is made, when proper record thereof is made on books prepared for that purpose.

Books are maintained showing payments for fees from foreign and domestic corporations, as well as earnings of insurance companies, who pay semiannually 3 per cent tax on business done in Porto Rico. Records are kept of all leases upon which rent is paid.

All payments on vouchers and pay rolls are abstracted, salaries appearing on one kind and contingent expenses on another. These abstracts, certified by the chief of the division, go to the Division of Bookkeeping, where a warrant is prepared. The amount of this warrant, after being signed by the Auditor and Governor, goes to the Treasurer for payment. The following accounts are also settled in this division:

Treasurer of Porto Rico, Repayments; Special Disbursing Officer, Department of Interior, Disbursements; Insular Revenues and Trust-Fund Accounts; Chief Division Property and Accounts, Department of the Interior; Chief Division of Property and Accounts, Department of Education; Chief Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation; Receiving Clerk, Bureau of Insular Telegraph; Captains of the Ports of San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez; Superintendent Girls' Charity School; Secretary and Treasurer University of Porto Rico; Assistant Director of Health,

Charities and Correction (two accounts); President Insular School for Training Nurses; Secretary Board of Dental Examiners; Secretary Board of Pharmacy; Secretary Board of Medical Examiners; Director of Porto Rican Experimental Station; Sanitation Service of Porto Rico; Insular Fair Board.

The Division of Internal Revenue audits and settles the accounts of the collectors of internal revenue throughout the Island, as submitted to the Treasurer of Porto Rico, covering taxes collected by them on real and personal property; also for taxes on corporation property. After these several accounts are audited a distribution based on the following proportions is made: Ten per cent of the gross amount is retained by the Insular Government and 90 per cent distributed to the municipalities upon the following basis: 25 per cent school fund, 8 per cent road fund, except San Juan, which is 5 per cent; and 67 per cent to the general fund, except San Juan, which gets 70 per cent. The municipal school tax and bond-redemption tax are collected and distributed in the same manner, but upon a different basis, according to the percentage collected in the various towns. These amounts are abstracted, certified as correct by the chief of the division, warrants made from abstracts, and the amounts of the warrants paid by the Treasurer to the Paymaster of Porto Rico, who sends checks to the municipalities in accordance with the abstracts. Where loans have been made to municipalities and school boards the proper deductions are made and warrants drawn in favor of the Treasurer of Porto Rico, to be credited by him to the different loans. This division has charge of the counting of internal-revenue stamps and the issuance of the same to the Treasurer of Porto Rico, who furnishes them to the different collectors in the Island on requisition. It also has charge of the payment of taxes improperly collected. These payments are made direct from two funds—insular revenue and trust fund—by settlement warrants. It also pays on settlement warrants, on requisition from the municipalities and school boards, the several amounts that have been loaned by the Executive Council.

The Division of Examiners, lately increased to four in number, including the chief, is composed of a specially equipped force of employees, all of whom were chosen from leading accounting houses in New York City after graduation from colleges or other institutions devoted to this special work. This force is constantly engaged in the examination of the accounts

of all classes of Government officials, as indicated by the Auditor, and upon request of the heads of departments also makes special examinations. As of July 1, the Division of Receipts has been added to this department, with purpose of keeping detail of all accounts covering revenues from various sources, rents of property and leases, with name of occupant, rate, expiration, etc., accrual of interest on deposits, special license fees, personal accounts with clerks and marshals of courts, accounts rendered by the Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, and other sources of miscellaneous revenues.

The work of the property clerk of the Auditor's Office has been inaugurated within the past year, and embraces the maintenance of complete inventories based upon the names of articles and value of all property in the possession of the Insular Government. The Auditor prescribes the manner in which property records shall be kept by the various accountable officers, and requires from them at stated periods inventories of property on hand, and statements of property acquired and disposed of by them. There have been added to the duties of property clerk the accounts of expendable materials and supplies purchased for use of the various departments in operative and constructive work in Porto Rico.

An inventory of all supplies and materials was taken as of July 1, to which will be charged by the Auditor the monthly purchases. The departments using will report monthly to the Auditor the expenditures and to what features of the work in hand the value is chargeable.

This department superintends all works of a public nature, and has charge of all insular roads, public buildings, docks, grounds, and lands, except those reserved for use by the various departments of the Federal Government; it maintains the telegraph and long-distance telephone systems of the Island; issues automobile and chauffeur licenses; registers brands of commercial fertilizers, and is, by law, given administrative control of the extensive irrigation work now being installed over the southern third of the Island. The department is organized under some eight subdivisions, namely, Office of the Commissioner, Division of Property and Accounts, Bureau of Public Works, Division of Public Buildings, Division of Public Lands, Bureau of Insular Telegraph, Division of Harbors and Docks, and the Porto Rico Irrigation Service.

The Office of the Commissioner (together with the Division of Property and Accounts) directs the work of the department, records and accounts for expenditures, property, etc.

The Bureau of Public Works has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads and bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads, water fronts, etc.; reports upon technical questions involved in applications for franchises and permits, such as matters relating to railways, aqueducts, bridges, piers, etc.; and has supervisory control of the construction of municipal roads, as well as other municipal public works.

At the time of the American occupation there was a road system of 284.1 kilometers, and the present total of 1,010.4 kilometers shows 726.3 built by the present Government. These roads rank with the best macadamized roads in the United States. Owing to the mountainous formation of the Island, the cost per mile is somewhat greater than the average cost of roads in the United States.

The Legislature enacted during March, 1910, two road laws and provided \$595,000 for construction. The law also created a commission to be known as the Road Commission, composed of the Governor of Porto Rico, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, a Member of the House of Delegates, to be named by the Speaker, and the Commissioner of the Interior. This commission determines the roads to be constructed under above-mentioned appropriations.

The Division of Public Buildings is charged with the maintenance and necessary repair of all public buildings, with the construction of the many school houses throughout the Island, and of such other public buildings as may from time to time be provided for by law.

The Division of Public Lands has charge of all matters pertaining to public lands of the Island. Some 80,000 acres were acquired from Spain at the time of the American occupation. In addition, some 2,644 acres have since fallen into possession of the Insular Government because of nonpayment of taxes on same.

The Bureau of Insular Telegraph operates the insular telegraph and telephone system throughout the Island, bringing into communication some 61 municipalities, and connects with the private telephone systems of the northern and southern sections of the Island.

The Division of Harbors and Docks has charge of all the shipping of the Island, the collection of harbor fees, pilotage and general supervision of all harbors and water fronts; designates berths for all vessels while in the harbors, and looks after the general shipping interests of the public.

The Porto Rico Irrigation Service has been placed under the administrative control of the Department of the Interior, under the direct supervision of a chief engineer, who is responsible for construction and all technical matters pertaining to the service.

At the time of the American occupation of Porto Rico, in October, 1898, there was in existence a system of schools comprising 380 public schools for boys and 148 public schools for girls, making a total of 528 public schools, with an enrollment of 25,644 and an actual attendance of 18,243. These schools were maintained by the local communities, were housed in buildings temporarily rented and which were used as living quarters for the teacher and his family, were ungraded, poorly equipped, and manned by teachers inadequately and irregularly paid. These teachers held permanent licenses, and hence were subject to no test as to proficiency.

From the inception of American Government in the Island particular attention has been given to the matter of extending the school system. The need for this is shown by the fact that according to the census of 1899 only 15 per cent of the population over 10 years of age could read and write. The progress made in the the extension of the school system during the past ten years is reflected in the following figures:

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
No. of schools..	833	1,026	1,113	1,104	1,135	1,243	1,509	1,992	2,450	2,838
Average daily attendance	29,457	34,457	41,811	45,201	45,417	47,277	57,117	74,732	84,258	102,612

These figures include all the schools in the Island under the direction of the Department of Education.

The organization which has brought about such a degree of educational development is largely centralized in the Department of Education, one of the seven coordinate executive departments of the Insular Government. At the head of the Department of Education is the Commissioner of Education, appointed by the President of the United States, and to whom is given,

by the Organic Act of the Island, power to "superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico." By the same act all disbursements for educational purposes must be approved by him. In each of the 68 municipalities of the Island are school boards in charge of the local school interests, but the formulation of the course of study (which is uniform for the Island), the certification of teachers, the examination of pupils to determine their progress, and other general powers, reside in the Department of Education.

The efficiency of the instruction through the grades is entrusted to the Assistant Commissioner, who is also chief of the Division of Supervision. Directly under him are three general superintendents, who spend most of their time in the field, and 40 supervising principals, who are in charge of the districts consisting of one or more municipalities.

The salaries of all teachers, amounting to over \$720,000, are paid direct from the Insular Treasury. Of the 1,743 teachers on the pay roll of the department, 815 are males and 928 are females. All hold certificates issued by the department, based either upon examination or upon graduation from some institution recognized by law. In addition to the salaries paid by the Insular Government, the school boards pay a small monthly allowance in lieu of house rent to the teachers under their respective jurisdiction. The average monthly wage for the entire number of teachers, including allowance for house rent, is \$50.80 for the school year of nine months. The maximum and minimum salaries of teachers below high-school grade are \$100 and \$33 per school month.

The school system comprises kindergarten, rural, graded, high, night and special schools. During the school year 1910-1911, 145,525 different children were enrolled in the public schools, which means that of the entire population of Porto Rico 1 in every 7 went to school—a larger proportion than for any other people of the Western Hemisphere, save those of the United States and Canada. They were distributed as follows:

Kindergarten -----	249
Graded -----	46,173
Night -----	15,138
Rural -----	82,280
High -----	1,144
Special -----	541

Kindergartens are in the experimental stage, being maintained in the cities of San Juan and Ponce only.

The rural schools are by far the most numerous and perhaps the most important factor in the general uplift of the people. With few exceptions they are located in the country districts wherever needed, and are often reached by long, hard climbs up the mountain trails. At the present time there are 1,648 of these schools, including double enrollments. Although the number equipped with modern furniture and appliances is increasing year by year, still not a few remind one of the primitive New England school with its tables and backless benches. Since 1900, 219 one-room and 15 two-room rural school buildings have been constructed by the Department of Education and the school boards. Some of these are substantial cement structures; others the simplest of structures, thatched roofed and primitive in every way. The remainder of the rural schools are maintained in rented buildings, but in no instance, however, is the same structure used for school and residence purposes.

The course of study for rural schools covers the first four grades and articulates with the graded-school course at this point. In the majority of rural schools the first three grades only are maintained, though the number in which fourth, fifth and sixth grade work is offered is steadily on the increase. More than half the rural teachers are men and all are native Porto Ricans. They are doing work worthy of the greatest praise in extending elementary instruction to the remotest corners of the Island.

Graded schools are maintained in each of the 68 towns and cities of the Island, as well as in a considerable number of the more populous *barrios*. The course of study in these schools comprises work through the eighth grade. Students who complete this course receive the common-school diploma upon passing the examination given by the department. During the school year 1910-1911, 967 candidates passed this examination. The course compares very favorably with that of the better school systems in the States and requires, in addition, the study of Spanish throughout each year. In all but about 5 per cent of the graded schools instruction in the ordinary branches is given in English.

In 52 municipalities, graded-school buildings of from 4 to 22 rooms have been constructed; in all, 89 such buildings, with

a total of more than 450 rooms. Three classes of teachers give instruction in the graded schools, viz: Teachers of English, English graded and Spanish graded teachers. The first named are Americans, nearly all graduates of colleges or normal schools in the States. The law requires that at least one teacher of English be assigned to each municipality of the Island. In some the number is considerably greater, making a total of about 150. The English graded teachers are Porto Ricans who, through the study of the English language either in the United States or in the public schools of Porto Rico or in the course in English maintained by the department and taught by the teachers of English, have so perfected themselves in the language as to pass a special examination in English given by the department. They are then authorized to give instruction in all the branches of the curriculum through the medium of English. The Spanish graded teachers are in the process of securing the English graded license, but have not as yet been able to pass the rigid examination demanded by the department for that grade. Many of them, however, are teaching in English.

At the cities of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez are maintained first-class high schools, each with a four-year course, and sending their graduates to the University of Porto Rico and to any college or university in the United States without difficulty in entrance.

In addition to these fully equipped high schools, partial high-school courses are offered in 21 other municipalities of the Island. In these various schools of a secondary grade are more than 1,000 students at the present time. In each of the three high schools mentioned is maintained a commercial course in addition to the regular classical and scientific courses.

The school spirit in these institutions is good; athletic enthusiasm is intense; literary and debating societies are maintained; and everything is found which goes to make a first-class high school.

For the education of those who are unable to attend the day schools, 262 night schools are in operation, with an enrollment of more than 15,000. The great majority of persons attending these schools are adults. Instruction is given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the rudiments of geography and history. In a few night schools all instruction is given in

English, and in many others English is taught as a special subject.

In six districts special teachers of agriculture furnish theoretical and practical instruction in this branch to all the children enrolled in the graded schools from the fourth grade on, and superintend the work of the rural teachers in the subject. Gardens are maintained in connection with the work. It is hoped that in the near future this work can be extended through the appointment of a larger number of special teachers.

Extended courses in agriculture are offered at Río Piedras by the University of Porto Rico, and this institution is now in a position to supply the demand for teachers of agriculture.

In the high schools of the island and in the university courses in manual training and in domestic science are maintained. Since the beginning of this school year courses in sewing have been established in almost all towns of the Island, and in many instruction in cooking and in military science is being offered.

Within three years no less than 239 public school libraries have been established, containing more than 40,000 volumes. The great majority of these are simple, but strong, boxes (in reality, condemned army kits) in circulation among the rural schools, each containing a selection of from 50 to 100 books.

Fully equipped public-school playgrounds are being established over the Island, and at the present time they are to be found in 52 municipalities, with more than \$20,000 invested in their equipment. Thousands upon thousands of the Porto Rican youth of both sexes are making use of these playgrounds and are developing a sturdiness of physique hitherto unknown to school children in the Tropics. Every form of athletic interest has been fostered by the playground activity. At the interscholastic athletic meet held in March, 1911, there were more than 200 contestants coming from many different towns, and the records made would have been creditable to boys of equal age in any part of the world.

In many towns are to be found school bands. At the time of the annual athletic meet a contest of school bands is held and a banner given to the one making the best showing.

In the University of Porto Rico the public-school system of the Island culminates. This institution is not directly under the Department of Education, though the Commissioner of Education is *ex officio* the president of the board of trustees

and its chancellor. The university was founded in 1903 and is vested by law with all the rights and privileges usually inhering in such institutions. The material equipment of the university consists of, roughly, 200 acres of land, more than 100 of which are located at Río Piedras, and the remainder at Mayagüez. The Río Piedras campus contains 9 structures, used by the colleges of Liberal Arts and Agriculture and by the Normal Department. The last named was the first to be established by the university and is now a prosperous normal school, with nearly 300 students enrolled and as many more in the practice school.

The university represents the logical point of academic contact between the Spanish and English speaking peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Its curriculum offers more extended courses in Spanish language and literature than does any institution in the United States, and more extended courses in English than are to be found in Spanish America. Persons coming from either the north or south will find so many persons speaking their own language that the usual shock of a plunge into a distinctly foreign environment is not felt.

With the large number of people in the Spanish-speaking countries who feel the commercial necessity of the English language and the perhaps still larger number of youths in the United States who foresee a business or a professional future in Spanish America, the University of Porto Rico bids fair to become a veritable Pan-American University.

**Department of
Labor, Charities,
and Correction.**

In 1904, by act of the Legislature of Porto Rico, the Bureaus of Insular Health, of Insular Charities, and of Insular Prisons were consolidated into one department, known as the Department of Health, Charities, and Correction, and by the terms of the same law a member of the Executive Council not charged with other administrative duties was placed at the head of the department.

The Department of Health, Charities, and Correction continued as organized under the act of 1904, until July 1, 1911, when by virtue of an act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico in March, 1911, supervision and control over all health and sanitary matter in the Island passed to a new organization, known as the Service of Sanitation. The last Legislature changed the name of this department to Labor, Charities, and Correction, and created therein a Bureau of Labor. The Ser-

vice of Sanitation, in addition to the health and sanitary duties previously performed by the Department of Health, Charities, and Correction throughout the Island, took control as well of health and sanitary work in all the municipalities. The Director of Sanitation is at the head of this service and attends to the enforcement of the sanitary law and regulations. There is also in connection with this service an Insular Board of Sanitation, which acts as an advisory and legislative body.

There remain under the supervision and control of the Department of Labor, Charities, and Correction all the public charitable and correctional institutions of the Island. At the head of the department is the Director of Labor, Charities, and Correction, and under him an Assistant Director, who also acts as Supervisor of Charities, and the Supervisor of Prisons.

The Supervisor of Charities has charge of all charitable institutions of the Island. They are the Blind Asylum, at Ponce, with accommodations for about 100 patients; the Insular Insane Asylum, at San Juan, with accommodations for 350 patients; the Girls' Charity School, the insular orphan asylum for girls, in Santurce, with accommodations for about 175 inmates; and the Boys' Charity School, the insular orphan asylum for boys, in Santurce, with accommodations for about 275 inmates.

The Supervisor of Prisons controls the Insular Penitentiary, situated in San Juan; the Reform School for Juvenile Delinquents, situated in Mayagüez; and the district jails of San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Humacao, Arecibo, Guayama, Aguadilla, and Vieques.

The entire work of policing the Island of Porto Rico is performed by the Insular Police, a body organized in accordance with the Insular Police Law, approved March 12, 1908, and acting under direct control of the central Government and the Insular Police Commission. All administrative matters in connection with this force are centralized at police headquarters in San Juan. The organization consists of a Chief of Police, directly responsible to the Governor, an Assistant Chief of Police, two inspectors, an adjutant of police, and a Chief of the Bureau of Detectives. The outside work is performed under the supervision of this headquarters organization by 66 district chiefs, 15 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 600 guardsmen, 120 of whom are mounted.

This small police force, although called upon to preserve order

throughout an Island with a population of over a million, has performed its work so effectively and satisfactorily, not only to the authorities, but to the people as well, that it has gained a reputation for efficiency that is not excelled by any other similar organization. The discretion and intelligence exercised in the presentation of charges, as well as the cooperation afforded by court officials is apparent from the fact that of charges presented against 55,662 persons arrested during the year 1909, 74 per cent resulted in convictions. The authors of all of the 61 murders which occurred during the same year, the 31 attempts to murder, and the 211 burglaries committed in the Island, were arrested, and as a rule not later than twenty-four hours after the commission of the crime. It has been asserted that there is seldom a crime committed in Porto Rico the author of which is not sooner or later discovered and brought before the courts by the police.

In accordance with an act of the **Civil Service Commission.** Legislative Assembly, approved March 14, 1907, the Civil Service extends throughout all branches of the Government. This act provides for a Civil Service Commission composed of three members, one of whom acts as chairman of the commission, chief examiner, and secretary. This official directs the work of the commission, which meets every Monday afternoon to consider the work of the preceding week, a record of its actions being kept in the form of minutes.

Examinations of candidates for appointment are held in February of each year and special examinations throughout the year as the needs of the service require, the general examinations being held in San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Guayama, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Humacao, and Vieques, and the special examinations in San Juan only. The commission is represented in each town where examinations are held by a special committee. Papers for all examinations are prepared in the head office at San Juan and, after the examinations are held, are returned to that office for rating. All examinations are open and competitive. From the registers of eligibles obtained from these examinations, candidates are certified for appointment to vacancies whenever they occur in the service. The Civil Service Commission encounters little difficulty in filling most of the vacancies which occur, but there is usually a dearth of suitable candidates for positions requiring technical knowledge. This

is due primarily to the fact that there are as yet but few technical schools of any kind in the Island, and Porto Ricans who have attended and graduated from technical schools in other places, upon their return to this Island, easily find more lucrative employment outside of the Government service. Nevertheless, the Civil Service Commission frequently holds examinations for specially qualified employees, including chemists, pathologists and engineers, and is able to fill a few of the positions of this class, it being necessary to resort at times to the civil service lists of the Federal Government or other sources to fill the remaining technical positions. The number of vacancies in the classified service filled by promotion average 50 per cent. On January 1, 1908, the date on which the Civil Service Act went into effect, there were under the Insular Government 3,810 positions, of which 1,052 were classified. The appropriation bill for 1910-11 provided for approximately 3,700 positions, of which about 1,000 are classified. There has been no change in the extension of the classification, the difference in figures being due to changes in organization. The Civil Service Commission keeps a record of all leaves of absence and maintains an official roster of employees.

The aim of the commission, in addition to performing the routine work of examination and filling vacancies and keeping the official roster as required by law, is to continue a campaign of education along the lines of civil service reform, to stimulate an interest in the Government civil service as affording a career in which industrious and capable young men may find ample opportunity to apply their abilities, and, so far as possible, to so mold public opinion that it will insist that selections for appointment, not only in the insular, but in the municipal service, shall be made on merit alone, and that appointees shall be retained only so long as their good conduct and efficiency warrant their retention.

Insular Library of Porto Rico. The Insular Library of Porto Rico, formerly known as the "Free Library of San Juan," was established by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved March 12, 1903, for the purpose of furnishing a depository for public documents, archives and records of the Legislative Assembly and departments of the Insular Government, where they could be consulted by members of the assembly and heads of departments.

The library is pleasantly located in three large, well-lighted rooms situated in the building known as the "Deputación Provincial," in the center of the city of San Juan, and is easily accessible to those desiring to avail themselves of its privileges. It is patronized equally by Porto Ricans and Americans living in the city and in the near-by towns, and also by foreigners, attracted by the large assortment of magazines, periodicals and newspapers, in English and in Spanish, to which the library subscribes. The reading tables are always well filled.

The number of visitors during the week is estimated at 1,000. There is also a circulating library, with an enrollment at the present time of 4,000 members, and from 300 to 400 books are given out and received daily.

Many of the books on biography, history, travel, science, etc., now in the library are a legacy from the old Spanish libraries existing in San Juan before the American occupation, although their number has been greatly augmented by purchases and by donations of works in the Spanish, English, and French languages.

The library has an annual appropriation of \$3,800 dollars for the payment of the salaries of a librarian, assistant librarian, and other help, and for the purchase of books, magazines, etc.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following officers and members, the first three being *ex officio*: E. G. Dexter, Commissioner of Education, president; J. A. Wilson, Commissioner of the Interior, vice president; J. L. Dunlevy, secretary and treasurer; Charles A. Hartzell; Cayetano Coll y Toste; T. E. Edwards; Manuel Fernández Juncos, librarian.

Insular Government Finances. A response in keeping with general business conditions obtaining during the year ending June 30, 1911, is seen in treasury receipts from all principal sources. They aggregated \$6,813,575.18, or \$1,417,607.85 in advance of the income of the previous year. A material decrease in customs receipts has been anticipated by many in the belief that importations of American goods would gradually replace dutiable foreign merchandise, but instead, coincident with a noteworthy increase in purchases of articles of American origin, there has been a gradual growth of the foreign trade, which exceeded last year by 16 per cent that of the previous year, and produced an 18 per cent increase in the revenue from customs. Internal-revenue receipts amounted to \$2,571,450.02, representing an increase of

\$347,977.50, which was due to a larger income from various sources. The assessment of property in the Island, corrected as of date December 31, 1910, raised its value from \$121,866,149 to \$133,282,453, and caused a corresponding increase of receipts from property taxes.

The condition of the Insular Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11 was as follows:

Customs revenue receipts during the year amounted to-----	\$1,065,998.95
Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the Insular Government made up of \$15,161.42 from inheritance tax; \$136,408.09 from property tax; \$202,128.79 from tobacco tax; and \$2,217,751.72 from other excise taxes, aggregated-----	2,571,450.02
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to-----	349,296.87
Making the total actual revenues collected-----	3,986,745.84
There also reverted to, and were paid into the treasury on account of insular revenues, representing repayments of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, and other transfers, aggregating in all-----	515,720.13
Making the total Insular revenue receipts-----	4,502,465.97
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,346,362.48 in property and school taxes, \$156,438.08 for the bond re- demption tax and \$808,308.65 in miscellaneous receipts, all on account of municipalities, amounted to-----	2,311,109.21
Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to-----	6,813,575.18
This amount added to the balance remaining at the close of 1909-10-----	3,629,048.21
Made the total resulting from the year's transactions to be accounted for-----	10,442,623.39
To meet the current needs of the Government during the past year there was expended on account of the legislature-----	\$60,596.60
To meet the expenses of the executive branches -----	3,137,017.42
For the support of the judiciary-----	443,366.26
And for miscellaneous purposes-----	153,268.01
Or a total of-----	3,794,248.29
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, amounting to-----	132,177.17
Brought the total amount thus expended and disposed of up to-----	3,926,425.46

Reducing the amount at the disposition of the Government to-----	6, 516, 197. 93
Dispositions on account of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,518,045.89; to the road bond fund of \$104,119.76; miscellaneous trust fund accounts of \$874.122.03; and repayments and transfers \$4,466; in all, aggregating-----	2, 500, 753. 68
Reduced the amount to the credit of the Government at the end of the year in available resources and trust funds to-----	4, 015, 444. 25
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes-----	2, 801, 443. 58
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation-----	1, 214, 000. 67

Trust funds include \$2,048,510.67, the unexpended balance from the \$3,000,000 issue of bonds to be used in work on the irrigation project; a sinking fund of \$232,962.54 to apply on principal and interest of road bonds; road construction funds amounting to \$328,081.91 remaining from the sale of bonds for that purpose; and \$191,888.46 in miscellaneous trust funds.

The total bonded indebtedness of the Island, including outstanding bonds on account of road construction and the irrigation and municipal bond issues guaranteed by the Insular Government, is \$5,325,000. To offset the Insular Government's bonded debt amounting to \$1,225,000 for the construction of roads, there is now in the sinking fund \$232,962.54, which, plus the \$486,646.27 due from municipalities, leaves its net indebtedness but \$505,391.19, which is more than covered by a special road tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent now being collected. The \$3,000,000 irrigation loan, as well as the \$1,000,000 loan which will probably be made through an additional bond issue authorized by the last legislature, as well as any further indebtedness that may be incurred on that account, will be served by a special tax upon the property benefited by the irrigation project. The bonded indebtedness of municipalities guaranteed by the Government, amounting to \$1,100,000, has to its credit in sinking and redemption funds \$738,574.01, which reduces this liability to \$361,425.99, also secured by surplus municipal incomes. Thus, the net bonded indebtedness for which the Insular Government is both directly and indirectly responsible, is but \$4,387,021.41, the payment of which, in ac-

cordance with the terms of the respective loans, is amply insured by income from taxes and other sources.

Of the available funds at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1911, amounting to \$4,015,444.25, \$1,908,456.96 was deposited in New York banks and \$2,106,987.29 in banks in Porto Rico. As the Treasurer is personally responsible for the safety of these funds, he has considered it advisable to deposit them only with such institutions as shall furnish surety bonds and high-grade securities as collateral. In so doing it is his policy to give preference to local banking institutions, and the deposits therein have been limited only by the extent to which they have complied with the requirements imposed by him upon all banks in which Porto Rican funds are deposited.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipal Government, Organization, and Descriptions of Municipalities.

THERE are 69 municipalities in Porto Rico consisting of the same number of territorial subdivisions, which, with the Island of Culebra, make up the area comprised within the jurisdiction known as Porto Rico. The principal town in each district is the administrative center from which its municipal government exercises the powers and control therein vested by enactments of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico. The act known as the "Municipal Law" was passed March 8, 1906. These governments are, under and within the limits prescribed by law, autonomous, the chief officials thereof being elected by the people of the respective municipalities, and the subordinates being appointed by those so elected. Therefore, with but slight supervisory control from the Central Government, the residents of these municipalities represent communities originally established by the Spanish Government, which are now under the Government of the United States enjoying the privileges of self-government.

Each municipal government organization has at its head a mayor (*alcalde*), who is the chief executive officer and the representative of the community before the courts and the Insular Government. His powers and duties embrace the approval, publication and execution of ordinances, his action upon such ordinances being final; except upon those relating to sanitary matters, transfer of property, loans, and acceptance of judgment or arbitration in cases before the courts. He appoints all the employees of the municipality and issues all orders necessary for the government of the community in accordance with the laws and ordinances relating thereto.

The local legislative power is conferred by law upon a body existing in each municipality, known as the municipal council, which, in municipalities of Class I, is composed of 9 members; in municipalities of Class II, of 7 members; and in municipalities of Class III, of 5 members.

The mayor, as well as the members of the municipal council, is elected for a term of four years by the people of the respective communities, at general elections held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The heads of the several departments of the local governments are a secretary, a treasurer, a comptroller, an inspector of health and charities, and an inspector of public works.

For the purpose of reducing public expenditures, in municipalities of Class III the mayor acts also as treasurer, except where provision has been made for a treasurer when the municipality has fully met its budgetary obligations and is able to meet all of its financial burdens as they fall due. Also, in municipalities of Class III, the duties of secretary and comptroller are performed by one official, while in municipalities of Class II the duties of the office of secretary and comptroller are performed by one or two persons in the discretion of the municipal council.

The municipal governments derive their revenue principally from the proportion of the general property tax of the Island, assigned to them by law. From this tax the Central Government, by which it is collected, retains but 10 per cent to cover the cost of collection, and places the remainder at the disposition of the municipalities—22.5 per cent being assigned to school boards, 7.2 per cent to road work, and 60.3 per cent to general purposes.

Municipal governments are also authorized, by act of the Legislative Assembly, to impose and collect certain local taxes on their own account and use the proceeds from this source for general and specific purposes prescribed by the same authority.

The financial condition of the 69 municipal governments at the close of the fiscal year 1910-11 was, in general, most satisfactory, showing in the aggregate: Cash on hand for all purposes, \$1,234,647.49, of which \$242,970.07 was available for general use, \$42,190.85 for construction and maintenance of roads, \$210,912.56 for specific improvements under loans contracted, and the remainder, \$738,574.01 in bond redemption and sinking funds.

The total net indebtedness of these governments at the close of the fiscal year was \$723,148.61, of which sum but \$5,010.44 represented floating indebtedness, the remainder, consisting of \$24,483.37 current business, for which funds were available,

but accounts unsettled at the close of the year, and \$693,654.80 of fixed indebtedness.

The total net income of the municipalities during the fiscal year, from the sources mentioned, was \$1,502,041.25. Of the total receipts the general property tax contributed \$915,367.59, the remainder having been derived principally from taxes on the slaughter of animals and sale of meats, licenses and permits and public service enterprises.

The expenditures during the fiscal year 1910-11 aggregated \$1,508,229.46, of which \$1,154,638.15 was disbursed on account of current expenses, \$168,137.72 for purchases and improvements, and the remainder in the amortization of debts and the payment of interest.

Municipal governments are burdened neither with the expense of courts—except those of justices of the peace—with maintenance of police, nor with any portion of the general road system of the Island, these expenses being paid direct from the Insular Treasury.

Most of the 69 municipalities are easily reached by means of excellent public highways, others by steam railway and electric tramway, and the distance to those to which the general road system of the Island has not yet been extended is so slight as to involve but a few hours' travel by coach. Many of them representing, as they do, typical Spanish-American communities and containing within their limits numerous reminders of the early colonial days, are of considerable interest, while the fertile valleys, mountain scenery, tropical foliage, and delightful climate, all contribute to the pleasure and comfort of both visitors and permanent residents.

The following descriptions will afford information in brief concerning the various municipalities and the districts in which they are located, and may be of use to persons traveling over the Island, as well as to others interested in Porto Rico:

Adjuntas is situated 18 miles north of Ponce
Adjuntas. on the Ponce-Arecibo Road. It has a population of 16,954. The total assessed value of real and personal property within the municipal limits for the fiscal year 1911-12 was \$1,324,385. It is located at an elevation of 1,700 feet above the sea level, in the center of the coffee-growing region, in a small valley surrounded with hills and mountains. One of them, El Novillo Mountain, is 2,200 feet in height, and Mount Guilarte reaches a height of 3,000 feet above the

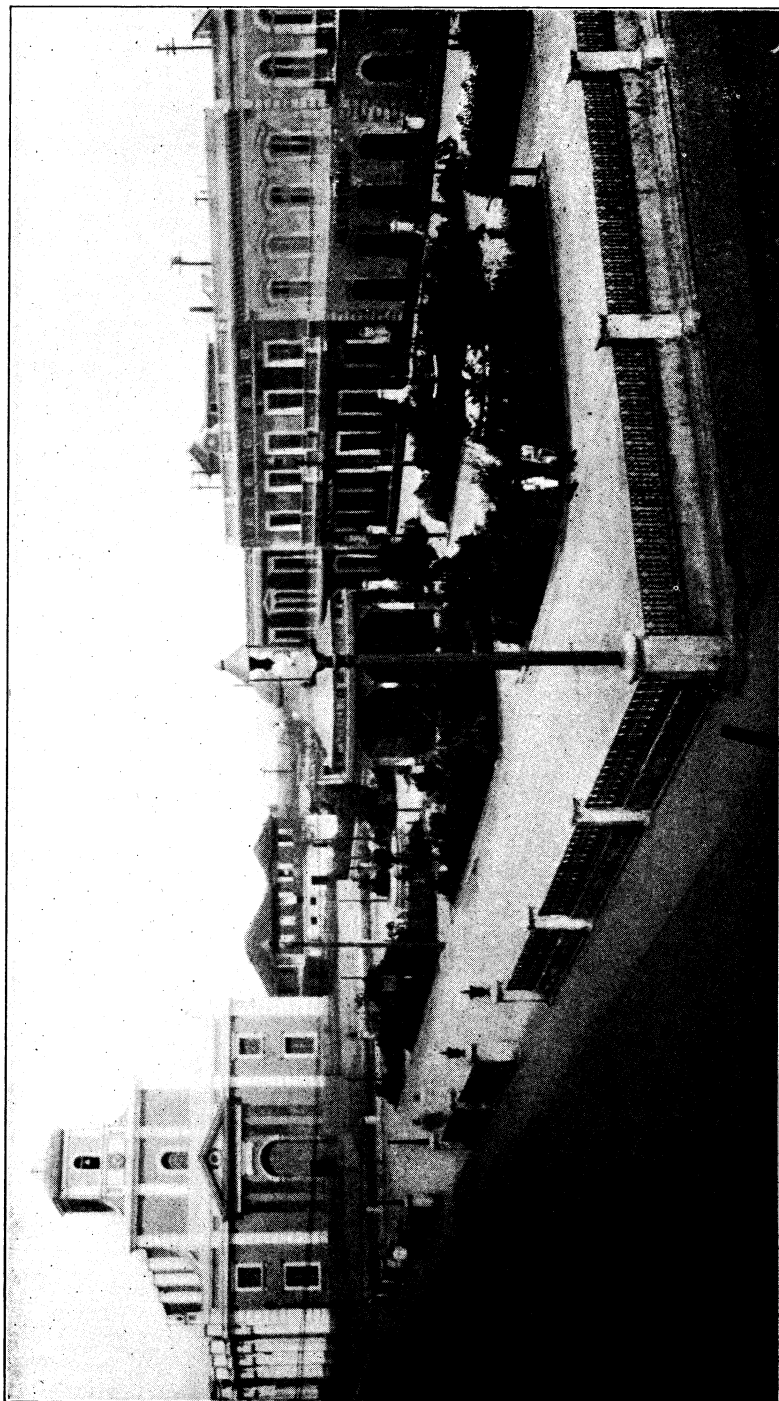
sea level. Many of the streams, originating in the steep slopes of these mountains, form beautiful cascades and are tributary to the Arecibo, Añasco and Portugues Rivers. The surrounding scenery is delightful. Magnificent views can be obtained from the summits of the mountains, and from some of them it is possible, on a clear day, to see the Atlantic Ocean on the North and the Caribbean Sea to the south.

The climate is cool in summer and delightfully invigorating during the winter months, the thermometer fluctuating throughout the year between 50 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The local water supply is piped from a neighboring mountain stream. The central plaza or park is well laid out and picturesque. There are seven schools in the town, four of which are located in a stone building erected by the Department of Education in 1903. In the outlying districts there are 15 rural schools.

From the top of a hill to the west of the town, known as the "Giant," due to its resemblance to a man reclining on his back, a magnificent view is afforded of the Adjuntas Valley, which has in recent years been devoted to the growing of sugar-cane. The surrounding hills and valleys are covered with cane fields, coffee trees, banana plants and orange trees.

Near Adjuntas is the range of mountains known as the "Sillas de Calderon," where, after the failure of the revolutionary movement against the Spanish Government in 1896, the leaders of the rebellion hid from the Government forces.

Aguada has a population of 11,587, and a property valuation of \$1,869,922. The town was founded by **Aguada.** Sotomayor, an officer under Juan Ponce de León. It was later destroyed by the Indians and was then reconstructed on its present site. Ruins can still be seen where the original town was located. It is situated between Aguadilla and Rincón, about two miles inland from the west coast of the Island. Historians claim that this was the first place in Porto Rico visited by Christopher Columbus and that its name is derived from the fact that he landed there in search of water. The municipality has 14 schools, while in the outlying districts there are two rural schools. The people of the district are devoted to the growing of sugar-cane and coffee and to the manufacture of hats. Many of them are employed in a large sugar mill, *El Coloso*, in the vicinity, owned by a French company.



The central park and church at Arecibo.

Aguadilla. Aguadilla has a population of 21,419, and its real and personal property was assessed in 1911 at \$1,948,606. It is located north of Aguada, on the western coast of Porto Rico, and near to that town. Local tradition says that Columbus filled his water casks from a spring fed by an underground stream which comes to the surface in the center of the town. There has been erected in one of the *barrios* of the town a monument in honor of the discoverer.

The climate in this vicinity is delightful. The ocean breezes make the days pleasant and the nights cool.

The population of the district is dense. The people are anxious to learn and improve themselves and their surroundings, and the schools are well attended. The principal industries are the growing of coffee, sugar-cane and oranges and cigar making. The town is located on the American Railroad, which connects with other coast towns and the capital, and affords a means of shipping the products of the district to the ports, as well as of bringing to the town many supplies, which are sent thence in ox carts to the interior.

Aguas Buenas. The population is 8,292; assessed valuation, \$442,806. Aguas Buenas is situated in the center of the Island. It was founded in 1838. Located, as it is, in a high mountain region, its principal product is coffee. The climate is delightful, and the vicinity abounds in many springs of excellent water, some of them having medicinal properties. There are in the district a number of caves containing deposits of guano, valuable for use as fertilizer. In the municipal district there are four graded and five rural schools.

Population, 10,815; property valuation, \$818,339.

Aibonito. Aibonito is situated on the Military Road, near the center of the Island, about 80 kilometers from San Juan and 50 kilometers from Ponce. It is located on a plateau about 2,000 feet above the sea level. It is in the center of one of the principal tobacco-growing districts, and the leaf raised there compares favorably with the product of any other district of the Island. Considerable land on the mountain slopes is devoted to coffee growing. The town is provided by means of a good aqueduct with an excellent water supply. On account of the elevation and prevalent winds the district is considered by many to be one of the most agreeable and healthful in the Island. The town has nine graded schools, eight rural schools,

three mission schools, two churches, a hospital and many good private residences.

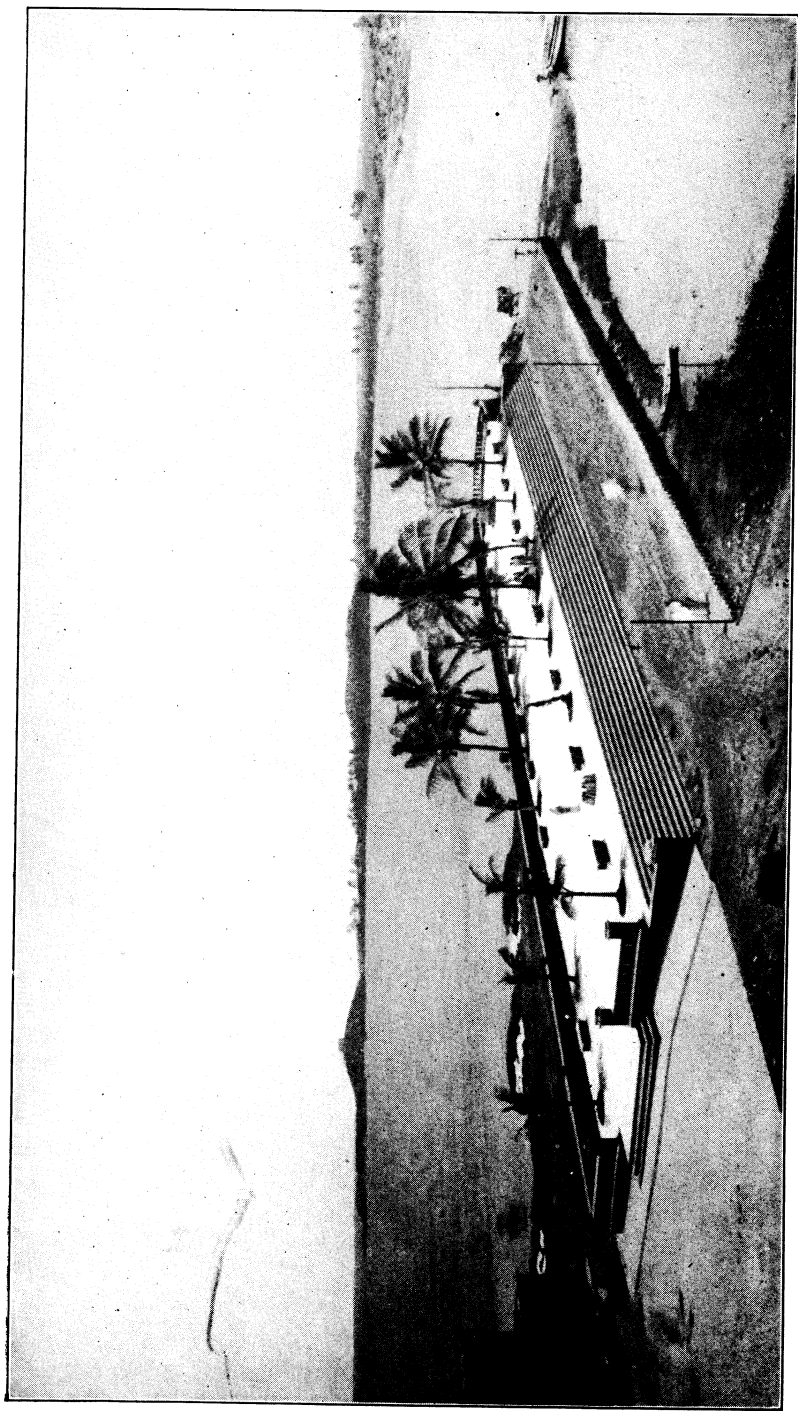
Population, 14,407; property valuation, \$1,465,050.

Añasco. The town of Añasco was founded in 1773. It is situated in the western part of Porto Rico, about three miles from the coast. It is located on the American Railroad, and is also connected with the city of Mayagüez by a good highway. It is located in an extensive sugar-cane raising district, and among its other products are coffee and coconuts.

The Añasco River, which runs through the district, according to local tradition, is the river in which a Spaniard by the name of Salcedo was drowned by the Indians in order that they might ascertain the truth of the assertions that had been made to them as to the immortality of the Spanish invaders. There are some falls near the town which should afford excellent waterpower. Añasco has 26 schools and has erected two fine concrete school buildings.

Arecibo is located near the north coast of the Island, about 50 miles west of San Juan. It has a population of 42,429. The assessed value of property within the district is \$7,715,498. The municipal corporation was authorized as early as 1537 by a Royal Decree of the Spanish Crown, and, according to a local historian, the town was founded in 1616 under the name of San Felipe de Arecibo. The surrounding country is devoted to fruit, coffee, and sugar growing, although recently other crops, particularly coffee, have been giving way to the rapidly increasing production of sugar-cane. The drainage of extensive and heretofore unused swamps known as the "Caño de Tiburones" is converting them into rich sugar lands. The city is reached from the east and west by the American Railroad, and is connected with the south and west by excellent highways. The harbor is an open roadstead. The municipality has 28 graded and 36 rural schools, and there are within its limits several cigar factories and other manufacturing plants.

The population of Arroyo, according to the census of 1910, is 6,940. The assessed value of real and personal property is \$1,349,740. Arroyo is located on the south coast, on the main highway, a short distance east of Guayama, in the midst of extensive sugar-cane growing lands. Near the town are the Virella Springs, the waters from which are said to have notable curative powers. The district has the



The water front and place of recreation, Arecibo.

reputation of being one of the healthiest in the Island, the occurrence there of epidemics never having been recorded. The municipality is credited with being the first place where telegraph service was used in Porto Rico, a line having been installed there by its inventor, Samuel B. Morse, while visiting members of his family, who were interested in one of the many sugar estates in the vicinity.

The municipality of Barceloneta, formerly a **Barceloneta.** *barrio* of the municipality of Manatí, was created by an act of the Legislative Assembly approved March 10, 1910, which became effective January 1, 1911. It is located in the northern part of the Island on the line of the American Railroad. Sugar-cane and citrus fruits are the important products of the lowlands, while coffee is raised extensively in the uplands. The assessed value of real and personal property in the district is \$1,842,674.

The municipality of Barranquitas has a population of 10,503. Real and personal property is assessed at \$478,314. The town is situated near the center of the Island in one of the beautiful mountain districts, at an elevation of 1,700 feet above sea level. It is reached from San Juan and the south by excellent highways, and is about 17 kilometers north of Aibonito.

There are a number of caves near the town, which are supposed to have been inhabited by the original Indians, as many Indian relics have been found in them. The floors of these caves are rich in deposits of guano.

According to the census of 1910, the municipality **Barros.** of Barros has a population of 15,028. The assessed value of real and personal property is \$549,924. This municipality is located on a good highway among the spurs of the central range of mountains, a short distance to the west of Barranquitas, and is surrounded by rich agricultural lands, principally devoted to coffee, tobacco, and fruit raising. The region is noted for its picturesque mountain scenery and beautiful cascades. It was founded in 1825, but its progress has for years been retarded by inadequate transportation facilities, which recently have been improved.

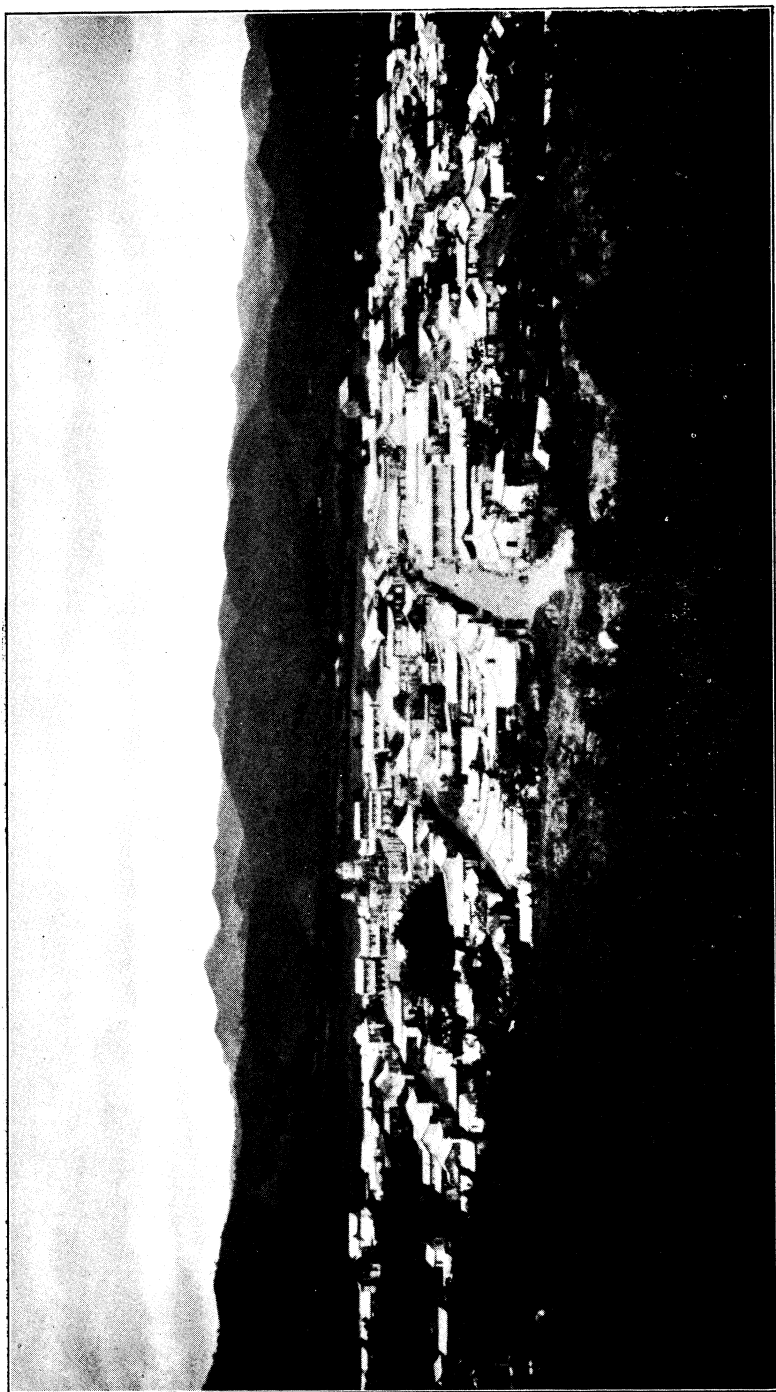
The population of the municipality of Bayamón, **Bayamón.** according to the last census, is 29,986. A recent assessment places the value of real and personal property at \$3,549,747. The municipality is located near

the north coast of Porto Rico, a short distance from San Juan, on a site donated in 1772 by the Ramírez de Arrellano family. It had its origin in a small community known as "Pueblo Viejo," founded in 1509 by Ponce de León. This district claims the distinction of being the one in which the first city in Porto Rico, originally known as "Villa de Caparra," was founded by the Spanish settlers. The name was later changed by order of Captain Ovando, Governor of Santo Domingo, to "City of Porto Rico," and was the capital of the Island until 1521, when the present city of San Juan was made the seat of the local Government.

Bayamón is on the line of the American Railroad, and is also reached from the capital by means of a ferry and a narrow-gauge railway. The surrounding country is being rapidly developed by American planters, and is now one of the most important and progressive grapefruit, orange, and pineapple growing districts in the Island. Among the manufacturing establishments in the district are a sugar mill, ice plant, brick, and match factory and a large cigar factory, employing over a thousand people and turning out many millions of cigars a month.

Cabo Rojo. The municipality of Cabo Rojo has a population of 19,562, and the assessed value of real and personal property in 1911 was \$1,591,722. It is located on the southwestern coast of the Island in a rugged valley, drained by two streams which flow through it from the mountains to the Caribbean Sea. It was founded under a decree issued by Governor Mueas in 1774. The district is devoted chiefly to the growing of sugar-cane, and to a small extent the raising of coffee, tobacco and cocoanuts. A number of the inhabitants are engaged in the collection of salt, of which there are large deposits along the seashore. The town is reached by the American Railroad. The municipality has eight graded schools and 22 rural schools, one of the latter being an agricultural school.

Caguas. Caguas is situated on an extensive plain in the eastern-central part of the Island. It is 37 kilometers from San Juan, with which it is connected by a steam tramway and the Military Road to Ponce. The population of the municipality is 27,160, and the value of real and personal property of the district is assessed at \$4,164,549. The principal industries are the raising of sugar-cane and tobacco and the manufacture of cigars. There are four important cigar



Cayey.

factories and a large number of smaller ones in the municipality. There are also in the district two large sugar mills, to which the cane raised on the surrounding plantations is sent. Coffee is cultivated extensively in the mountain districts. The municipality is supplied with water by means of an excellent aqueduct, and is lighted with electricity from the Comercio power plant. A large school building, recently erected in the municipality, is one of the best and most imposing in the Island. There are altogether in the district 14 graded schools and 11 rural schools. The municipality has a good hospital and a public library. Caguas is the birthplace of the celebrated Porto Rican poet, José Gautier Benítez. A short distance from the town, on the banks of the Caguitas River, are some mineral springs whose waters are believed to possess certain medicinal properties.

Camuy. Camuy is a municipality with a population of 11,342, located on the line of the American Railroad between Quebradillas and Hatillo on the northwest coast of the Island. The assessed value of real and personal property in the municipality in 1911 was \$1,630,206. The surrounding territory is devoted to the raising of coffee, tobacco and sugarcane. It has four graded and 11 rural schools.

Carolina. Carolina has a population of 15,327, and the local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,831,132. It was founded in 1855 and named in honor of St. Ferdinand of Carolina. It is located in a rich cane-producing district in the northeastern part of the Island, on an excellent highway known as the "Carolina Road," which connects the main Military Road with the south by way of the eastern end of the Island.

Cayey. The municipality of Cayey has 17,711 inhabitants. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1911 was \$1,756,322. It was founded in 1774 on a plain to the southeast of the center of the Island, among the mountains just north of the principal range. It has an altitude above sea level of a little over 1,300 feet. Its location in the mountains, its altitude, and the prevailing winds make it one of the healthiest and most desirable in the Island. It is one of the municipalities on the famous military highway from San Juan to Ponce. It is at this point that the highway to Guayama branches off from the Military Road. On account of its healthful climate one of the military posts for acclimating troops recently arrived from Spain was, during the Spanish

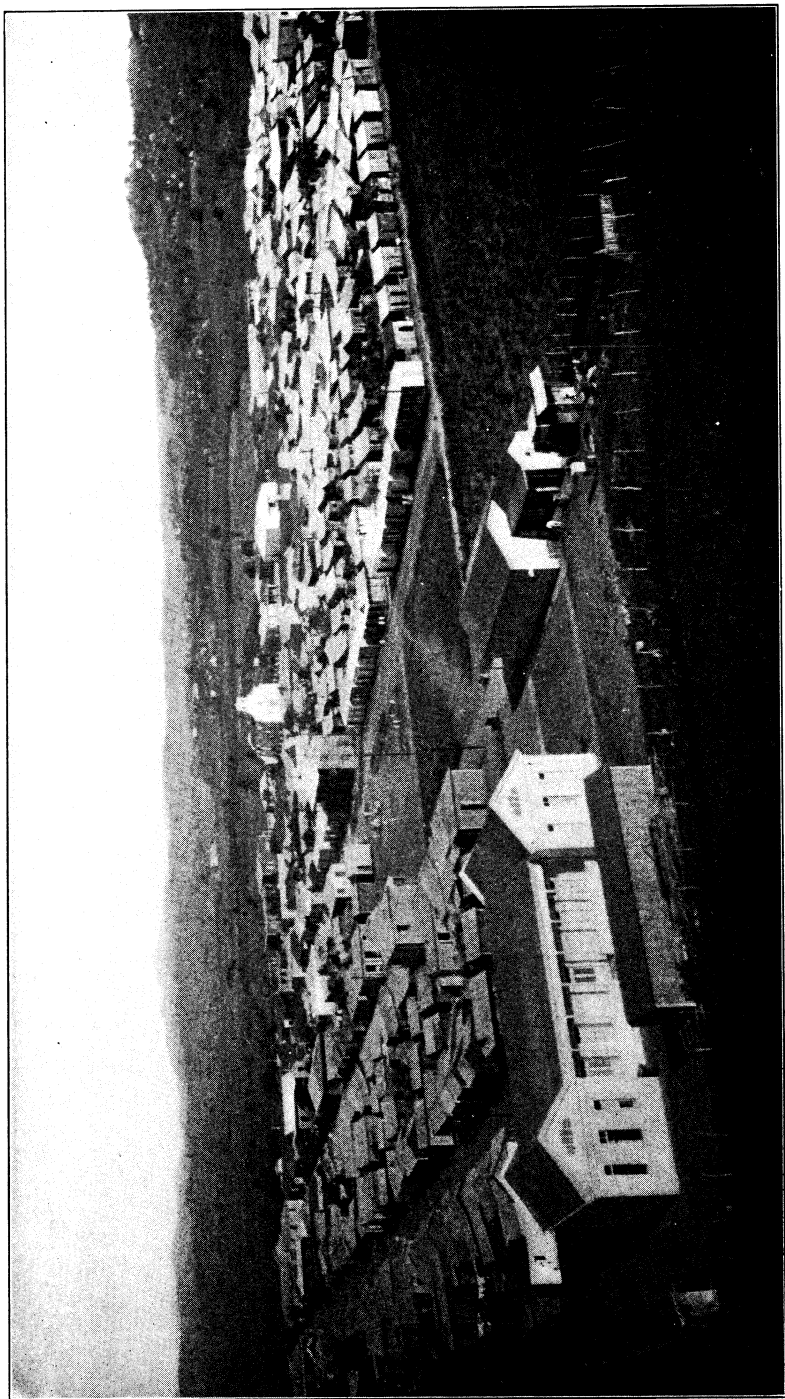
régime, located here. It is at present the site of a United States army post. The principal crops of the region are coffee and tobacco, the Cayey tobacco being considered equal to any other raised in the Island. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct. It has a municipal hospital, churches and 12 graded and 12 rural schools.

This municipality has a population of 18,398, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,103,669. It is located in a valley almost entirely surrounded by mountains, slightly north of the center of the Island, on the highway from Juana Díaz to Manatí. The geological formations found in the vicinity are very interesting. Apparently some great convulsion of nature has split the lofty hills, which present almost vertical sides to the valley in which the town is located. Caves abound in the neighborhood, some of which are extensive. Cattle, coffee, and tobacco are the principal products of the surrounding territory.

The municipality of Cidra has a population of 10,595. The value of real and personal property was assessed at \$516,363. Cidra is located in the mountain district near the eastern end of the Island, on the road between Comerío and Las Cruces, which branches off from the main Military Road at the latter place. It has an elevation above sea level of 1,300 feet. Its altitude and location among the mountains make it a cool and healthful spot. The municipality has four graded and nine rural schools.

Coamo has 17,129 inhabitants, and its local wealth is placed at \$1,332,925. The town was founded in 1606. The Coamo Springs, whose waters have for years been famous for their medicinal properties, are located in this district. These springs are reached by an excellent highway and are visited by many persons who take advantage of the hot baths. There is at the springs a well-equipped sanatorium. The surrounding territory produces coffee, sugarcane, oranges and other tropical fruits. The municipality has a hospital, graded schools, and an industrial school, as well as both Catholic and Protestant churches. The town is supplied with water from the Coamo River by means of an aqueduct, erected in 1898.

The municipality of Comerío has 11,170 inhabitants, and the assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1911 is \$875,779. The town was founded in



Panorama of Jurcos.

1826 under the name of Sabana del Palmer, or, translated, Palm Grove Meadow, on account of the many groves of palm trees in the valleys and on the neighboring mountain slopes. The principal products of the district are coffee and tobacco, while sugar-cane and fruits are grown to some extent. There are in the vicinity two caves of considerable extent, which contain large deposits of guano. They seem to have been inhabited by the original Indians, as in many places ancient inscriptions and carvings are found on the walls. Comerío Falls afford excellent waterpower, and it is here that the Comerío Power Plant, which furnishes electric power to many of the towns and cities of the Island, including the electric street railways, is located. The municipality has five graded and nine rural schools.

Corozal. Corozal has a population of 12,978, and its local wealth is assessed at \$508,666. It is located in a mountainous region on the road from Bayamón to Toa Alta, in the northern part of the Island. The surrounding territory produces considerable coffee, sugar, tobacco, oranges and other fruit. Gold is found in the bed of the river which passes through the district, and natives manage, by crude methods of washing, to obtain enough of it to make a living. In this vicinity is the cave of Quintero, in which there are deposits of guano. Although the cave is far above the level of the ocean, sea shells are found distributed over its floors.

Culebra. The municipality of Culebra has a population of 1,315, and is located on the Island of Culebra, a few miles off the east coast of the Island of Porto Rico. It is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Government of Porto Rico. Its local wealth is assessed at \$130,598. The few inhabitants are devoted to agricultural pursuits. The island has an excellent harbor.

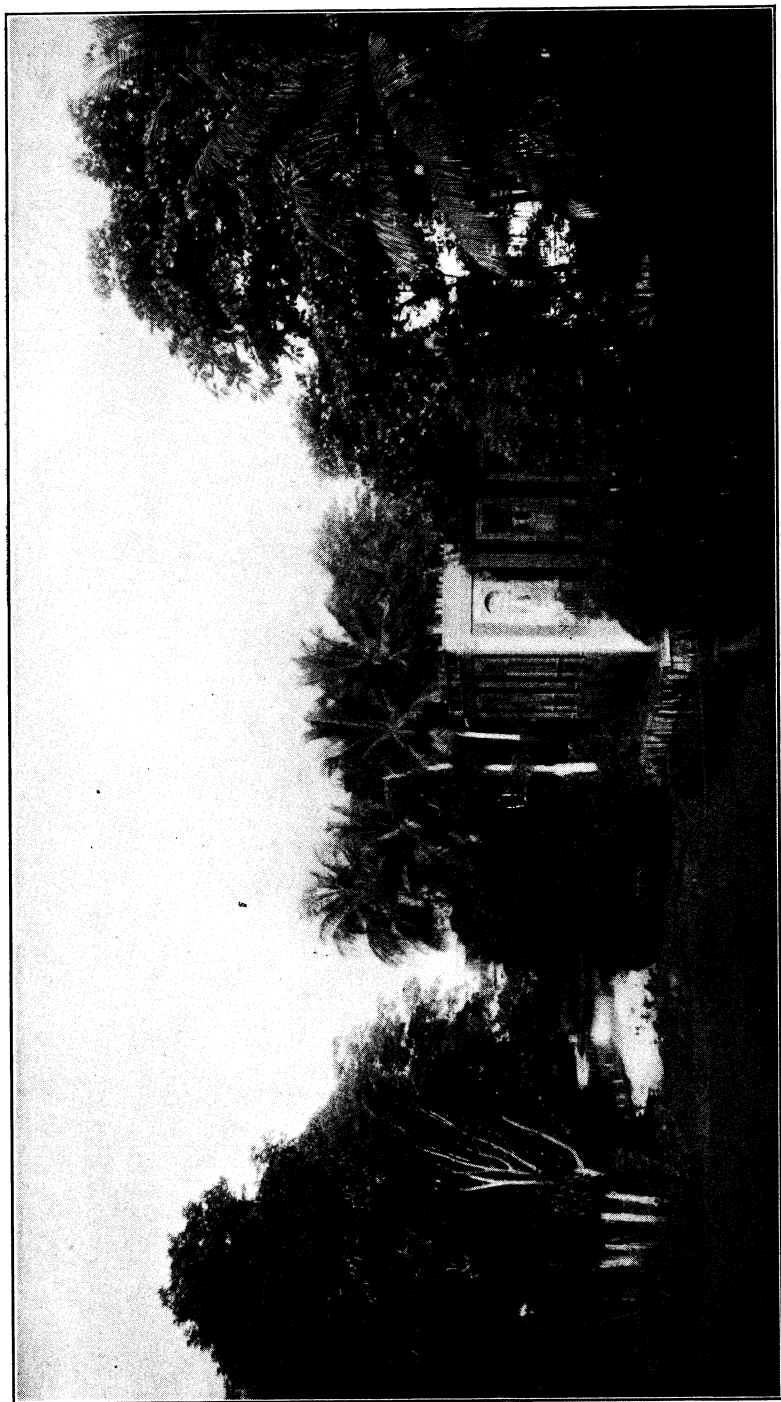
Dorado. Dorado is a municipality with 4,885 inhabitants. Its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$901,702. It is located near the north coast of the Island, on the American Railroad, between Bayamón and Vega Baja. The municipality has nine public schools. The surrounding territory is devoted to the raising of citrus fruits, pineapples, and cattle.

Fajardo. Fajardo has a population of 21,135, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$5,859,670. The town is located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast at the northeastern extremity of the Island, on the main highway from San Juan. Two large rivers, the Fajardo and the

Luquillo, flow on either side. The district has 24 graded and 21 rural schools. It is one of the wealthiest sugar districts in the Island, and in it is located the large plant of the Fajardo Sugar Company.

Guayama. Guayama has a population of 17,379, and its wealth, as assessed in 1911, is \$3,532,573. It is situated on a broad and fertile plain, some 200 feet above sea level, on the south coast. It is reached by excellent highways from San Juan, from Ponce, and from the eastern end of the Island. The road from San Juan passing through Cayey presents between Cayey and Guayama a marvel of engineering skill and construction. It winds through the mountains and crosses the central range at an altitude of 2,500 feet. The scenery along this road, and especially the panorama of the coastal plain on which Guayama is located, which comes into view when passing one of the many turns in the road, has long been the delight of travelers, who have pronounced its beauty unequaled outside of the Alps. The town was founded in 1736. The name Guayama is of Indian origin, meaning the "Region of Fire," due to the severe droughts that were prevalent in former years. Recent irrigation projects have, however, transformed the territory into one of the most fertile sugar-growing districts of the Island, and extensive additional irrigation work now in progress will considerably increase its wealth. The water supply of the municipality is obtained from a mountain stream by means of an excellent aqueduct. It has 16 graded schools. There are in the district a number of large sugar mills, and these, together with the sugar plantations, afford occupation to many of the inhabitants.

Guayanilla. The population of Guayanilla is 10,354, and its local wealth \$1,201,864. It is located on the southern coast of the Island, between Ponce and Yauco, on the line of the American Railroad. The bay affords a commodious, land-locked harbor for vessels of light draft. The breezes from the Caribbean Sea and the agreeable climate contributes toward favorable health conditions, which make Guayanilla Beach attractive as a summer resort to many people from other places in the Island. The municipality has 4 graded and 12 rural schools. The principal industries of the district are the raising of sugar-cane and sugar making. Guayanilla is one of the most progressive of the small towns in the Island.



A picturesque spot near Mayaguez.

Gurabo. Gurabo, according to the last census, has 11,139 inhabitants. The assessed value of real and personal property for 1911 is \$1,200,174. The town was founded in the year 1815, in the eastern part of the Island on the Gurabo River, a tributary of the Loíza River. It is a progressive municipality, and one of the many in the Island in which electric lighting has been installed and other modern improvements undertaken. The raising of sugar-cane and tobacco, to which large tracts of land in the vicinity are devoted, contribute to the wealth of the district and afford occupation to many of its inhabitants. The town has 5 graded and 10 rural schools.

Hatillo. Hatillo has a population of 10,630, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,188,161. It is located on the northern coast of the Island, west of Arecibo, on the line of the American Railroad. It was founded in 1823. The surrounding territory is devoted to the raising of cattle, tobacco, sugar, and coffee. Its location on the seashore and its climate, tempered by the prevailing ocean breezes, make it attractive to people from Arecibo and other towns as a summer resort.

Humacao. The municipal district of Humacao has a population of 26,678. The value of real and personal property was in 1911 assessed at \$4,017,823. It was founded on January 15, 1793, at the eastern end of the Island; was declared a villa on September 7, 1881, and was raised to the rank of a city January 23, 1894. The city is beautifully situated in a valley, surrounded on three sides by mountains, with the ocean six miles to the east, from which cool winds blow, so that the climate is always agreeable. The Humacao River, which flows through the district, provides an excellent water supply for the city, as well as a quantity of fish for food. It is connected with other cities of the Island by excellent highways. The lowlands of the district are very fertile, and are devoted to the raising of sugar-cane and tobacco, while considerable coffee is raised on the mountain slopes. The city maintains an excellent band, has 21 graded schools and 22 rural schools, a municipal library, as well as school libraries in many of the schools.

Isabela. The municipal district of Isabela has a population of 16,852, and the assessed value of real and personal property therein is \$1,013,305. It is located on the

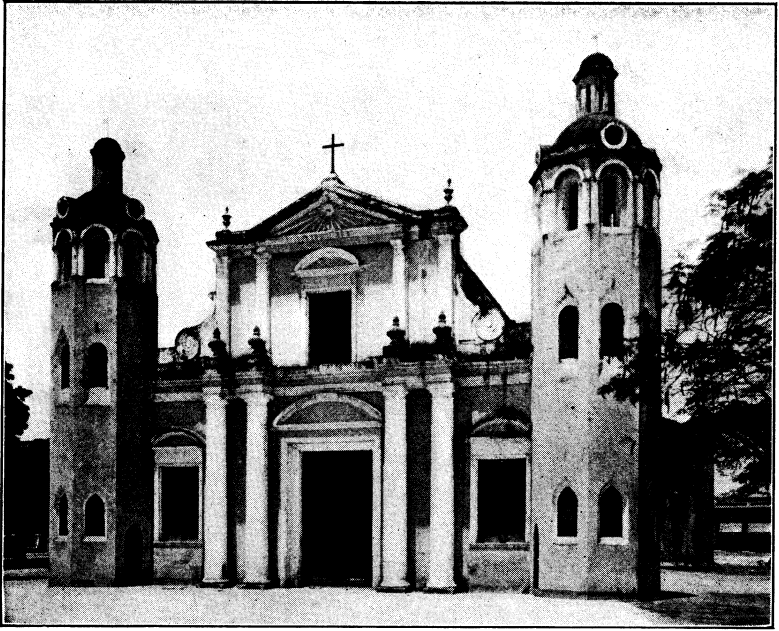
northwestern coast of the Island, on the line of the American Railroad, on a plain overlooking the ocean, at an elevation of some 300 feet. The invigorating air and sea baths attract many people to the locality during the summer months. Sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and fruits are produced in the surrounding territory. There are also in the neighborhood many caves which are rich in phosphates.

Under an act of the Legislative Assembly approved **Jayuya.** March 9, 1911, the *barrios* of Jayuya Abajo, Jayuya Arriba, and Mamayas Arriba were separated from the municipality of Utuado and made a separate municipal district, known as the "Municipality of Jayuya." The population of the district is 10,279, and its local wealth \$798,783.

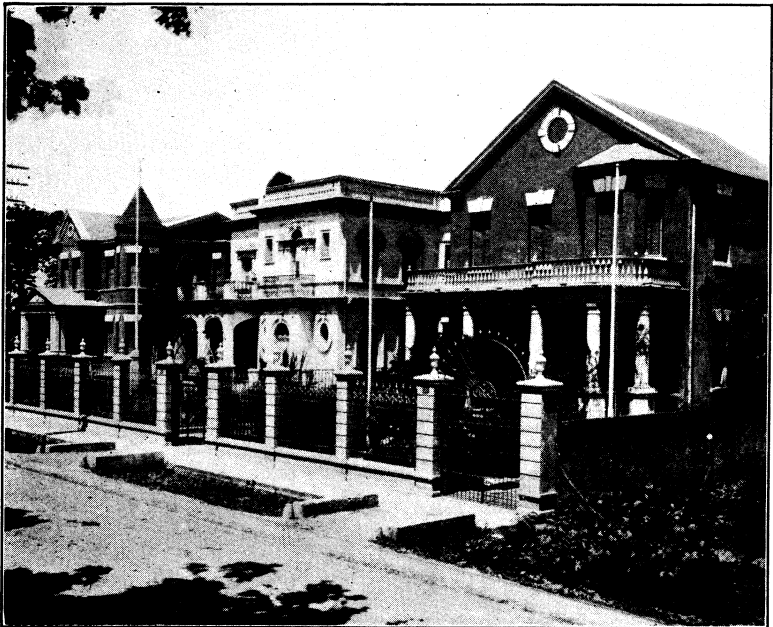
Juana Díaz. Juana Díaz has a population of 29,157, and its local wealth is \$3,237,453. It is located on the Military Road a short distance northeast of Ponce. The site was donated by a lady named Juana Díaz on condition that the municipality should be named after her and that none of the municipal land should ever be sold or given away. Coffee is extensively cultivated in the district, especially in the vicinity of Villalba, where the most modern methods are observed in its culture, resulting in a product that is difficult to excel. The wealth of the district also depends to a certain extent upon the raising of cattle and fruits. A short distance south of the municipality are the Baths of Catoni, the mineral waters of which contain medicinal properties.

This municipality has a population of 11,692, and **Juncos.** the assessed valuation of its real and personal property is \$1,975,765. It is situated in the eastern part of the Island on the highway from Caguas to Humacao. The principal products of the district are sugar and tobacco, while some coffee and quantities of pineapples, bananas, mangoes and oranges are raised. Deposits of iron have been found in the vicinity, although at the present time they are not being developed. The large sugar mill of the Juncos Central is located in the district. The municipality is lighted with electricity, has a municipal hospital, seven graded and nine rural schools.

Lajas. Lajas has 11,071 inhabitants, and its local wealth was placed in 1911 at \$1,303,610. It is located in the southwestern part of the Island, on the American Railroad, on a large and fertile plain, which produces a great deal of sugar-cane, also tobacco and fruit. There are a num-



Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Ponce.



Residences in Ponce.

ber of sugar mills in the vicinity, and the pineapples, which have the reputation of being among the best in the Island, are used by a local canning factory in the preparation of its product. There are 7 public schools in the town and 15 in the rural district, as well as an institution founded by a citizen of the locality as an agricultural and industrial school.

Lares has a population of 22,650, and its local wealth
Lares. was assessed in 1911 at \$1,575,699. It is situated in the western part of the Island, on the highway from Arecibo to Mayagüez, at an altitude of 1,250 feet above sea level. Coffee is the most important of the products of the vicinity, although the amount of sugar-cane grown in the neighborhood is increasing from year to year. The district has 29 public schools, and there is located in the town a large private school, a mission school, a municipal hospital, and Protestant and Catholic churches. An ice factory, located in one of the wards of the municipality, supplies Lares and neighboring towns with ice. There are in the neighborhood several interesting caves that were at one time inhabited by the Indians, and in which many specimens of their handiwork have been found.

Las Marías has a population of 10,046, and its
Las Marías. local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,341,661.

It was founded in April, 1871, in the western portion of the Island, not far from Mayagüez, and on the main highway between Mayagüez and Lares. The municipality was formerly a part of the municipality of Mayagüez, but in 1871 the Disputación Provincial issued a decree making it independent. It has an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. Coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco and cattle raising contribute to the wealth of the district. Owing to the altitude in which the town is located the temperature is pleasant, and it is one of the coolest and healthiest places in the Island.

Loíza has 13,317 inhabitants, and the assessed value
Loíza. of real and personal property in 1911 was \$2,271,451.

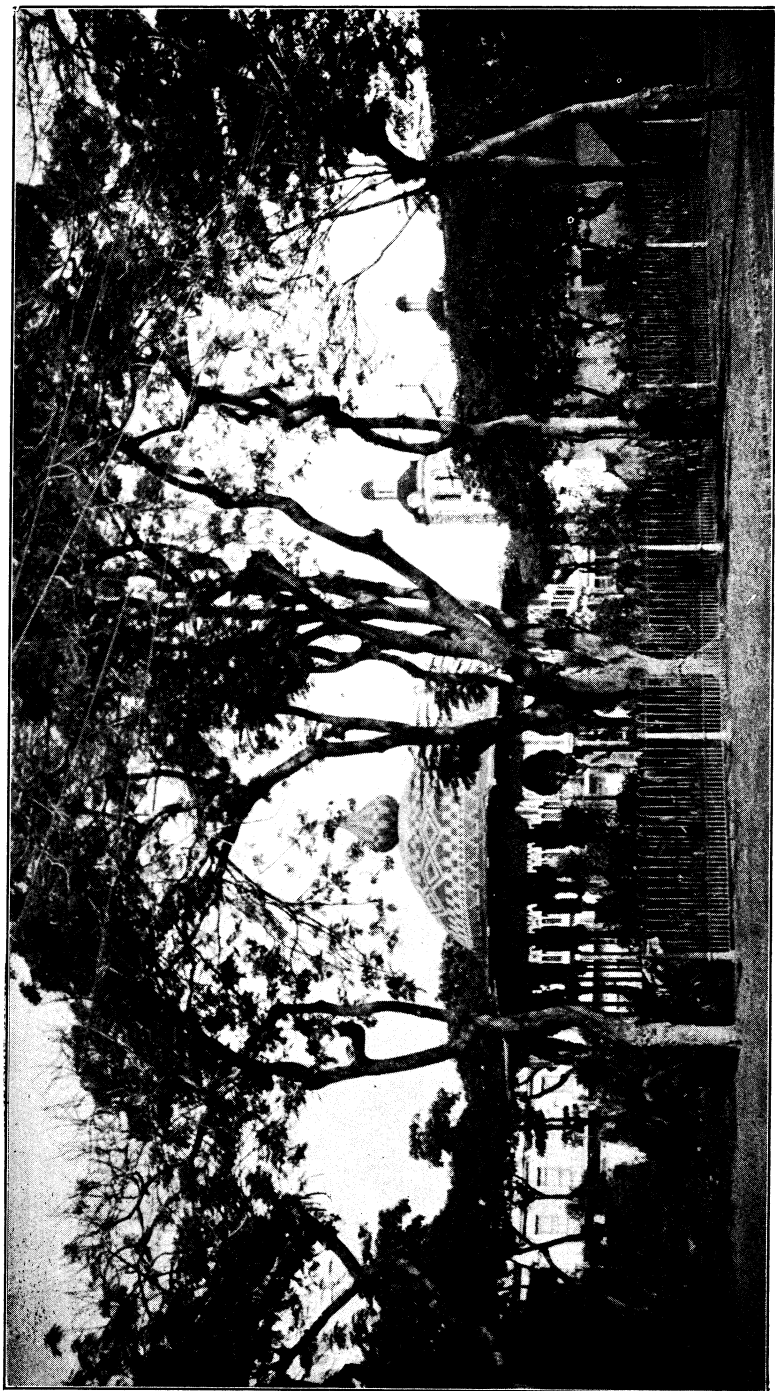
It was originally founded on the coast, near the mouth of the Loíza River, in the northeastern part of the Island, and in January, 1910, the site was removed a short distance inland to where the town is now located, on the highway known as the Carolina Road, between Carolina and Canóvanas. It is in an extensive sugar-cane growing district, and its inhabitants are employed in the surrounding sugar plantations and nearby sugar mills.

Manatí's population, according to the last census, **Manatí.** was 17,240, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$2,384,146. It is located on the line of the American Railroad in the northern part of the Island, three miles from the seashore, in a beautiful valley drained by the Manatí River. The soil of the surrounding territory is very fertile, and sugar-cane is extensively cultivated in the valley and lowlands along the sea coast. Coffee is raised extensively in the uplands, and pineapples, grapefruit, and oranges are also among the important products of the district. A number of schools in the municipality proper and the surrounding rural districts afford educational facilities that compare favorably with those of any other municipality in the Island.

Maricao has a population of 7,158, and its local **Maricao.** wealth was placed in 1911 at \$1,065,622. It is situated east of Mayagüez and northeast of San Germán, about 1,400 feet above sea level. The principal product of the district is coffee, which compares favorably with coffee grown in any other part of the Island. The numerous streams from the neighboring mountains furnish abundance of water for cattle and power. The municipality has four graded and eight rural schools, as well as Catholic and Protestant churches. The favorable climate, altitude, and excellent sanitary conditions make this district a desirable resort for those who seek a cool and pleasant place for the summer months.

Maunabo has 7,106 inhabitants, and its local **Maunabo.** wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$602,816. It is situated near the coast in the southeastern part of the Island, in the sugar-cane growing district. The surrounding territory also produces tobacco, coffee, and various kinds of fruits. The excellent highway which passes through the municipality affords it communication with Guayama, Humacao and other cities on the coast in either direction.

Mayagüez has 42,429 inhabitants. The assessed **Mayagüez.** value of real and personal property in 1911 was \$6,890,816. It is located on the coast at the western end of the Island. It came into existence in 1763 and was named in honor of "Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria de Mayagüez" (Our Lady of Candlemas of Mayagüez). It was originally in the jurisdiction of San Germán, but in 1836 its separation from San Germán was authorized by the Government at Madrid. Its commodious harbor, which affords a safe anchorage to



A place of beauty in Ponce.

large vessels, is frequently visited by steamers from various parts of the world. There are three plazas, or public parks, within the city, known as Columbus Square, Flower Square, and the Old Plaza. The most important buildings are the city hall, the San Antonio Hospital, courthouse, fire department, public slaughterhouse, public market, and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Mayagüez is connected with other cities of the Island by means of the American Railroad, which has two stations within the city. Transportation between the different parts of the municipality is afforded by means of a street railway. The district of Mayagüez contains a number of sugar estates, coffee plantations and fruit groves. Mayagüez is not only a shipping point for the products of the adjacent territory over the railroad and by reason of its excellent harbor, but it has two lines of transportation to adjacent interior towns and agricultural districts. Its commercial activity makes it one of the foremost cities in the Island.

Moca. Moca has a population of 13,640, and the assessed value of real and personal property for 1911-12 is \$803,333. It is located in the northwestern portion of the Island, a short distance from Aguadilla, on the highway which leads to Lares. Although the town is small, the district in which it is situated is noted for the fertility of its soil and the municipality owes its name to the excellent coffee produced in the vicinity. Sugar-cane is also grown extensively in the neighboring lowlands.

Morovis. Morovis has 12,446 inhabitants, and its local wealth is \$651,387. It is situated in the interior, north of the center of the Island, about 52 kilometers from San Juan. The surrounding country is devoted principally to the raising of coffee, sugar, tobacco and live stock. Its lands are abundantly irrigated by means of the numerous mountain streams, which in their descent form many picturesque cascades and falls. In the vicinity are some extensive caves, one of which is in the form of a parallelogram and has the appearance of a church. It is believed to have been at some past period the abode of the original inhabitants of the Island. Many extraordinary and remarkable stalactites are to be seen in these caves.

Naguabo. Naguabo has a population of 14,365, and its real and personal property was assessed in 1911 at \$1,956,528. It is situated in the eastern part of the Island, a short distance from the Luquillo Range of moun-

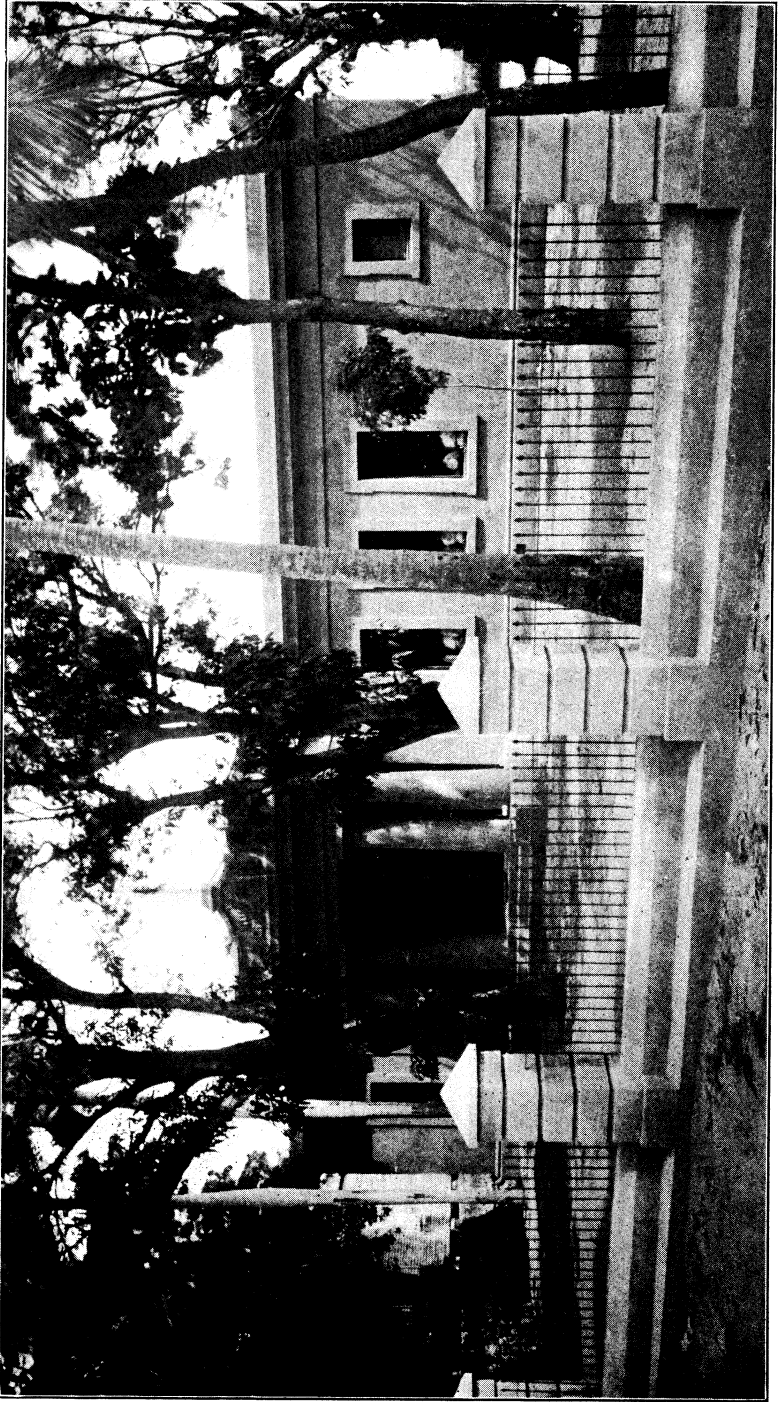
tains, on the highway between Humacao and Fajardo. The location of this municipality, but a short distance from the coast and at the foot of the mountain range, is extremely picturesque, as well as cool and healthful. The principal industry of the surrounding territory is the raising of sugar-cane, while grapefruit and oranges are also grown to a considerable extent. The municipality has 11 graded and 10 rural schools.

Naranjito. Naranjito has a population of 8,876. Its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$338,477. It is located in the mountain district on the highway between Bayamón and Comerío, in a region noted for its picturesque scenery. The principal products of the surrounding territory are tobacco and fruits.

Patillas. Patillas has a population of 14,448, and the assessed value of its real and personal property in 1911 was \$1,242,881. It is located near the coast in the southwestern portion of the Island, on the main highway east of Guayama. The surrounding territory is extensively devoted to the growing of sugar-cane, and it is one of the several districts embraced in the southern irrigation project.

Peñuelas. Peñuelas has 11,991 inhabitants, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,086,859. It is situated in the southern part of the Island, at a distance of 24 kilometers from Adjuntas and 20 kilometers from Ponce. Up to recently facilities for transportation between this municipality and others in the Island were so poor that the development of the surrounding territory has been considerably retarded, though the favorable temperature, sufficient rainfall, and fertile lands assure large crops for the future. The surrounding country is suitable for the raising of sugar-cane, coffee, and fruits to a much larger extent than in the past. The municipality has four graded and seven rural schools.

Ponce. The municipal district of Ponce has a population of 63,444. The assessed value of real and personal property for the fiscal year 1911-12 is \$12,736,859. Ponce is situated in the southern part of the Island, and has a larger population than any other municipal district in the Island. It has a pleasant climate, the temperature being lowered by the constant breezes prevailing during the greater part of the year. Industrially and commercially, Ponce is one of the foremost cities in Porto Rico, being the shipping port of the principal coffee-growing districts, and of a large propor-



Public school, Ponce.

tion of the sugar produced in the Island. The city proper has 61 graded schools, a kindergarten, and a high school, the largest in the Island. There are also eight graded schools in The Playa, a suburb of the city, and scattered throughout the district 37 rural schools. There are also in the city five private schools, with a total enrollment of 670 pupils. The city has two Catholic, two Baptist, one Episcopal, three Methodist, and one United Brethren churches. Hotel accommodations are good. There are within the municipality the following hospitals and charitable institutions: City hospital, blind asylum, women's hospital, insane asylum and St. Luke's Hospital. Ponce is easily accessible to all parts of the Island by means of an excellent road system, and is the terminus of the famous Military Road, extending from San Juan across the Island. It is also the terminus of the American Railroad. The port has a commodious harbor, which accommodates the many large sea-going vessels that call there to take on cargoes of sugar, coffee, and other products of the territory. The principal industries of the city are the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, rum, soda water, carriages, hats, laces, and embroidery. There are two ice plants, an electric-lighting plant, a telephone company, with local and long-distance service; and a sanitary milk company, with sterilizing plant and distributing depots. The theater, known as "La Perla," is one of the best in the Island; while the Hippodrome, where horse races are frequently held, and the baseball grounds and athletic field, the Casino and the Spanish Club, all contribute to the amusement and social life of the inhabitants. There are two daily newspapers, the *Porto Rico Eagle* and *El Diario*, besides several other publications issued weekly or monthly. Within the district are the Quintana Baths, which are visited by many persons on account of the hot springs, the waters of which are believed to possess medicinal properties.

Ponce is one of the first places at which the American forces landed in Porto Rico. On July 25, 1898, news was received at Ponce that the American squadron had cast anchor in Guánica Bay. Soon the alarm and stir among the Spanish troops stationed in the city heralded the approach of the American forces to Ponce. Some of the Spanish force was sent toward Guánica with a view to intercepting the invaders. On the afternoon of July 27, 1898, the American squadron anchored in the harbor of Ponce, bringing numerous troops, which were landed on the

morning of the 28th and were most cordially and enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens. They took possession of the city after having entered into an agreement with the Spanish forces, in accordance with which the latter withdrew toward Aibonito.

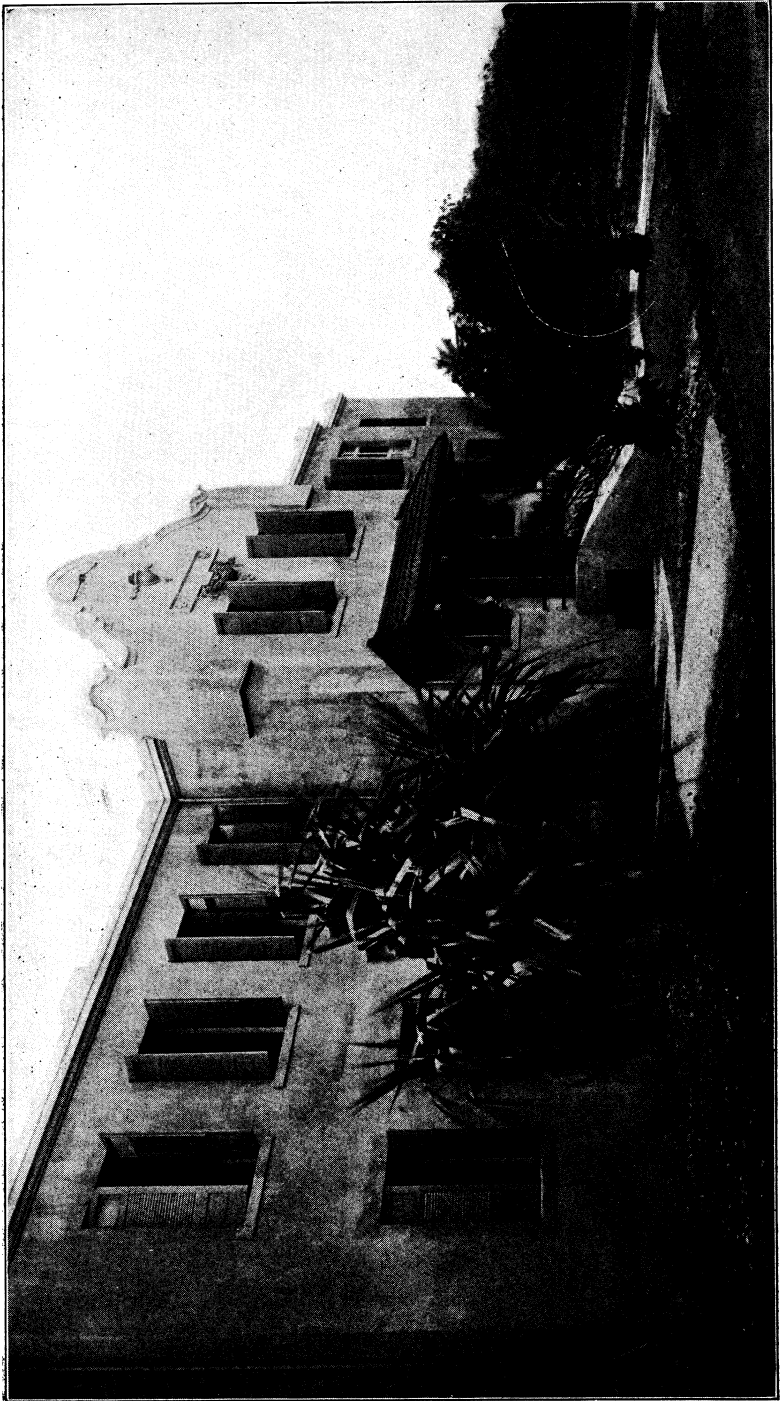
Quebradillas. Quebradillas has a population of 8,152 and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$704,578.

It is located near the coast, in the northwestern part of the Island, on the line of the American Railroad between Isabela and Camuy. The surrounding territory is devoted principally to the raising of sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee and cotton.

Rincón. Rincón has 7,275 inhabitants, and the real and personal property in the municipality was assessed in 1911 at \$609,213. It is located at the western extremity of the Island, on the American Railroad, between Añasco and Aguada. It is situated in the sugar-cane growing district, and near it is a large sugar mill known as the "Central Córscica."

Río Grande. Río Grande's population, according to the census of 1910, is 13,948; while the last assessment places the value of real and personal property in the municipality at \$1,835,894. The municipality is located in the northeastern part of Porto Rico, about 3½ miles from the coast. It lies in a valley near the Luquillo Range of mountains. The climate is cool and pleasant, owing to the prevailing trade winds which blow from the ocean. Lying, as it does, on a coastal plain, in one of the principal sugar-cane growing areas, the inhabitants of the district are principally devoted to that industry. Río Grande is connected with other municipalities by excellent highways and a railway.

Río Piedras. Río Piedras has a population of 18,880. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1911 was \$3,588,542. The town is located about seven miles south of San Juan, on the Military Road. It is on the line of the American Railroad and is the terminus of the San Juan electric line and of the Caguas Tramway Company's line, and is the location of the construction and repair shops of these companies. Río Piedras was founded by the Spanish Government in 1714, under the name of Río Piedras (Stony River). The adjacent territory is devoted to the raising of sugar-cane, cattle, and fruit. The reservoir from which the water supply of the city of San Juan is obtained is also in this vicinity. Among the principal industries of the municipality are the



Public School, Río Piedras.

manufacture of lime and brick. Among the noteworthy institutions in the town are the Capuchin Monastery, the municipal hospital, the city hall, Catholic and Protestant churches, the Insular Normal School, and the rapidly developing University of Porto Rico. It was in Río Piedras that La Torre, a former governor under Spain, constructed a sanatorium under the name of "La Convalecencia" for Spanish soldiers. The building and surrounding grounds were later used by officers of the Spanish army and finally by the Spanish Governors General of the Island as a summer palace. The building has recently been demolished with a view to converting the grounds into a public park. The magnificent trees, luxuriant foliage plants and tropical flowers make the place one of beauty and especially attractive to visitors.

The population of the municipal district of **Sabana Grande.** Sabana Grande is 11,523. Its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$543,154. It is situated on the south side of the Island, about 15 kilometers north of Guánica Harbor. Owing to its location and dry climate it is one of the most healthful places in Porto Rico.

The district is devoted to the raising of coffee, sugar-cane, and tobacco. It is on the line of a branch of the American Railroad. The municipal corporation occupies a building of its own, in which are located the jail, the office of the civil registrar and the police court.

The community is well provided with educational facilities, there having been erected recently a building for public schools within the town, and an agricultural school is maintained on the outskirts. Both the building and the surrounding land used by this school are the property of the local school board.

The municipal district of **Salinas.** Salinas has 11,403 inhabitants, and its local wealth is assessed at \$3,347,155.

It is located in the southern part of the Island, between Santa Isabel and Guayama, on the Ponce and Guayama Railroad, and on one of the principal highways about a kilometer from the shores of the Caribbean.

The principal industries in the district are the manufacture of salt, cattle raising, the growing of sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar. The sugar industry is by far the most important, and as the irrigation work in the vicinity is extended more land is being devoted to the raising of sugar-cane, while at the same time the yield per acre of the present estates is

being continually increased. The sugar mill known as the "Central Aguirre" is located not far from the town.

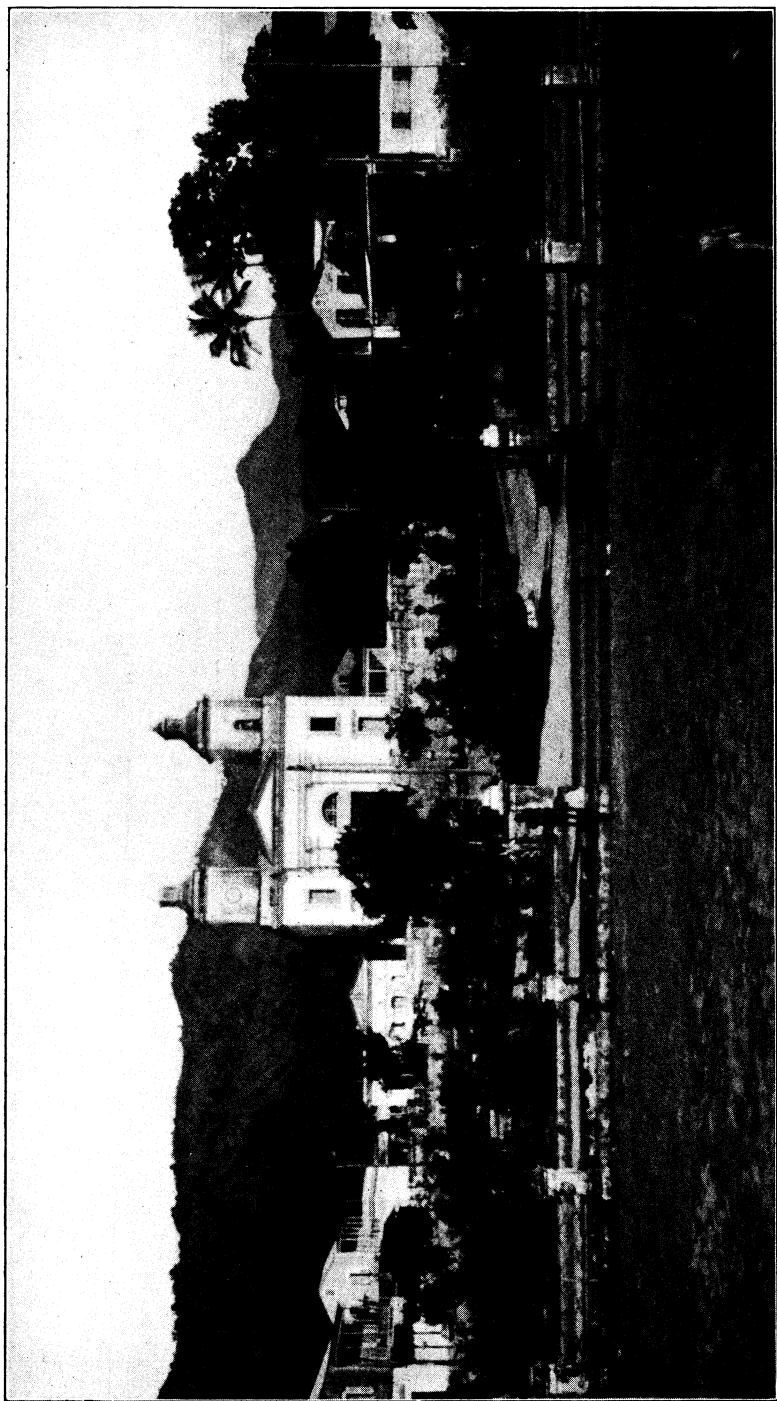
The school system of the municipality is constantly being improved. There are at present 8 graded and 11 rural schools. The town has erected a substantial concrete school building and another is projected for the near future.

The town of Salinas is a comparatively new community, but there have been found in the vicinity many interesting relics of the Indians that formerly inhabited Porto Rico. Between Guayama and Salinas, at a place known as "Pueblito del Carmen," there are heaps of shells, among which are to be found dishes, hatchets and other Indian relics. Among the most interesting of the relics that have been unearthed is a stone collar, the distinguishing sign of a chief or "cacique," and considered very rare.

In the vicinity there is a cave known as "Piedra del Collado," which is supposed to have been the dwelling place of prehistoric Indians, as the walls are adorned with figures and in it many utensils have been found. The most interesting cave is one in the *barrio* of Río Jueyes. This appears to be partially artificial, and consists of two rooms, one above the other, connected by a rough stairway. In the roof is a star-shaped opening which serves as a ventilator. In the lower room can be heard a sound which indicates the presence of an underground river or spring.

San Germán. The population of San Germán, according to the last census, is 22,143. Its wealth is assessed at \$2,365,654. It is located in the southwestern part of the Island, on the line of the American Railroad, between Mayagüez and Sabana Grande. It was founded in the year 1512, and was named by Diego Columbus, son of the great discoverer, in honor of Germaine de Foix, the second wife of Ferdinand the Catholic. The early history of this municipality is especially interesting. The fortunes of the community have been marked by many reverses. It was attacked and destroyed repeatedly by Carib Indians and pirates, and as a consequence the site of the town was moved from one place to another along the southern shore of the Island.

The first municipal council of San Germán was authorized by Royal Decree of February 4, 1515. Another Royal Decree, June 15, 1877, raised the community to the rank of city.



Central Plaza, Utuado.



The town was attacked and destroyed by the French in 1528 and rebuilt. In 1571 its present location was definitely fixed by a Royal Decree. It was again attacked by the English in 1748, who landed at the port of Guánica, but were repulsed and forced to re-embark.

There was built in this community in 1538 by the Dominican Friars a church called "Convento de Porta Cœli." The age of it testifies to the antiquity of the town.

On account of the topography of the surrounding country San Germán is locally known as the "City of the Hills." It overlooks the rich valley of the Guanajibo River. There is a range of mountains to the south and another to the north of the town which so divert the trade winds as to make them blow freely over the valley and town, making the climate of the locality delightful. The favorable climatic conditions were so well recognized by the Spanish Government that for many years large barracks were maintained there, where Spanish troops en route from Spain to Cuba were acclimated.

The lowlands in the surrounding territory are devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of sugar-cane, while coffee is the principal product of the mountain districts. A considerable quantity of fruit is also grown in the locality.

The agricultural and commercial interests in the municipality have been greatly improved during the past five years by the completion of the main line of the American Railroad.

There are in the town two banking institutions, eight wholesale business houses and numerous retail stores. The town has a theater, four hotels, a charity hospital, and churches of both denominations. Among the public buildings are the city hall, two graded-school buildings, the municipal market, and the military barracks. There is maintained in one of the school buildings an excellent library. In addition to the public schools there are two educational institutions maintained by religious denominations.

The municipal district of San Juan has 48,716 inhabitants. The assessed value of real and personal property in the municipality was placed in 1911 at \$26,177,129. It is the Capital of Porto Rico, and is located on the north coast near the eastern end of the Island. It received its municipal charter from their Catholic Majesties Ferdinand and Isabela in November, 1511, four centuries ago, and at that time it was located to the south of San Juan Harbor.

San Juan has since it was founded up to the end of the Spanish régime been the residence of the Governor General, and was subsequently made the seat of the present Government by the Act of the United States Congress of April 12, 1900. The account of the foundation and development of San Juan, treated at length elsewhere in this publication, is full of interest in connection with Spanish colonization in the West Indies, and particularly on account of its relation to coincident events in the civilization of the Western Hemisphere.

The island on which the city of San Juan is located is separated from the mainland by the San Antonio channel, connecting the ocean with the bay. The island is a little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and from one-fourth to one-half mile in width, terminating at the western end in a precipitous bluff some 100 feet high overlooking the entrance to the harbor. On this bluff is located Morro Castle, the ancient Spanish fortification which formerly defended the port. Other fortifications extend eastward along the ocean front nearly a mile, as well as for some distance along the bay front, and form a part of the walls and other defensive works which, with their moats and gates, made San Juan a typical walled city. Although these enormous masses of masonry have been standing over two centuries and a half, they are in an excellent state of preservation, and in comparison with the modern buildings, electric street cars and other signs of present-day development around them, furnish an impressive contrast between the past and the present. That portion of the city within the walls is laid off in rectangular blocks, the streets running parallel with and at right angles to the length of the island on which it is located. The buildings are solidly and compactly constructed of masonry, most of them built after the Spanish style of architecture. Among these buildings, however, are many of more modern design and others in course of construction. The growth of the city has caused its extension along the Island of San Juan and over to the mainland, following the coastline for a short distance, but especially along the route of the famous Military Road, leading out of San Juan to the southern part of the Island. The principal outlying districts of San Juan along this highway are Puerta de Tierra and Santurce. The latter has during the past few years been rapidly enlarged by the construction of many attractive residences.



School building, Vieques.

Aside from being the seat of Government, San Juan is one of the most progressive cities in Porto Rico, and as the prosperity of the Island increases promises to rival any of the other cities in the West Indies in commercial and industrial activities. Its excellent harbor and waterfront, which are constantly being improved, afford shipping facilities for the largest sea-going vessels that visit the Island. The excellent shipping accommodations and the inland transportation facilities afforded by the steam and electric railways and the highways make it one of the principal ports for shipment of the Island's products, as well as a place from which merchandise from the exterior is distributed to inland points.

The headquarters of the United States Army in Porto Rico are maintained at San Juan. The United States Navy also maintains within the city a wireless telegraph station. The Federal Government maintains as well a quarantine service, with a well-equipped quarantine station; immigration service, weather bureau service, postal service, and the United States Civil Service Commission is also represented.

Among the many public service institutions in the city are an electric lighting and power system, electric street railway line, local and long distance telephone systems and telegraph lines connecting it with other places in the Island. It is the terminus of the American Railroad. It has two ice plants, a brewery, a number of banking institutions, cigar factories, large wholesale houses, as well as many progressive and up-to-date retail stores. It has many churches, and its schools, both public and private, compare favorably with any of those in cities on the mainland of the United States.

San Lorenzo has a population of 14,278, and its wealth is assessed at \$867,572. It is located in the eastern part of the Island. The surrounding country being mountainous, very little of it is adapted to the raising of sugar-cane, which is the principal industry of most of the other sections of the Island. Coffee, tobacco and cattle are, however, raised to a considerable extent. Deposits of iron and sulphate of copper have been found in the district. The municipality has 4 graded and 10 rural schools, and maintains a school library and a band. It is reached by the highway branching off the main Military Road at Caguas.

San Sebastián has 18,904 inhabitants and **San Sebastián.** in 1911 the real and personal property of the district was assessed at \$1,060,178. The town was founded in 1752 in the northwestern part of the Island, on the road leading from Lares to Aguadilla. The district being of a mountainous character, coffee is its chief product, although fruits and some sugar-cane are raised. It has 28 public schools, 8 of which are located in the rural districts.

Although the growth of this town has been retarded for the reason that it has been twice burned, it is nevertheless recovering from these setbacks, and a number of new undertakings are projected in the vicinity, among which is the construction of a large sugar mill; all of which will restore this municipality to a place among the leading interior towns of the Island.

The population of Santa Isabel is 6,959. Its **Santa Isabel.** local wealth is assessed at \$2,265,366. It is located on the southern coast of the Island, on the Ponce and Guayama Railroad, as well as on the Ponce-Guayama highway, between Salinas and Ponce, in one of the richest sugar-growing sections of the Island. There are two large sugar mills in the town, and a great number of the residents of the district are employed in these and in the surrounding sugar plantations. The district was formerly devoted largely to cattle raising, which is giving way to some extent to the sugar industry, which from year to year places more land formerly used for grazing under cultivation. The district embraced is within the southern irrigation project, and it also obtains water from the Coamo, Descalabrado and Jueyes Rivers.

The beach adjacent to Santa Isabel is excellent for bathing, and this and the agreeable climate attract many people during the summer months from Ponce, Juana Díaz and other nearby places.

There are one graded and seven rural schools within the municipality, four of which are housed in modern concrete buildings.

Toa Alta has 9,127 inhabitants, and its local **Toa Alta.** wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$590,948. It was founded in 1751, and is located in the northern part of the Island, on the banks of the Toa River. Communication is afforded by means of highways with Toa Baja, Dorado, Corozal and Bayamón. The surrounding territory is devoted to the cultivation of coffee, tobacco and sugar-cane, and cattle

raising. The area under cultivation for sugar-cane is being rapidly extended.

Toa Baja. Toa Baja has a population of 6,254, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,663,390. It is located north of Toa Alta, on the Toa River, and on the line of the American Railroad. The chief industry of the district is the raising of sugar-cane, although cattle raising and dairying are carried on to a considerable extent.

Trujillo Alto. Trujillo Alto has 6,345 inhabitants, and its local wealth was in 1911 assessed at \$821,495. It is about seven miles southeast of Río Piedras, and is reached by a branch of the highway from the Río Piedras-Carolina Road. It is on the Caguas tramway line. The surrounding country is devoted principally to the raising of sugar-cane, most of which is sent to the sugar mills near Carolina.

Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity are a number of limestone caves which contain large deposits of bat guano, and by reason of relics that have been found therein are supposed to have been the dwellings of the original Indians. There are also some more or less extensive marble quarries, from which marble has been obtained for use in construction work in San Juan and other neighboring cities.

A considerable amount of land in the district has during recent years been placed under cultivation for citrus fruits and pineapple plantations, to which purpose the soil seems to be peculiarly well adapted.

The municipality maintains three graded schools and seven rural schools. Two of the buildings used by these schools are owned by the local school board.

Utuado has 30,775 inhabitants, and its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$2,188,756. It is located west of the center of the Island, on the highway leading from Arecibo south to Adjuntas and Ponce. It was founded in 1739. The district is a mountainous one, and is interesting on account of the many caves and other natural formations therein. In many of these caves can be found relics of the early Indians. The principal industry of the district is the raising of coffee. Sugar-cane is also extensively grown, and its manufacture will soon be one of the important local industries, as a large sugar mill, with a capacity of some 300 tons daily, is now being erected.

The municipality maintains a hospital and a public library. The municipal offices are installed in a good building, and the town is lighted by electricity and is supplied with water by means of an excellent aqueduct. The municipality maintains 51 schools, 35 of which are scattered throughout the rural districts.

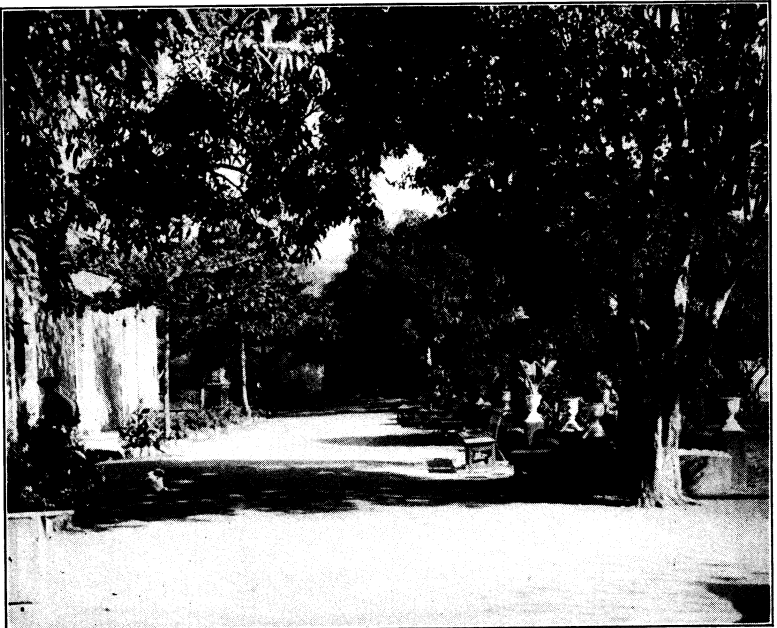
Vega Alta. Vega Alta is located on a railway which connects with the line of the American Railroad Company about 35 kilometers from San Juan, in the northern portion of the Island, and is also connected with other municipalities by means of an excellent highway. It has 8,134 inhabitants, and its real and personal property was assessed in 1911 at \$1,008,444. The surrounding territory is devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, fruits, coffee, and sugar-cane, the latter being sent to a large sugar mill located in the district. The municipality maintains four graded and seven rural schools, as well as a school library.

Vega Baja. Vega Baja is located a short distance to the west of Vega Alta, on the main line of the American Railroad Company and the Bayamón and Manatí highway. It was founded in 1776. Its present population is 12,831, while its municipal wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$1,918,276. Some tobacco and coffee are raised in the vicinity, although the surrounding territory is principally devoted to the raising of fruit and sugar-cane. The Cibuco and India rivers flow through the district. There are in the municipality both Catholic and Protestant churches, a school library, and 20 public schools, and the community has recently completed an excellent plaza, or public park. Near the town is a cave of considerable interest for the reason that on the walls may be seen drawings and inscriptions supposed to have been placed there by the original Indian inhabitants.

Vieques. Vieques is a small island situated a short distance off the east coast, but within territorial jurisdiction of the Island of Porto Rico. It is embraced within the municipal jurisdiction of the town known as Isabela II. It has a population of 10,425, and its legal wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$2,820,444. The island is said to have been first settled in 1524, when it was visited by Don Cristóbal de Mendoza, at that time the Spanish Governor of Porto Rico. The country is devoted principally to the raising of sugar-cane, which is ground in four large sugar mills, and to the grazing of cattle. There are within the municipality three



“Views of land and water * * * ”
“And the promise of unseen beauties in the interior.”



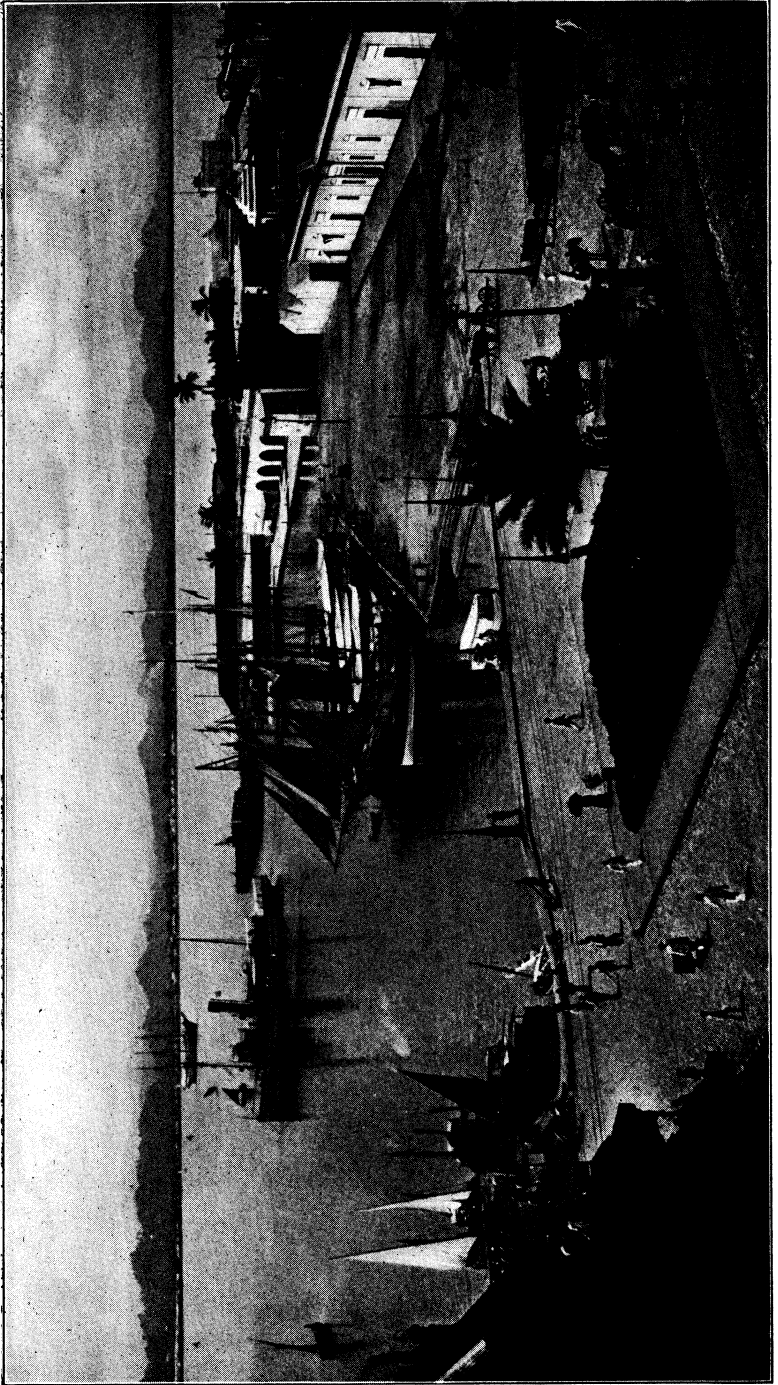


churches, six schools, a building occupied by the municipal authorities, an old Spanish fort now used as a prison, and the United States Government maintains there a magnetic observatory. The island is about $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, or about 45 square miles in area.

Yabucoa has 17,338 inhabitants. Its local wealth was assessed at \$2,116,876. It was founded near the coast at the southeastern extremity of the Island in 1792. Communication with other municipalities along the coast and to the north and south is afforded by the main highway that passes around the eastern extremity of the Island. The district is crossed by the Guayanés, Limones, and the Ingenio rivers. The climate is healthful, and located, as it is, near the coast, the temperature as a rule is very agreeable. The principal products of the district are sugar, rum, cattle, and cheese. A large sugar central within the district also contributes much to its industrial activity. The municipality maintains eight public schools.

Yauco has a population, according to the census of 1910, of 31,504; while its local wealth was assessed in 1911 at \$5,829,754. It is located in the southwestern part of the Island, on the line of the American Railroad, and the main highway between San Germán and Ponce. The town was founded in 1756. Its principal sources of wealth are the growing of sugar-cane and coffee. About one-seventh of the total area of the district is devoted to the cultivation of coffee, especially in the highlands, while the majority of the coastal plain is devoted to the raising of sugar-cane. Coffee produced in this district compares favorably with that from any other district in the Island. The sugar-cane raised in the locality is ground in a large sugar mill known as the "Guánica Centrale," one of the most important in the Island, its product being shipped from the nearby port of Guánica. This port, located about seven miles from Yauco, is notable as having been the landing place of the American troops, under command of General Miles, on July 25, 1898. The Government has set aside a tract of land near Guánica for the purpose of experimenting in the cultivation of fibrous plants. In addition to the two principal products, sugar-cane and coffee, the surrounding territory also produces some fruit and tobacco, as well as certain cabinet woods. The municipality of Yauco maintains 39 public schools. It has just completed a first-class reinforced

concrete school building with modern accommodations and equipment. There are also within the municipal limits a new hospital, as well as Catholic and Protestant churches. There are two public parks, and a picturesque avenue leading to the railroad station, on which are located the Masonic Temple, the new school building, and the electric light and power plant.



Entrance to the harbor at San Juan.

CHAPTER VI.

SAN JUAN AND THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO FROM THE TOURIST'S STANDPOINT.

The First Settlement, Points of Interest About San Juan and Trips Across the Island.

TO the traveler seeking the quaint and picturesque and to whom the romance of four centuries past appeals, San Juan and other cities in Porto Rico are as alluring and far more satisfying than were the prospects of adventure and unlimited wealth to Columbus and his followers, who did not find the gold they sought, but inaugurated the development of a territory that has increased in value throughout the centuries that followed.

When St. Augustine, Fla., the Spanish settlement on the mainland that has for years lured many visitors from other parts of the United States, was first settled, the city of San Juan, then known as the "City of Puerto Rico," had passed through half a century of its history, and its inhabitants had erected buildings and fortifications that are still standing and some of them are in use to-day. The first hundred years of its existence had passed ere Jamestown came into being and Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name. Its second century had commenced when the Dutch colonized New Amsterdam and the Pilgrim fathers disembarked from the *Mayflower*. Closely associated with its early history are the names of Juan Ponce de León, Nicolás de Ovando, Diego Columbus, Drake, Hawkins, Lord Cumberland, Salazar, Sotomayor, and others whose struggles with rebellious Indians, marauding Caribs, pirates and buccaneers in their attacks on the primitive city and other more defenseless settlements furnish a story replete with adventure, warfare and romance.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The city owes its foundation to the intrepid explorer and colonizer, Juan Ponce de León, who in his futile quest for the fountain of youth was later the discoverer of Florida. Ponce de León landed August 12, 1508, on the western coast of the

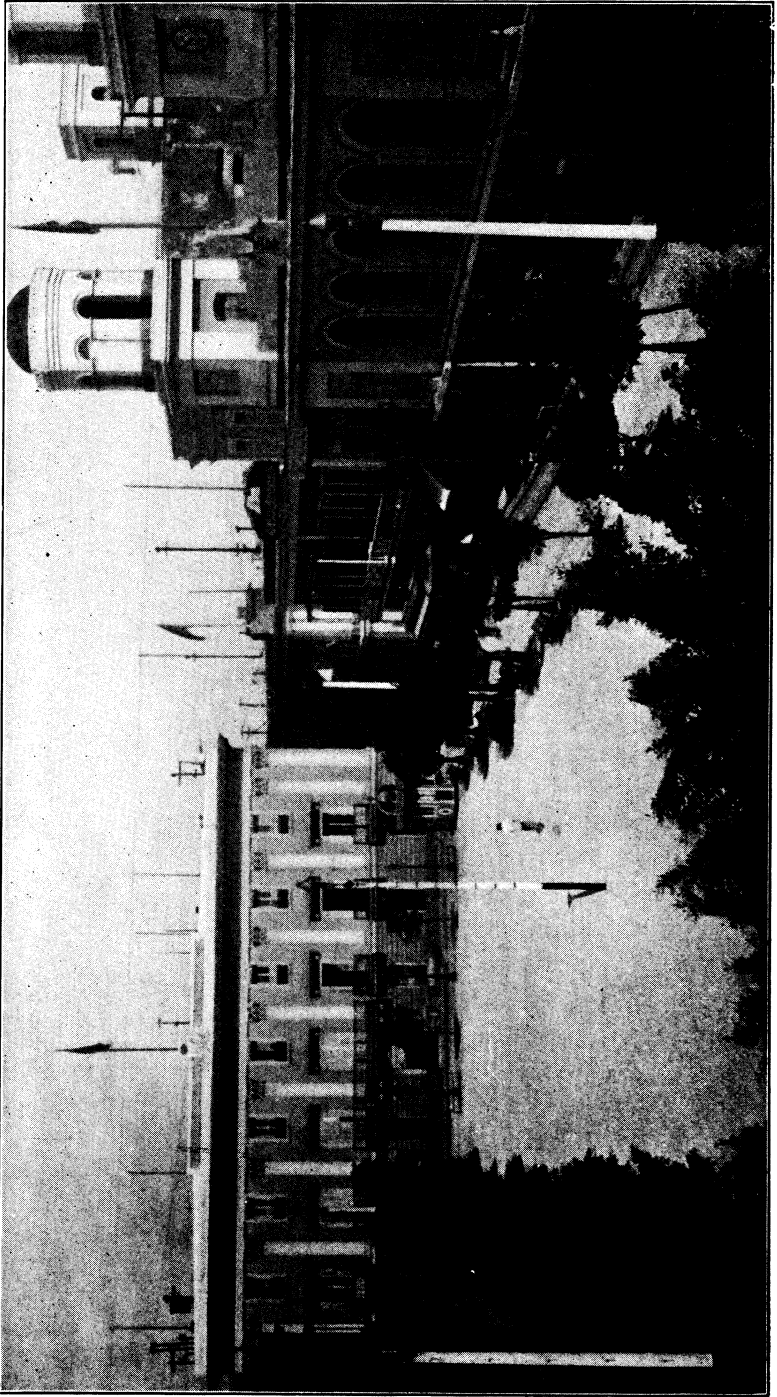
Island of Porto Rico, then called by the Indians the Island of "Borinquen," and under the friendly guidance of the native chieftains journeyed toward the east in search of gold-bearing river sands. During the course of this expedition he first saw the bay on which San Juan is located, and called it "Puerto Rico," or Rich Port. The reason for this name was probably more the promise of wealth held out to the explorers by the beauty of the bay and surrounding country than the realization of their hope to find the gold of which they were in search. Leaving behind him several of his companions, De León returned to Santo Domingo, and after reporting his discoveries to the Governor, Nicolás de Ovando, and recruiting additional men for the expedition, returned to make a settlement. The first community, known as "Caparra," appears to have been established a short distance inland, south of the bay. The site chosen, surrounded by low hills and swampy land, was accessible only through a narrow pass, and was probably selected with a view to the improbability of its discovery by enemies approaching it from the sea. The settlers erected buildings and a small stone fort and remained until a few years later, when they moved their goods and chattels to the present site of the city of San Juan.

Such was the beginning of the capital city of the Island of Porto Rico. With their skill in masonry construction the colonists erected substantial buildings and forts, many of which are still in a good state of preservation and are among the oldest standing structures raised by Europeans in the New World.

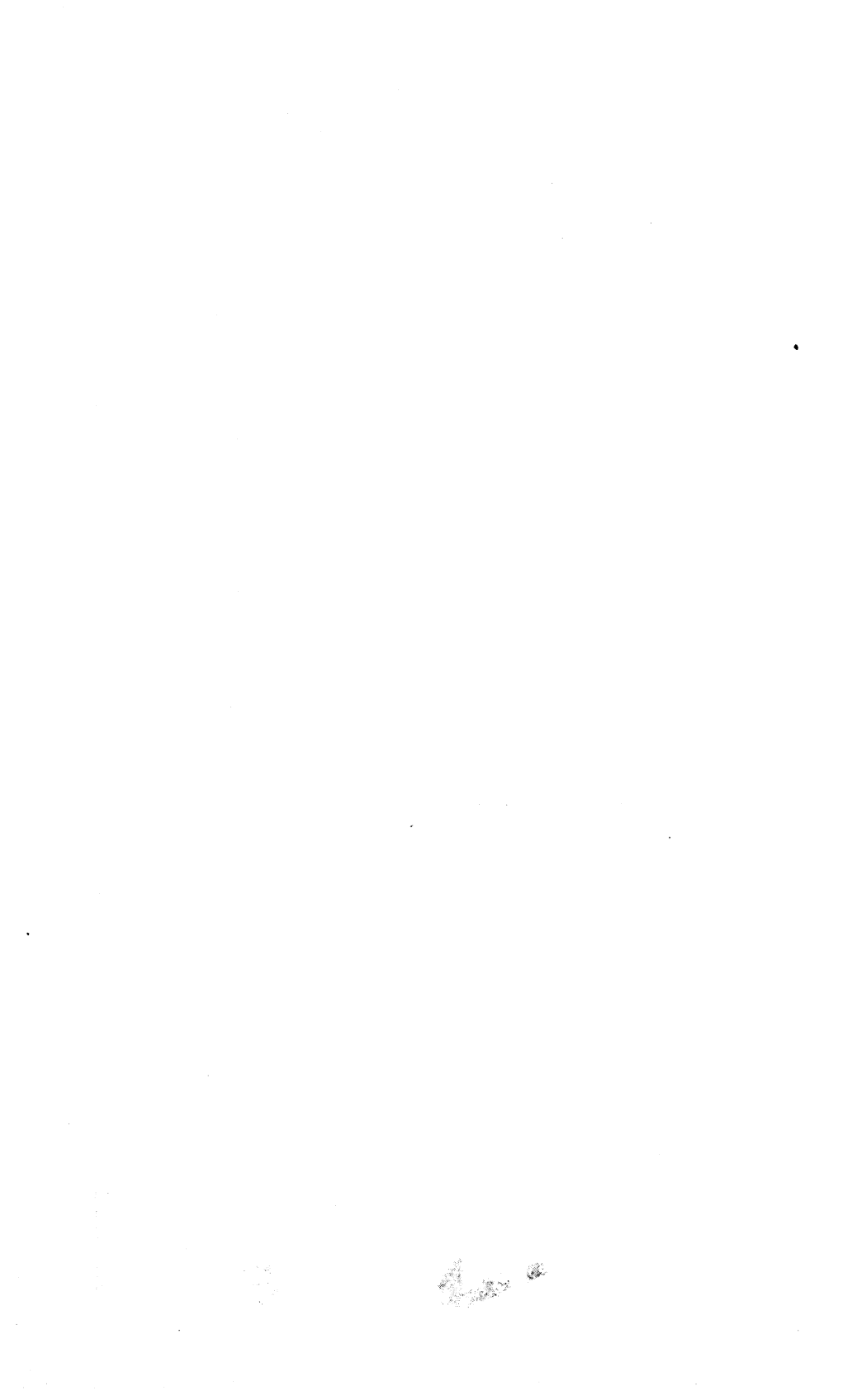
THE CAPITAL CITY.

San Juan of to-day is a typical Spanish city. The streets are narrow, but paved and clean, and as a rule all lead within a short distance to some point on the water front. The solid masonry houses, tinted with their soft and picturesque colors, are packed together within the massive gray walls which for years have protected them. They are flat-roofed, have many balconies, high windows and typical cool and shaded courtyards.

Fortunate are they whose first sight of the ancient city is from a vessel's deck in the early morning, when against a gorgeous tropical sunrise, the ultramarine blue of the ocean, the gray and moss-covered walls, the white parapets of Casa



The principal plaza, "without which no community of Spanish origin is complete."



Blanca and the many-tinted dwellings rising terrace-like from the bay to the heights overlooking the sea form a riot of colors. On the other side of the harbor vivid green cane fields interspersed with dark-tinted palms, the soft colors of an occasional settlement, and in the background range upon range of hills still enveloped in the purple shadows of the dawn, complete the beauty of the scene.

The sound of the sunrise gun booms forth from the grim and battle-scarred ramparts of old Morro as the ship approaches the narrow entrance to the landlocked harbor. Passing the gray and ancient city wall, its heights crowned by the barracks, Casa Blanca, the residence of the military commander, and Santa Catalina Palace, now the headquarters of the civil administration and the residence of the Governor of the Island, the vessel threads its way between buoys marking the channel. Across the harbor the quaint fishing village of Palo Seco is seen amidst a grove of cocoanuts, and farther along the beach Cataño, another small village, the delicately tinted houses from a distance adding to the charm of the picture.

IN THE HARBOR.

On the left, beyond the Palace of Santa Catalina—commonly known as the “Fortaleza”—the shore line suddenly drops, and at a lower level, on land reclaimed from the swamps by some enterprising Spanish governor, is situated an outer ward of the city. Passing this point the ship is in the inner bay and close to its pier. Lateen-rigged bumboats glide back and forth, coast-wise schooners drift out to catch the breeze which is to start them on their journeys, busy little passenger launches toss in the wake of the steamer, and the pilot of the ferry awaits the pleasure of the larger craft before resuming his journey. On the water front are found commodious piers and docks, and nearby a small park, across which many people may be seen hastening to the dock. The ship pulls up to the pier and greetings arise from the waiting crowd, which has been notified through the wireless station of the anticipated time of landing. Hotel runners urge the claims of the “best” hostelry, and good-natured dusky porters are ready to seize baggage in anticipation of a dime or two.

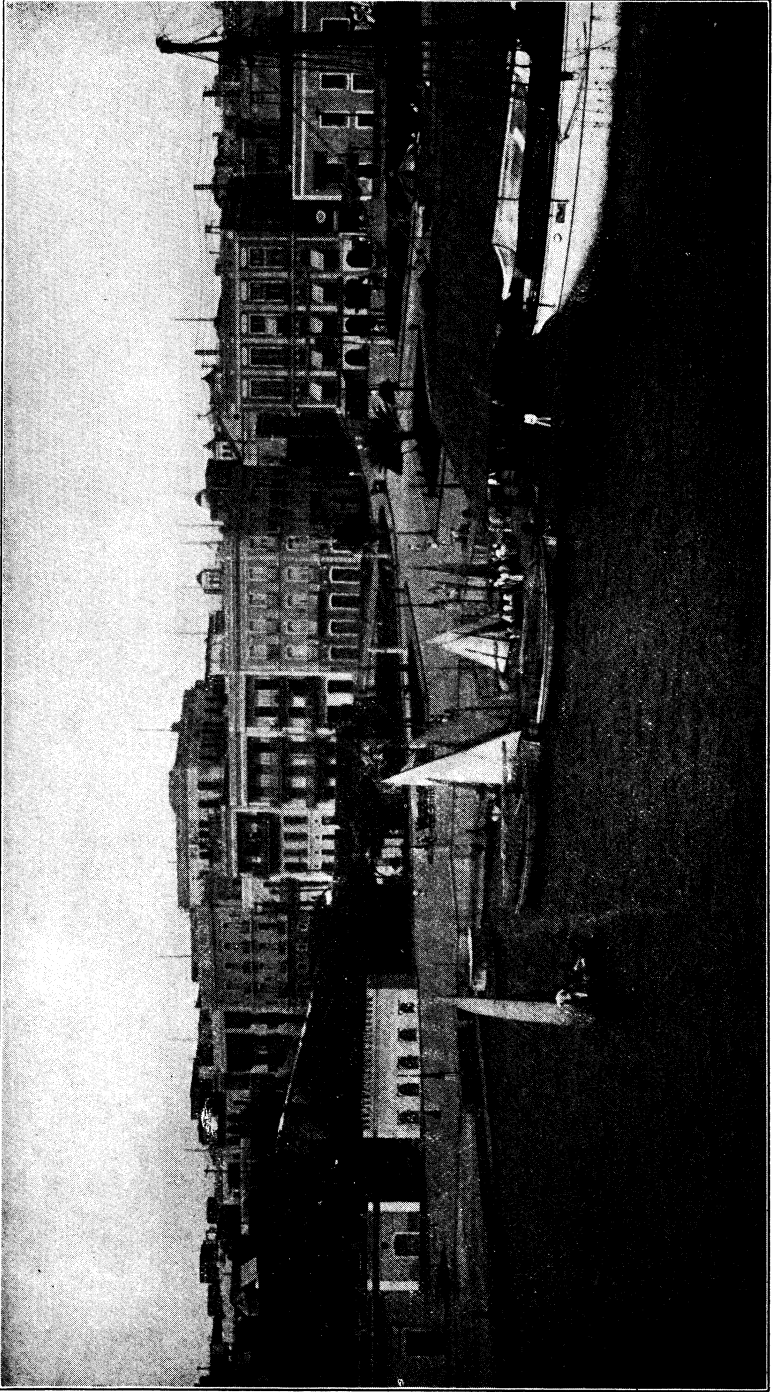
A POPULAR MEETING POINT.

Leaving the pier, one of the first signs of modern times among the ancient landmarks that have up to now held the eye is an electric street railway which enters the city at this point. From here the line passes the Church of Santa Ana, erected some time prior to 1647, and within a few squares turns around the Plaza Principal, an open park, floored with cement and surrounded by trees, without which no community of Spanish origin is complete. This square is the central rallying point for tourists as well as residents, and near at hand are located shops where one may purchase native curios, finely woven hats, canes of tropical woods, photographic supplies, postal cards, or modern articles of necessity. Here may also be found open carriages drawn by the wiry horses of the country for transportation about the city, as well as automobile agencies with facilities for longer trips to other parts of the Island.

Weekly band concerts are given on this plaza Sunday evenings, on which occasions rows of rocking chairs are set out to be rented. At these times the plaza is thronged with people, some of whom sit at ease in the chairs and discuss the others who promenade in a well-defined orbit about the open space. The concert is invariably brought to a close by the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which brings to their feet, with uncovered head, every loyal American, whether a native of Porto Rico or the mainland.

AROUND THE PLAZA.

The center of the row of buildings on the north side of the plaza is occupied by the City Hall, or Alcaldía, with its twin towers, in which is hung a huge bell which has boomed out the hour and the half-hour since 1819. The building was erected in 1799. In this building the city council, the mayor and other officials of the various municipal departments have their quarters. The high arcade over the sidewalk, supported by huge columns, affords refuge to the frequenters of the plaza during sudden showers, and the balcony is often used on feast days as an official reviewing stand. During Carnival Week and on other important occasions the City Hall and its towers, and other buildings surrounding the plaza are decorated, and at night brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. At the west-end of the plaza and extending across its width stands the



A portion of San Juan's water front.

Intendencia Building, erected in 1851, in which are housed several branches of the Insular Government. On the corner opposite the Intendencia is a building known as the "Diputación Provincial," built in 1856 and used for a number of years by departments of the Spanish Government. The second floor is now occupied by the halls of the Legislative Assembly.

Above the stores on the south side of the plaza are the rooms of the Casino Español, or Spanish Club, which has the largest membership of any purely social organization on the Island. The membership is not, however, as the name would indicate, confined to Spaniards, but is cosmopolitan, as are, in truth, most of the organizations of a similar nature in the Island. The Ateneo Puertorriqueño (Porto Rican Atheneum), the focus of Porto Rican literary and artistic life, occupies the second floor of the building adjoining the Casino. Nearby are the quarters of the French Club, where members of the French colony congregate. The headquarters of the Porto Rico Association are also found adjoining the plaza. This association has allied with it most of the trade and business organizations of the Island, including the Coffee Growers' Association, the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, and the Horticultural Society. No tourist or visitor should omit a call at the rooms of the association, where information can be obtained regarding the country, its products and possibilities. Here letters may be written or appointments made to meet friends, and samples of the fruits, cigars, coffee, and other products of the Island seen. It is primarily a bureau for the dissemination of information concerning Porto Rico, and every attention in this behalf is extended to inquirers.

Above the headquarters of the Porto Rico Association and Bureau of Information, are the rooms of the City Club, an association of business men and government officials and employes, in connection with which is operated a first-class dining room for members and their guests.

One of the first things that will be noted by a visitor is the compact manner in which the city is built and the narrowness of its streets. This latter peculiarity has been attributed to a desire on the part of the early settlers to insure shade on the streets at almost any hour of the day, but is more probably due to the fact that in planning the city the streets were laid out for the accommodation of those who rode on horses or in

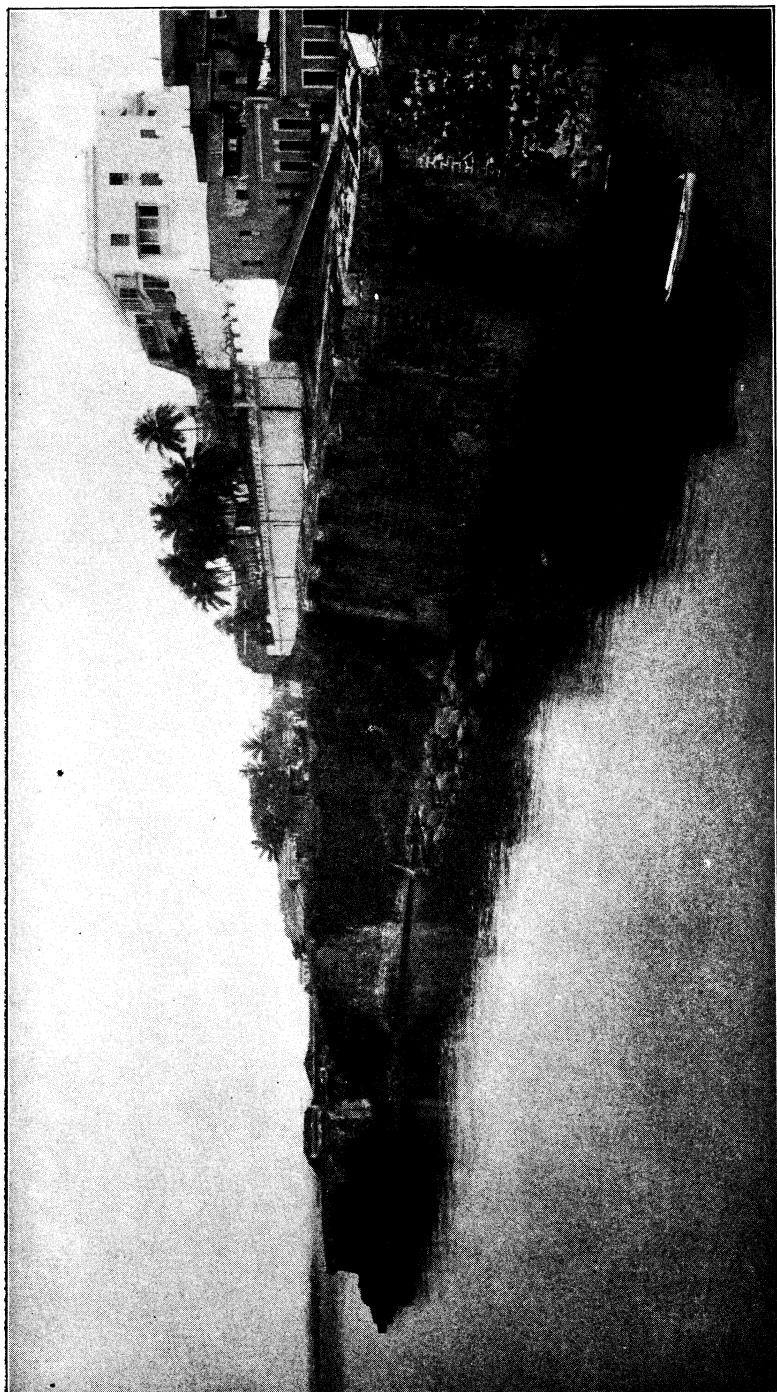
carriages; hence, in later years, when walking became more popular and sidewalks were built, the narrowness of the thoroughfares was emphasized.

THE CITY'S TOPOGRAPHY.

Within the city proper there are six streets running east and west and seven north and south. Their names are indicated by small marble slabs here and there, set into the walls of the corner buildings. There is little danger of becoming confused in wandering about, as the distances are short, and the stranger who has lost his way will almost invariably bring up at the central plaza or at some point on the water front, from whence a fresh start can be made. The narrowness of the streets and the large amount of traffic through the city has led to the designation of certain thoroughfares for traffic in one direction and others for traffic in the opposite direction, as shown by signs on the corners. Starting from the water front, the names of the streets running east and west are La Marina, Recinto del Sur, Tetuan, Allen (commonly known as Fortaleza, for the reason that it leads to the Government House, or Fortaleza), San Francisco (along the north side of the plaza), Luna, Sol, and San Sebastián streets. Going west from the end of the plaza the streets running north and south are San José, Santo Cristo, and Recinto del Oeste. From the other end of the plaza, toward the east, the names of the streets in order are Plaza de la Cruz, San Justo, Tanca, and O'Donnell, the latter running along the side of another open square known as the Plaza Colón.

THE CATHEDRAL.

San Juan abounds in ancient forts and buildings and other interesting sights. As the city in the beginning was naturally grouped about the first fort erected, the older buildings are found in the western portion, from El Morro through to the city wall overlooking the bay. The plaza being the natural starting point, sight-seeing tours usually commence at that place. A short distance from the plaza, up San José Street, is the Cathedral. It is open most of the day and visitors may enter at any time. As compared with European cathedrals, it is unimpressive in size or architecture, but probably one of the oldest religious edifices in the New World. When the colonists of Caparra removed the city to the present site, in 1521, one



Casa Blanca, "with its waving palms and traditionally white walls."

of their first undertakings was the erection of a church. The first edifice was undoubtedly humble in size, but was replaced by a stone structure, the basis of the present building, about 1549.

WHERE PONCE DE LEÓN SLEEPS.

In this cathedral are deposited the ashes of Juan Ponce de León, who died in Havana in 1521. In 1559 his remains were brought to Porto Rico by his grandson and deposited in the church of St. Tomás Aquino, now the Church of San José. Here they rested until 1863, when they were disinterred and held in a temporary crypt until August 12, 1908, the 400th anniversary of his landing in Porto Rico, and transferred with great civil and religious ceremony to the present resting place in the cathedral. In a glass case is a wax effigy of a Roman soldier, known as the "petrified man," around which local tradition has woven various romantic tales. The popular account is that years ago a soldier of the garrison, as a result of insubordination, was ordered shot. As the soldiers in the firing squad were about to discharge their weapons, it is said that he dramatically appealed to the Powers above to save him, claiming that his sentence was the result of the personal antagonism of his commander, whom he threatened to meet in the other world, where justice would be obtained. It is said that the soldier's claim was confirmed by the fact that after several years his body showed no signs of decomposition, and that in recognition of his martyrdom he was elevated to sainthood as St. Pío. Another account is that a soldier protested against the use of mouldy bread during mass and struck the officiating priest, suffering death for his act. None of the current versions have attempted to account for the Roman dress and arms and other small inconsistencies. The *Ecclesiastical Bulletin* of the Catholic Church, however, has printed the authentic story. The effigy contains a few bones and a vial of blood, secured from the Catacombs of Rome by a former bishop of the church, and are venerated as those of Saint Pío, the name of the soldier-martyr, taken from an inscription found in the place from which the relics were obtained.

Facing the Cathedral, and with a small park in front, is the Episcopal Church of St. John. This is a modern building and is the cathedral of the Episcopalians in Porto Rico. By following the street on the north side of St. John's and turning the

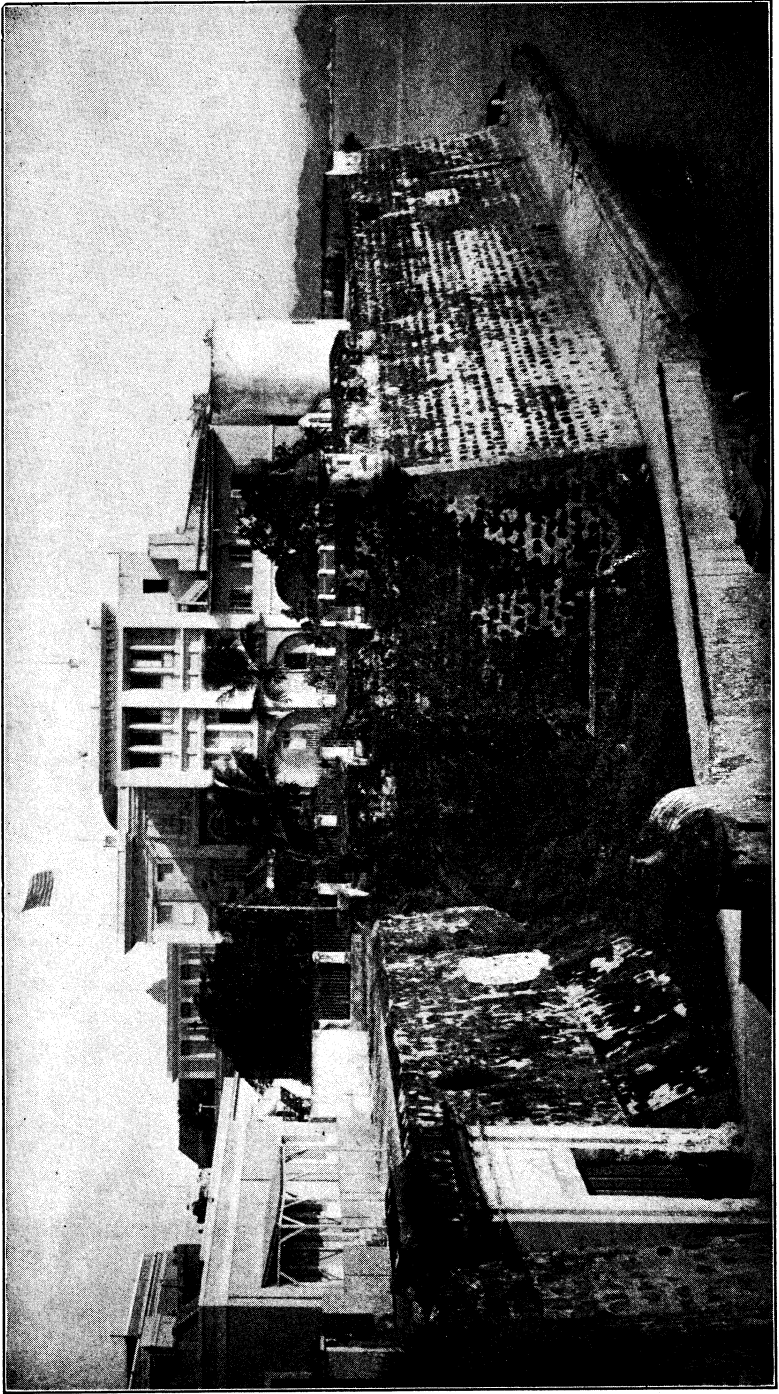
corner to the right, going up the stone stairs, the entrance to Casa Blanca (White House), now occupied by the commanding officer of the military forces in Porto Rico, is reached. This is one of the oldest buildings in the capital. It has often been referred to as the residence of Juan Ponce de León, but this supposition is in error, as the building was not erected until 1525, several years after the death of the discoverer in Havana. Juan Proche, who fell heir to many of the rights and privileges of Ponce de León, after the death of Ponce's son Luís, assumed the name of Ponce de León, which fact gave rise to some confusion.

CASA BLANCA.

Casa Blanca overlooks the city wall, which extends along the bay front, in some places 30 feet in thickness. In 1779 the Government purchased the building, and it has ever since been used by Spanish and American military authorities. It is a picturesque old place, with its waving palms and traditionally white walls. Fortunate are those who, enjoying the hospitality of the military commander at some evening reception, have the privilege of walking through the ancient gardens amid the tropical foliage when the bright lights and possibly the softer rays of the moon emphasize the picturesqueness of the white parapeted walls, and, with the shadows cast by the graceful palm trees and in the distance the glimmering lights of vessels in the harbor, all contribute to a charm which leads the imagination to fairyland, or the thoughts back to a stage setting that one has seen, with castle walls and towers as the background, for some romantic play.

OLD SAN JUAN GATE.

By descending the hill from Casa Blanca and passing up Recinto Oeste Street, behind the city wall, the old San Juan gate is reached. This is the only remaining gate in the great inclosure that once encircled the city. The gate opens upon what was formerly the busiest landing place of the port, most of the boats being laden and despatched from here under the protection of the guns of Santa Elena, a bastion which formerly commanded the outer bay. The enormous wooden doors still hang in a good state of preservation, and easily swing to and fro on their pivot hinges. An inscription, "Anno Domini 1749,"



Palace of Santa Catalina, the residence of the Governor of the Island.

testifies to the fact that the huge brass-headed nails with which the massive portals are studded have served their purpose well.

THE FORTALEZA.

Farther on, where Recinto Oeste Street joins with Allen Street, is the residence of the Governor of the Island, known as the Fortaleza, the Palace of Santa Catalina, or the Government House. The name Forteleza has its origin in the use for which the first or older part of the building was constructed, that of a fort. In later years, frequent additions making the structure more pretentious and its use as the residence of the successive Governors of the Island, led to its being called after the name of its patron saint, "The Palace of Santa Catalina." Since American occupation of the Island, following the custom observed in English colonies, it has often been referred to as Government House. It was the first fort erected in San Juan in answer to the insistent demands of the colonists for protection against the frequent attacks of Indians and pirates. Work on the building was commenced in 1533. During its construction much criticism arose as to the strategical value of its location. Oveido, in 1537, in writing about it, referred to the site as one that none but the blind would have chosen for a fort, as an enemy could enter the harbor and approach without being seen from its walls. In 1639 the building was utilized by the Spanish Governor General La Mota as his residence, and in 1822, as a result of a conflict between the civil and military authorities, a Royal Decree was issued designating the building as the residence of the captains general of the Island.

The building is massive and impressive, both inside and out. Its vaults, used at times as temporary places of safety for treasure en route from Mexico to Spain, its *patio* and beautiful gardens, the main stairway with its dome ornamented with paintings years ago, but still in an excellent state of preservation, well repay a visit. It is said that tunnels at one time connected this building with El Morro and other nearby fortifications, and in view of the fact that portions of long, connecting tunnels leading to various places from some of the other forts are still to be seen, this is not at all improbable.

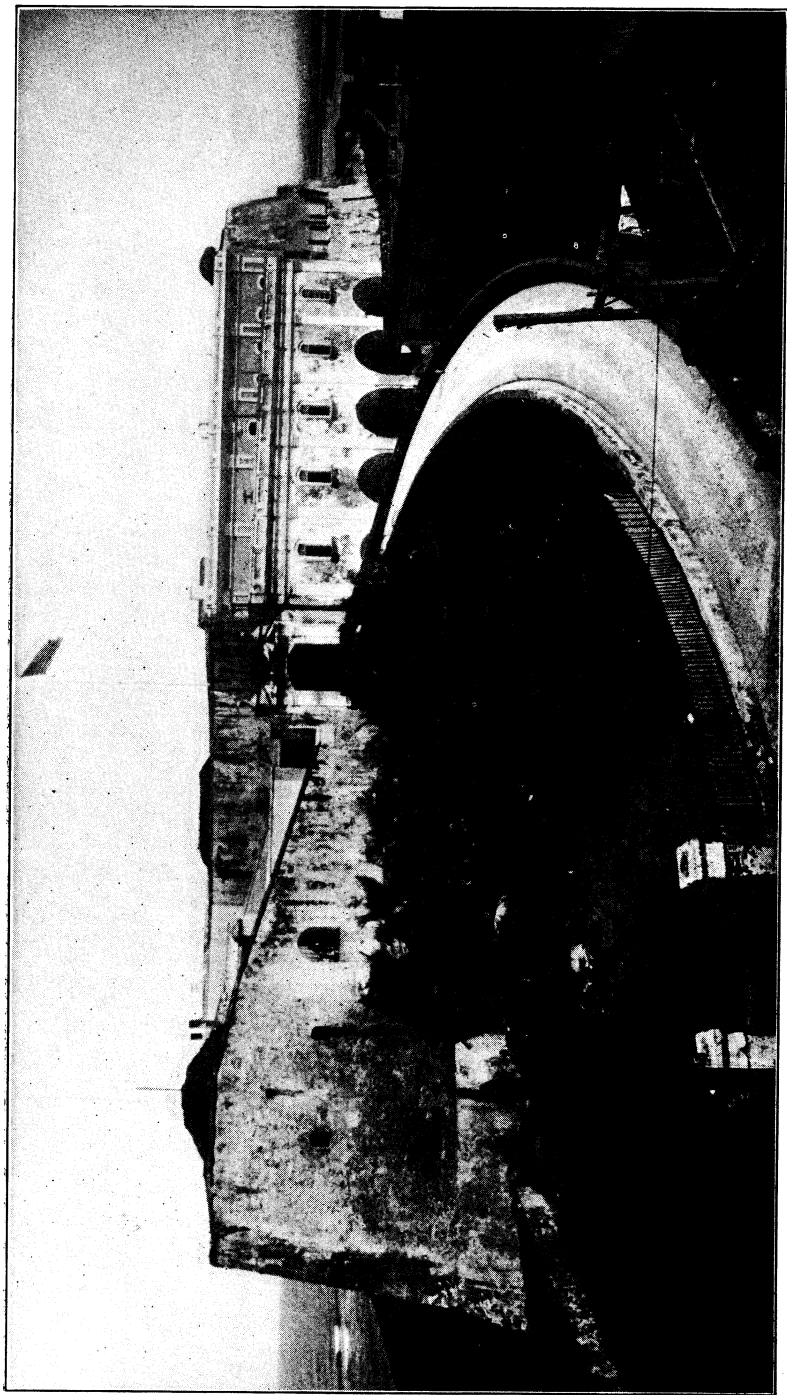
SANTA CATALINA CHAPEL.

On the other side of the Fortaleza and farther along the sea wall, is the Chapel of Santa Catalina, built in 1639 to replace

another chapel of that name formerly located outside the city wall. A short distance from the Fortaleza, on Allen Street, is the building known as the Pink Palace, so called from its traditional color, formerly occupied by the Lieutenant Governor and now utilized for Government offices. Passing up Allen Street from the Pink Palace and turning the first corner to the right, a small chapel known as the Capilla de Santo Cristo, is reached. This chapel was erected in 1753. Years ago horse races were a prominent feature of feast-day celebration. The night before men and women came in from the surrounding country to take part in the festivities. By noon the races started, and great honors were conferred upon the winners. Santo Cristo Street served as one of the courses over which the races were run. According to tradition, a youth of good family, mounted on a spirited steed, lost control of his animal, which dashed down the street and over the wall, and with his rider, met death a hundred feet below. His mother caused this chapel to be erected at the end of the street that others might not share his fate, and in the chapel mass is said each Santiago Day, the anniversary of the tragedy.

THE HISTORIC FORTS.

The defensive works, San Cristóbal and El Morro, crown the heights along the sea coast to the north of the city. Fort San Cristóbal is in reality a series of forts and batteries—Cristóbal, Escambrón, and Princesa. Formerly the city wall extended from the eastern end of this fort across the island on which the city of San Juan is located, and was pierced by a gate known as Puerta de Tierra, from which the city ward in that vicinity derives its name. Fort San Cristóbal was erected in 1731 and partly reconstructed in 1788. Its massive works are pronounced by competent judges to be strongly built and strategically located. The impression gained from the exterior, however, of the massiveness of the fortifications is only increased by an inspection of its walls, dungeons, passageways and moats from within. The various sections of the fort are connected by means of tunnels, and communication was formerly afforded by the same means with other portions of the defensive works of the city. Jutting out from the walls of San Cristóbal over the ocean is a masonry sentry box, now falling into decay, which has been known for many years as the



Fort San Cristóbal. — 'The impression gained from the exterior of the massiveness of the fortification is only increased by an inspection of its walls, dungeons, passageways and moats from within.'

“haunted sentry box.” Although built to afford protection to sentries on stormy nights, tradition has it that His Satanic Majesty at times spirited away guards on duty at this post, leaving behind as evidence of what had occurred nothing but a sulphurous odor. The superstitious dread of the soldiers of the garrison resulting from this tradition was such that the Spanish authorities are said to have at one time walled up the sentry box. With due respect to the tradition, another explanation of the sentry’s disappearance, as given by a modern writer, may possibly be more acceptable to the skeptic. As the story goes, the sentry, chilled to the marrow by the winds of a wild, stormy night, was overcome with an irresistible desire for something to warm him up. Leaving the sentry box, he made his way to a nearby tavern, outside the walls, whose enticing lights he could see from his post of duty. The first glass led to others and the time passed so swiftly that he was not aware of its flight until the sound of a bugle announced the arrival of the relief at his station. Knowing that death was the penalty for deserting a post, he quickly made his way to the harbor and embarked on a schooner then weighing anchor for a foreign port, little knowing that his mysterious disappearance and an imaginary odor of sulphur was to make him the traditional victim in a tragedy in which Satan played a leading part. Discolored and crumbling with age, overhanging the buffeting waves and exposed to the blasts of the winds, a more inviting place for supernatural visitations than this old sentry box could not be imagined.

IN THE MARKET PLACE.

A visit to the market place, on the heights midway between San Cristóbal and El Morro, should be made in the early morning. All night the hardy little pack horses have been journeying in from the surrounding country, frequently with the rider fast asleep as his steed jogs along the well-known road. Hung from the animal’s back on either side are baskets containing vegetables, fruits, chickens and other produce to supply the tables of the dwellers of the city. Not unfrequently the squealing of a suckling pig, destined for a toothsome roast, is heard protesting against his confined quarters. The great square of the market place at sunrise, with its vendors, and buyers striving to outbargain one another, is an animated scene. The “one-price” system is tabooed, and a vendor would be grieved if

deprived of the pleasure of hickering and bargaining and pitting his shrewdness against that of the purchaser by acceptance of his goods at the first price offered. Under the shelter of the arcade around the four sides of the open square are the meat stalls, and the fish stands loaded down with the varied offerings of the sea, and stands at which are displayed dry goods, shoes, dress material and trinkets to attract the country people. The market place was constructed about the year 1855, and is typical of others found in all Spanish-speaking countries in the Tropics. Strangers are impressed by the variety of unfamiliar fruits and vegetables, the names of which would be as confusing to them as their appearance, so that satisfactory information concerning them can only be gained by trial.

THE OLD CEMETERY.

Back of the market place and nearer to the sea wall, reached by a pathway leading down a declivity and through a tunnel, is the old cemetery. In contrast with the restless surf which surges against its outer wall, the location of this "God's Acre" impresses one with a sense of peace and restfulness. In the center is a chapel, in which services are held. To the left is a long arcade containing niches, which are rented by the city for a certain number of years and in which are placed the remains of members of those families that are able to pay the rental. Many works of art may be seen here in the form of beautiful monuments and mausoleums.

BALLAJÁ BARRACKS.

On the heights above the cemetery are the immense Ballajá Barracks, erected in 1860, and so commodious that in them two regiments of troops may be easily sheltered. Of imposing dimensions, built in the form of a rectangle around an open court sufficiently spacious for drilling troops, it is one of the largest barrack buildings used by the United States Army.

Across the street and adjoining the barracks is a large building used as an insane asylum and known as the "Beneficencia." The lower portion of the building was completed in 1847, and the second story added in 1897. It was formerly used for an industrial training school, and later for a graded and high school. Across the parade ground and on the heights of the extreme point of land which forms the north side of the entrance

to the bay is Fort El Morro, the ancient structure which has withstood the assaults of hostile forces since the erection of the original structure in 1584. Various attempts to take the city resulted in the extension of the fort and walls from time to time until the completion of the existing defensive works. With its ancient moats and dungeons, it is a perfect example of old-time fortifications, and against the arms of the period was considered impregnable. In fact, the modern ships of Evans and Sampson did comparatively little damage to the massive walls in a four-hour bombardment, although the marks of their shells are still visible. It now serves as a garrison for a part of the Porto Rico Regiment.

PONCE DE LEÓN'S STATUE.

In the center of the Plaza of San José, on the heights not far from the barracks stands a statue of Juan Ponce de León, cast from cannon captured from the English invaders of 1797. Fronting the plaza is the Church of San José, erected between the years 1532 and 1535. In this church the remains of Juan Ponce de León rested from 1559 to 1863. The building was formerly known as the Church of San Tomás de Aquino. Adjoining the church is an ancient building originally used as the monastery of the Dominican Friars, the structure dating back to the year 1532. A portion of the building now accommodates the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the District Court of San Juan. In the *patio* may be seen the old wells which formerly furnished water for the friars.

Descending San José street and turning one square to the right the Bishop's Palace, the residence of the head of the Catholic Church in Porto Rico, is reached. This consists of a massive building and cloister dating back to 1738.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS.

A custom that will be noted by the visitor in many parts of the city is that of utilizing the ground floors of buildings for offices, stores and other business purposes, while the floor above will be well and even luxuriously furnished with all modern conveniences of life for use as family residences. In recent years, however, land values have so increased in the city proper and the demand of the business section so extended that many of the merchants who formerly lived over their places of busi-

ness have erected fine residences in the suburban districts. At the present time the process of reconstruction in San Juan is apparent from many modern buildings already erected and others in process of erection or alteration. Formerly show windows in the stores were unknown, but now many firms display their wares in a tempting manner behind plate-glass windows.

ACROSS THE BAY.

Many other things and places of interest in and about San Juan, too numerous to mention in any guidebook, will appeal to and occupy the attention of the visitor. When those are exhausted a trip to Bayamón or Cataño, just across the bay from San Juan, may be made by ferry or by means of one of the numerous launches or sailboats which ply from shore to shore. Landing at Cataño, on the opposite side, one finds a village composed of small frame houses. A diminutive locomotive and train afford transportation from the landing place to Bayamón. The trip is not a long one, and the town is soon reached. Bayamón was settled in 1772, and is interesting principally as a typical interior town which can be easily and quickly reached by those who have not the time to make longer trips to the interior. To those with more time at their disposition, what they have seen in Porto Rico during the first few days, its communities, its views of land and water, the distant mountains and the promise of unseen beauties in the interior, accessible by means of excellent automobile roads, will prove as alluring as were the promises of unknown wealth to the first discoverers. It is highly probable, and it has often occurred, that the casual visitor sees one of the many existing opportunities, and the Island gains another inhabitant.

VIEWING THE ISLAND.

If the visitor has not brought an automobile, as many do, a machine may be obtained from one of the local agencies for trips to the interior. But a few hours are required to travel by automobile from San Juan over the excellent roads to other points. The principal highway, the famous Military Road, runs across the Island from San Juan to Ponce and is the main artery of the general road system, with branches in all directions. This road out of San Juan lies across the comparatively



The royal and cocoanut palm contribute to the beauty and wealth of the island. —





flat coastal plain for several miles until the foothills beyond Río Piedras are reached. For some distance after leaving the city proper the road passes through the outlying city wards, Puerta de Tierra and Santurce. The growth of the city, restricted in other directions, has followed the line of this highway, and far out along its course toward Río Piedras are found the residences of San Juan business men. At Río Piedras the highway branches off to the east, passing through Carolina, Río Grande, Fajardo, and along the eastern coast of the Island south to Guayama, and thence to Ponce. The road between Río Piedras and Río Grande also lies through the coastal plain. On either side are many plantations where citrus fruits, pineapples and sugar-cane are raised. This plain between San Juan and Río Grande, with the exception of three places where it is cut up by large lagoons, presents an area of rich alluvial soil about 100 square miles in extent and of exceptional fertility. South of the plain and always in view from the highway, the foothills rise abruptly in broken spurs to the central mountain range known as the Sierra de Luquillo. From Río Grande the topography becomes gradually more irregular, the extensive valleys and even many of the hillsides being devoted to the growth of sugar-cane. At Fajardo is one of the large sugar-producing plants in which the cane is ground. As the road extends south it approaches nearer to the coast, in some places within but a few feet of the water's edge, crossing the end of the mountain range along the edge of a precipitous bluff that descends abruptly into the sea. Leaving the southern foothills of the range, the road enters another broad coastal plain, but a few feet above sea level, and there is comparatively little variation in altitude in the remainder of the distance to Ponce. This southern plain, averaging about five miles in width, is broken only by low bridges and detached hills, all the level parting valleys being under cultivation, and usually covered with sugar-cane. To the north the mountains of the main sierra rise abruptly in great jagged spurs.

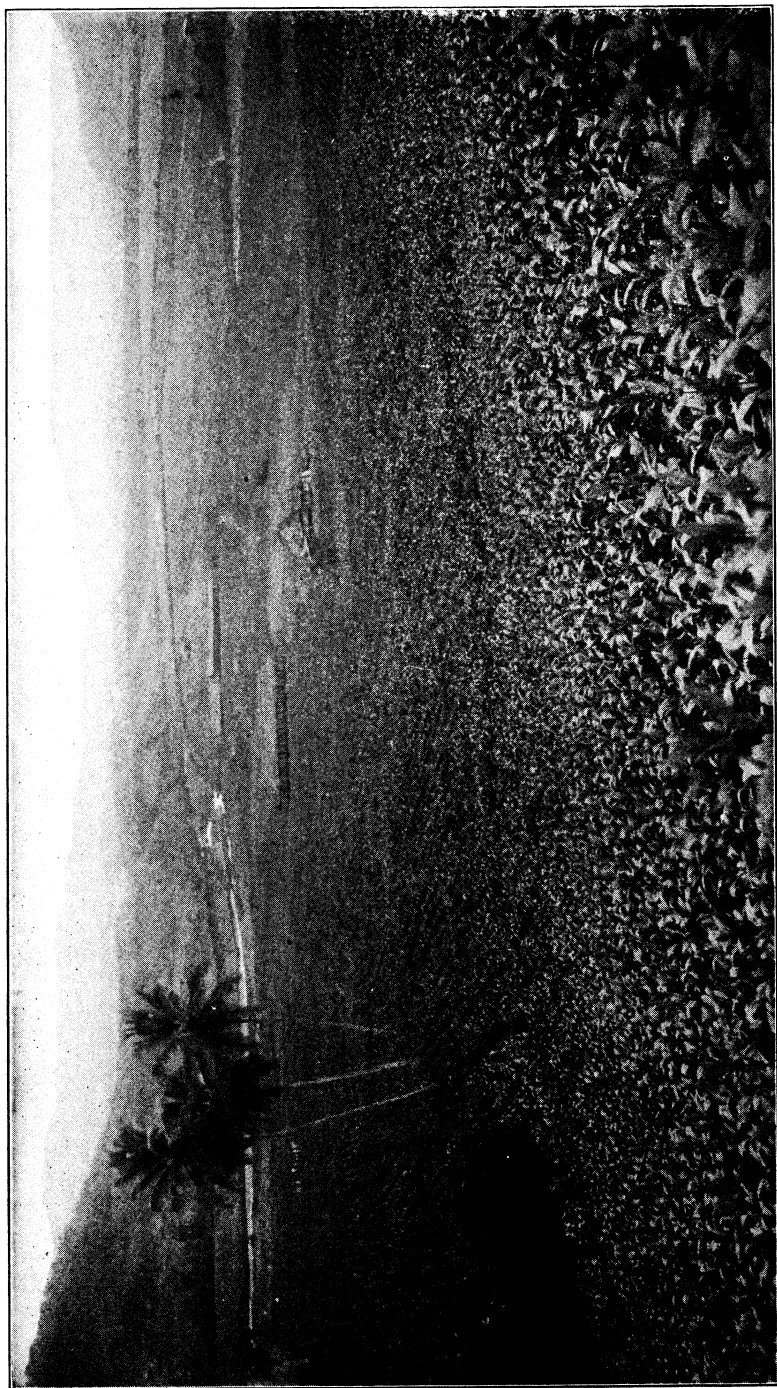
THE MILITARY ROAD.

The main Military Road beyond Río Piedras to Caguas passes through a depression between the western terminus of the Sierra de Luquillo and the northern spurs of the central range, the Cordillera Central. The first divide is crossed at an altitude

of but 375 feet, from which there is a slight descent to the broad mountain valley in which the city of Caguas is located. Throughout its entire extent the valley is almost wholly devoted to tobacco plantations. With its green expanse and gentle slopes it is ideally beautiful. It is nearly circular in form, about four miles in diameter, and through it in great serpentine curves wind the Caguitas and Turabo rivers. Leaving Caguas the road passes between, and winds upward around the sides of higher and more rugged mountains to the summit of the main divide. At Las Cruces the divide between the headwaters of the Loiza River to the north and the Plata on the south is crossed at an altitude of 1,300 feet. Thereafter the highway descends abruptly to a plain, about 1,000 feet above sea level, extending to and beyond Cayey. The valley about that city is gently rolling, the country sloping away rather abruptly to the Río Plata on the north, whence it rises rapidly to the higher summits of the divide. The mountains to the south rise abruptly, the sides in some places being almost precipitous, to nearly 2,000 feet, directly over the valley. Beyond Cayey the road lies to the west toward Aibonito, ascending rapidly to within two miles of that place to where the divide is crossed at an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. From here there is a slight descent to the rolling tableland on which Aibonito is located and beyond it is another ascent to a divide which is crossed at an altitude equal almost to the one just passed, from whence the road drops down within six miles some 1,400 feet.

LOOKING DOWNWARD.

Throughout the whole distance from San Juan to Aibonito the country is picturesque in the extreme. The beautiful and ever-changing views of valley and mountain, every foot of ground either under cultivation or overgrown with tropical vegetation, present a pastoral and peaceful aspect elsewhere seldom seen in mountain regions. Every successive vista seems to rival in magnificence the others that have passed before the view. The mountain scenery about Aibonito is accentuated by the immensity of the slopes. From the higher summits the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south are both in plain view, and every detail of the topography for miles in all directions may be seen as though one were viewing a gigantic model map.



‘Green expanses of valley and gentle slopes covered with tobacco plants.’

REMARKABLE VEGETATION.

As the descent toward the southern plain commences, a marked change in the character of the vegetation is seen. The brilliant green foliage, and the damp moss and luxuriant ferns of the humid northern slopes have disappeared, and the valleys and mountain sides are covered with short grass, not unlike the bunch and buffalo grasses of the Western States, dotted with highly colored growths of acacias, flamboyant and other brilliant flowers. On either side the great mountain masses, covered to the summits with vegetation, rise to sheer heights, or descend so abruptly to the bottom of profound gorges as to be imposing in the extreme. The magnificent Military Road, descending and skirting the southern slopes of the Cordillera Central, winds about the mountain sides in graceful curves between never-ending rows of flamboyant trees loaded with their fiery-hued blossoms, the grandeur of its course not unlike but on a larger scale than that of a boulevard curving through the beauty of some park of artificial origin, and crosses a plain some five miles in width, where it enters the city of Ponce.

UP AND DOWN TO PONCE.

Another route to Ponce is over the highway branching off from the Military Road in a southerly direction at Cayey. This road almost immediately mounts the precipitous slopes overhanging the valley to the south of the city, ascending over a path around the mountain sides, necessarily tortuous to economize grades, to a pass, within a few miles, over a thousand feet above Cayey. During the ascent the view from the road, as it winds along the edges of the bluffs, of Cayey and the valley, covered with the green of tobacco plants and sugar-cane, with occasional vistas of the white highway winding its serpentine course amid tropical verdure, like a satin ribbon binding together some huge bouquet, are beyond comparison. Or at night the lights of the city and surrounding settlements in the valley look like fireflies hundreds of feet below. Passing the divide, the mountain wind sweeping across the summit produces an exhilarating change in temperature and, with the change in the character of the vegetation from the palm trees of the lower slopes to the hardier growths of the higher altitudes, carries the traveler in imagination to some more northern clime. The

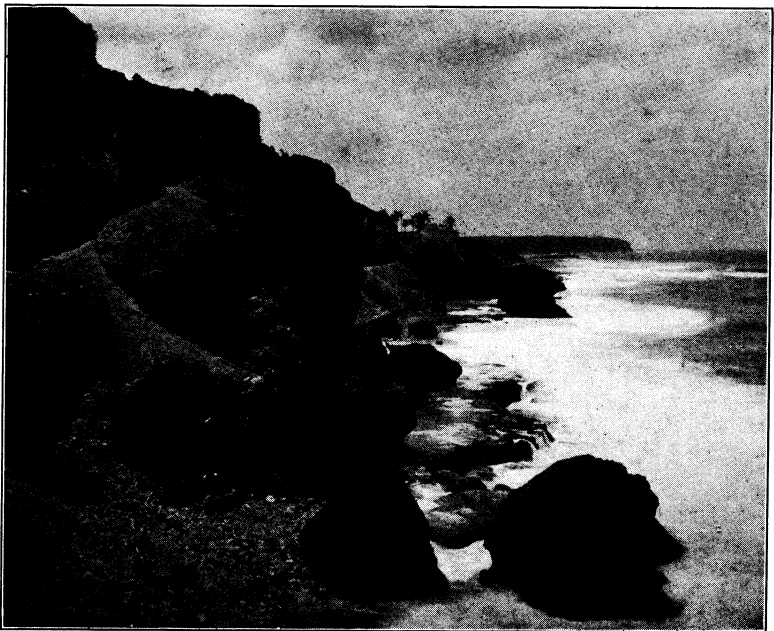
route descends more gradually along the edges of precipitous bluffs, from whence fertile valleys and mountain spurs and occasional vistas of the distant Caribbean may be seen, to another lower pass. Here the southernmost divide is crossed, and rounding one of the many curves, the panorama of the southern plain, level as a floor, covered like a huge checker-board with numberless acres of growing cane, dotted here and there with sugar mills, its perspective continued in the broad expanse of the Caribbean, comes suddenly into view. From this point the highway ahead as it winds in gradual descent down the mountain sides and into the valley to its terminus in Guayama may be seen.

A REMARKABLE PANORAMA.

Another magnificent view of the central mountain range is afforded along the route of the highway from Ponce to Adjuntas. For four miles north of Ponce there is a grade of but 50 feet; for the next three or four miles there is an ascent through sloping foothills at the rate of nearly 100 feet to the mile. From here the grade increases until an altitude of 1,700 feet is reached, the abruptness increasing until arrival at the main summit, but 15 miles from Ponce, 2,300 feet above sea level. Adjuntas is beyond the divide on the northern slope at the headwaters of the Arecibo River. The grandeur of the surrounding mountains equals that in any other portion of the main divide. But a few miles to the southwest is Mount El Guillarte. To the north are the long radial spurs of the main sierras, which are separated at Utuado by the valley of the Arecibo River; northward another long spur extends to and beyond Lares and San Sebastián to the western end of the Island at Aguada. This spur separates the watersheds of the various rivers which empty into the Atlantic between Arecibo and Aguada, and the headwaters of the Culebrina and Prieto rivers, which flow into the Mona Passage at Aguada and Añasco. The southwestern spur, in which are El Guillarte, Las Sillas de Calderón, Tetas de Cerro Gordo and other prominent peaks, separates the waters of the Prieto and Blanco rivers from those of the Guanajibo River. Everywhere throughout this region the highest summits, their slopes, and the bottoms of the deepest valleys afford fertile land for cultivation by the inhabitants, who derive a comfortable living raising coffee, fruit and vegetables.



On the eastern end of the island "as the road extends south it approaches the coast."



On the northwest coast "a high and rugged spur of mountains maintains its bulk to the water's edge."

The territory traversed by the main highway from Ponce along the coast, through Yauco and San Germán to Mayagüez, does not differ essentially in appearance from any of the other portions of the Island described. It skirts the slopes of the southwestern spurs of the main sierra. Between the main range and the sea the coastal plain is in some places from 8 to 10 miles in width. From Ponce to Guayanilla the road lies near the coast, thence its course is farther inland until the coast is approached at Mayagüez. It passes through long and fertile valleys, and parallels, from San Germán to Mayagüez the line of the American Railroad. To the north and east of the highway are the rugged spurs of the main sierra. To the south, and parallel with the sierra, are a series of low, rolling limestone hills, tilted upward toward the interior, and separated by two extensive parting valleys. According to geologists, the erosive action which has produced these parallel valleys between the foothills and the mountain range threatens, in the near geologic future, to lower the bottom lands to sea level, and thereby convert the country thus cut off around Cabo Rojo and Lajas into a small island.

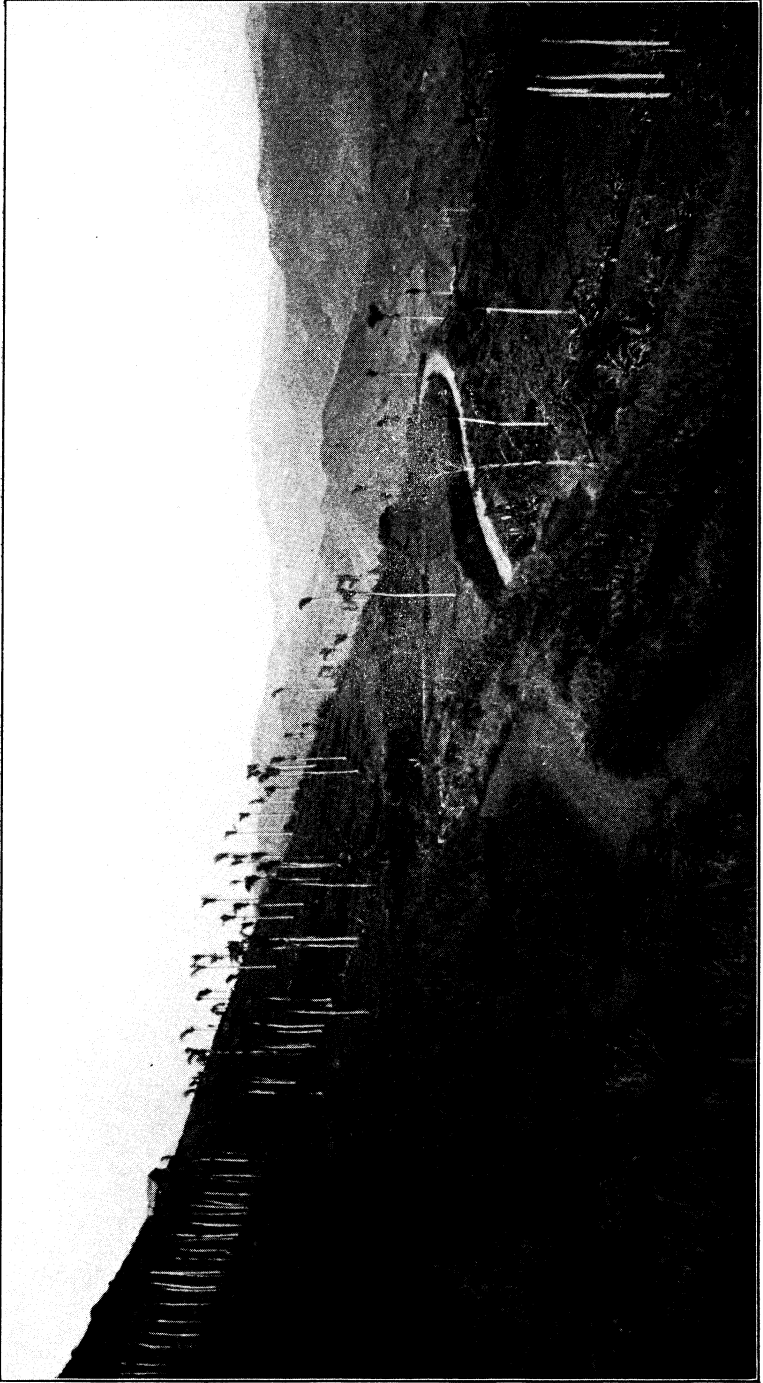
THROUGH SUGAR-CANE FIELDS.

North of Mayagüez, through Añasco, Aguada and around through Arecibo, the highway lies within a short distance of the coast and passes through level coastal plains, fertile, and highly cultivated in sugar-cane. Just north of Añasco, a high and rugged spur of mountains maintains its bulk to the water's edge, terminating in precipitous slopes with their bases washed by the waves. With the exception of the ridges north of Aguadilla, the foothills and mountains for the rest of the distance on the north are well back, and separated from the coast by broad and fertile plains so low that in places, particularly for some distance east of Arecibo, the formation of extensive tracts through the retention of alluvial deposits by the manglares growth is but recent.

On every hand green fields of waving cane greet the eye until, approaching San Juan, the broad expanse of pineapple plantations and citrus orchards occupies the foreground. Continue the journey through other parts of the Island, and everywhere will be found a never-ending panorama of fertile plains, hillsides and valleys, and ever-changing views of mountain, dale and river. Seldom do the wanderings of a newcomer across the

Island fail to bring another voyager under the charm of Porto Rico. It is a charm that has been potent since her broad savannahs, her green valleys, and rugged and mysterious but beautiful mountains first cast their spell about the early Spanish discoverers. The kind-hearted and peaceful Indians that they found did not excel in hospitality and disposition the country people that the traveler in Porto Rico meets to-day. The speeding automobile sends the horse of the occasional planter in fright to the roadside and fills the rider's eyes with dust. He is not left behind, however, hurling a storm of invectives after the vanishing motor car, but a glance will show him with a smiling face, chuckling over the humor of the situation. Journeying through the interior towns and mountain settlements, or stopping to make inquiries at roadside houses, the traveler is met with courtesy, and frequently brought a cup of delicious coffee of unexcelled aroma, grown on the neighboring hillsides.

The early discoverers saw in the beauty of the Island the promise of virgin gold. To-day the visitor sees the treasure in the broad fields of sugar-cane; sees the gold in the burden of the fruit trees and pineapple plants and in the matchless nectar brewed from the coffee berry. More than this, he sees the beauty of landscape and feels the balmy breezes that must more and more allure the dweller of rigorous climes to the restful and frost-free winters of Porto Rico.



“Ever-changing views of mountain and valley.”

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

(Figures revised to June 30, 1912.)

Resources, General Financial Conditions, External Commerce, Industries, Products.

THAT the general conformation of the Island is favorable to the extensive development of waterpower is apparent upon consideration of the fact that the numerous streams and rivers originate at a comparatively great height and flow but a short distance to the sea. Streams fall from altitudes of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet to the sea level within a distance of from 5 to 10 miles. Consequently, steep rapids and high falls of water are numerous, and the conveyance of water in flumes or ditches but a relatively short distance develops sufficient head to produce a comparatively abundant amount of power. The mountain gorges through which these streams flow are narrow and full of large rocks and boulders, thus reducing the expense of constructing head works or dams.

Although there are many traces of mineral deposits in the Island, little attention has as yet been devoted to their development, and they are, therefore, at present of little importance. The first Spanish settlers devoted more or less attention to placer gold mining, and their operations, which extended over many years, practically exhausted the placer deposits. Several mining claims for both precious and base metals have been filed since American occupation, but little work thereon has been done. Some placer gold mining is still carried on in the district of Corozal, about 25 miles south and west of the city of San Juan. There are traces of gold in other parts of the Island, namely, along the courses of the rivers flowing from the Luquillo Range of mountains in the eastern part of the Island, in the valleys of the Corozol, Negros, Congos, Cibuco, Mavilla, and Manatí rivers, as well as in the vicinity of Mayagüez, San Germán, Yauco, and Coamo.

The records of the Spanish Government mention silver deposits in the mountains near Añasco and in the Isabela district,

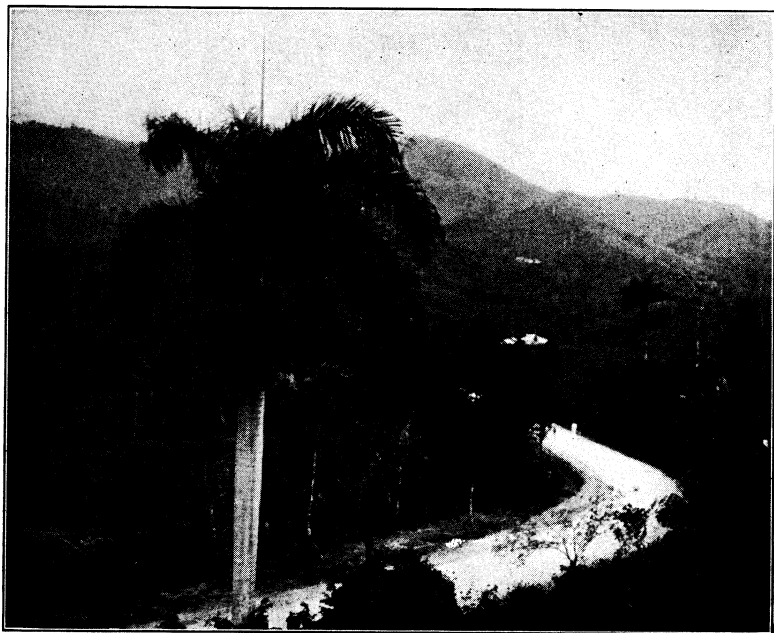
and it granted silver mine claims near Naguabo, Corozal, Río Grande, Fajardo, Lajas, and Las Piedras.

Numerous claims have been registered for the mining of iron, copper, lead, and manganese ore. Most of the iron claims are located in the vicinity of Guayama and Humacao, at the eastern end of the Island, while the copper claims are in the western portion of the Island, near Mayagüez and Arecibo, and as far south as Ponce. The latter mineral is found in the form of bornite, native copper, green and blue carbonates, and yellow copper sulphide, and is accompanied by iron pyrites and oxides. In fact, traces of copper have been found all along the range of mountains that crosses the Island from the west to the east, as far as the district of Naguabo. Most of the attempts that have been made to develop these deposits have been hampered or abandoned on account of the lack of transportation facilities.

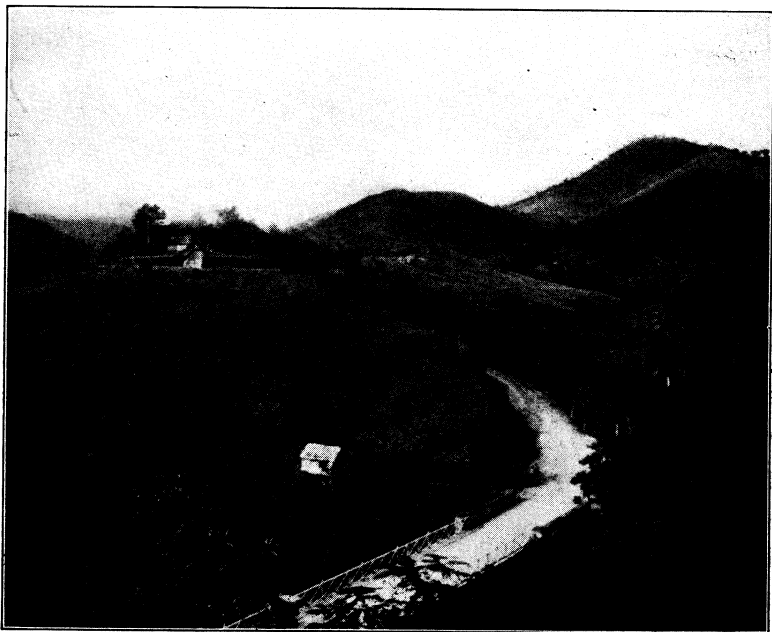
The best surface indications of iron ore discovered extend from the eastern end of the Island westward some 10 miles to Juncos, and considerable prospecting has been done by an American company, which discovered the existence of ore in quantities large enough to be of value were the deposits so located as to make shipment more advantageous. The iron is found principally in the form of hematite and magnetic ore, and averages close to 60 per cent iron, being low in phosphorous and sulphur.

Near Arroyo, Mayagüez and Naranjito good samples of lead ore (*galena*) have been found, and the Spanish Government granted one claim for lead and another for argentiferous galena near Guayama. Traces of bismuth, near Ponce; platinum, tin and mercury, near Corozal; agate of good quality on Caja de Muertos Island; malachite on Río Blanco; and in other places molybdena, magnetic pyrite, manganite, limonite, and garnet have been found.

Considerable salt is obtained by the process of solar evaporation along the southern coast, its production having been estimated at about 15,000 tons per year. It is believed that all the salt required for consumption in the Island, as well as a large amount for export, could be produced; but owing to lack of attention to this industry it has not been fully developed, and as a result many thousands of tons are imported annually.



“The white highway winding its serpentine course amidst tropical verdure.”



The excellent and extensive clay deposits afford material for brick making all over the Island, although the local methods used for manufacturing brick, tile, and clay pottery have never been modernized. Practically the entire Island is one vast deposit of limestone, which enables the extensive production of lime for industrial purposes.

Several claims for the mining of phosphate rock have been registered, namely, in the districts of Mayagüez, Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Ponce; and other deposits are known to exist. The largest known deposit, located on the Island of Caja de Muertos, off the south coast near Ponce, is owned by the Insular Government. Extensive deposits of guano are found in caves throughout the Island.

There are many mineral springs, the waters of which possess well-recognized medicinal properties, the principal ones being the springs of Coamo, Arroyo, Caguas, and Ponce. At Coamo the spring water flows from soft red sandstone at an altitude of nearly 200 feet above the sea level, with a temperature at 43 degrees Centigrade (109.4 degrees Fahrenheit). Analysis of the water of this spring shows calcium and sodium phosphates as the predominant elements, and also nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen sulphide, free carbonic acid, potassium chloride, sodium chloride, sodium silicate, sodium carbonate, and ferrous carbonate, together with traces of tannic, nitric and boric acids, and bromine and lithia.

The native timber includes some excellent varieties of hardwood, but the present supply is so limited that small quantities for use as dimension timber can be obtained only in remote wooded districts of small area. A few exceptionally durable classes are used throughout the Island for foundations of the better class of frame buildings.

The principal resources of the Island, and those upon which its wealth depends, are agricultural, and in comparison with these the others mentioned are of minor importance. The great staples are sugar, tobacco, coffee, and fruits, the development and extent of which are properly treated at length under the headings "Commerce" and "Agriculture."

A general synopsis of the natural resources of the Island would not be complete without reference to two correlative

assets of great importance, the value of which must continue to increase in proportion to the recognition that they receive, namely, the remarkably agreeable climate and the picturesque scenery. The extent to which these two elements will contribute toward the prosperity of the Island as they become known to people from the States seeking a place in which they can avoid the severity of the northern winters cannot be overestimated.

One of the evidences of confidence in the industrial development of the Island is the establishment therein during the year ending June 30, 1912, of branches of 12 foreign corporations, with a total capital stock of \$1,481,500, of which \$352,940 had been paid in at the date of their authority to begin business. During the same period 40 new domestic corporations, with a combined capital of \$6,903,000, of which \$1,450,018 represented the immediate cash investment, were organized and commenced operations. At the end of the previous year 148 domestic corporations, with authorized capital amounting to \$32,357,230 and paid-in capital of \$8,017,960, that had been organized under the local corporation law, and 163 foreign corporations registered, with authorized and paid-in capital of \$398,849,973 and \$169,766,253, respectively, were engaged in business.

The total assessed value of all property in the Island, which is estimated to be somewhat below the actual value, is \$178,275,000, as compared with a total valuation of \$117,616,625 in 1908, from which figures, taking into consideration the usual percentage of omissions and undervaluation, it is safe to assume that the per capita wealth of the Island, based on the census of 1910, is about \$175.

The total net public debt, including that of the insular and municipal governments and school boards, is \$4,139,760, or but 2.3 per cent of the assessed valuation and 2 per cent of the actual value of property in the Island, representing a per capita indebtedness of but \$3.70, as against the average per capita indebtedness in the United States of \$10.83.

The deposits of the recognized banking institutions of the territory have doubled since 1908 and while, owing to the industrial activity of the time requiring the close use of available cash resources, they show a slight decrease from last year, their



“Never-ending rows of flamboyant trees loaded with their fiery-hued blossoms.”



“Views of valley and mountain, every foot of ground*** overgrown with tropical vegetation, present a pastoral and peaceful aspect elsewhere seldom seen in mountain regions.”

total was \$17,122,938.91 at the close of 1911-12. The deposits, cash resources and total at the end of each of the past three years, as shown below, indicate to some extent the rapid but healthy increase in business that has taken place during that period:

	June 30, 1912.	June 30, 1911.	June 30, 1910.
Cash resources.....	\$6,789,636.98	\$6,091,469 51	\$6,041,555.40
Deposits	10,679,814.14	12,552,914.61	11,081,383.54
Total resources.....	17,469,451.12	18,644,384.12	17,122,938.91

These statistics, however, represent only the condition and operations of the 11 recognized banking institutions of the Island, and are given as indicative of the financial progress being made, but not at all as representing the total banking business of the Territory, for many commercial houses throughout the Island, following the custom of Spanish times, are still performing functions usually reserved to banks, having resources estimated at an amount equal to those of the recognized banking institutions, but of which there is no official record.

Imports and exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, invoiced at \$42,926,473 and \$49,705,413, respectively, brought the trade value for the year up to \$92,631,886. This total represents an increase over the corresponding total for the previous year of \$13,926,522, to which increase importations contributed \$4,139,476 and exports \$9,787,046. The value of imports, exports, and of the total commerce each year since the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States in 1900 is shown comparatively in the following statements:

Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	37,424,545	5,501,928	42,926,473

**Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and
foreign countries.**

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413

From these figures it will be noted that while the purchases from foreign countries increased in value from the previous year \$1,386,889, the increase in value of shipments from the United States is represented by \$2,752,587.

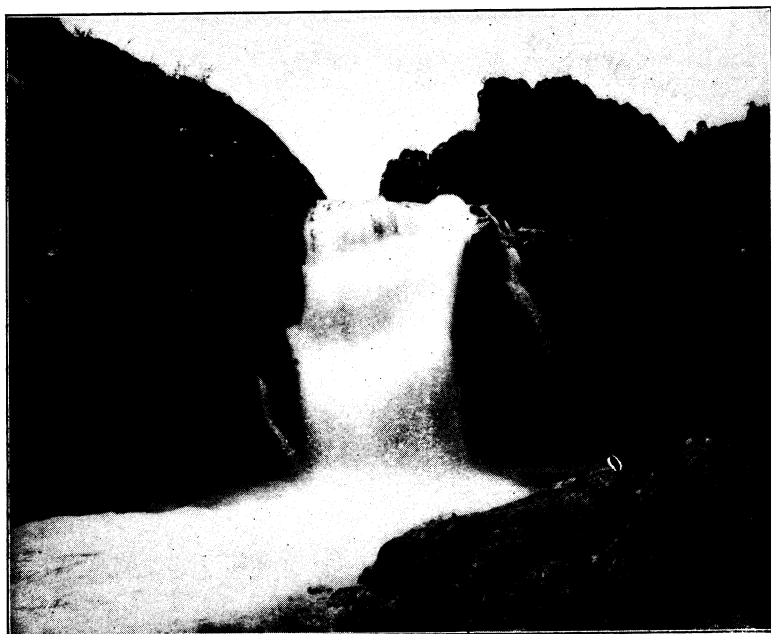
Total imports and exports by years.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	35,245,824
1906.....	21,827,065	23,257,530	45,084,595
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	56,470,155
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	56,935,551
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	78,705,364
1912.....	42,926,473	49,705,413	92,631,886

The principal local industries are confined to the **Industries.** preparation of agricultural products for the market, while the numerous minor local industries are as a rule those engaged in the preparation of such articles for local consumption as can not be obtained advantageously in other markets. Hence, the important enterprises are those engaged in the preparation of sugar, tobacco, coffee, and fruits for exportation. Other industries embrace the manufacture of hats, basket work, cotton ginning, brick and pottery making, the distillation of rum, the preparation of salt, the manufacture of ice, beer, and effervescent waters, the making of embroidery and drawnwork, unexcelled for its workmanship and beauty, the



“The conformation of the island is favorable to the extensive development of water power.”





manufacture of shoes, and many other enterprises of more or less importance.

The gradual increase of industrial activity is indicated not only by the increase from year to year of exports, but also—and particularly during the past year—by the formation of many new domestic industrial corporations and the registration of branches of foreign corporations to engage in sugar making, raising, canning and packing fruit, coffee culture and cattle raising, shipping and transportation, and other similar lines of business.

As Porto Rico is primarily an agricultural country, a comparatively small proportion of its principal products is used in local consumption; hence its exports furnish a fairly accurate index of industrial conditions. An examination of the records of exportation furnished by the United States Customs Service shows a marked increase during the fiscal year 1911-12 in the exportation of each product.

Among the exports sugar heads the list, shipments of which aggregated 367,145 tons, valued at \$31,544,063, and, as shown by the tables following exceeded those of any previous year.

Fiscal year—	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908.....	18,690,501	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744
1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,090	5,669,602
1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913

Sugar exports.

Fiscal years.	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,682	72.37
1908.....	231,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.76
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	75.82
1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.91

Tobacco.

Exportations of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco are reported to the value of \$7,406,841, made up of \$5,086,711 for cigars and \$2,320,130 in leaf and wrappers. While the marked increase in exportation of cigars and tobacco affords some indication of the development of this industry, the large quantity consumed in the Island makes a glance at the record of production, consumption, and exportation necessary in order to obtain a better idea of the actual extent of its growth. The following statements show, comparatively, the figures for the past five years:

Cigars.

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598
1911.....	101,061,495	174,743,098	275,807,593
1912.....	111,682,615	169,765,656	281,448,271

Cigarettes.

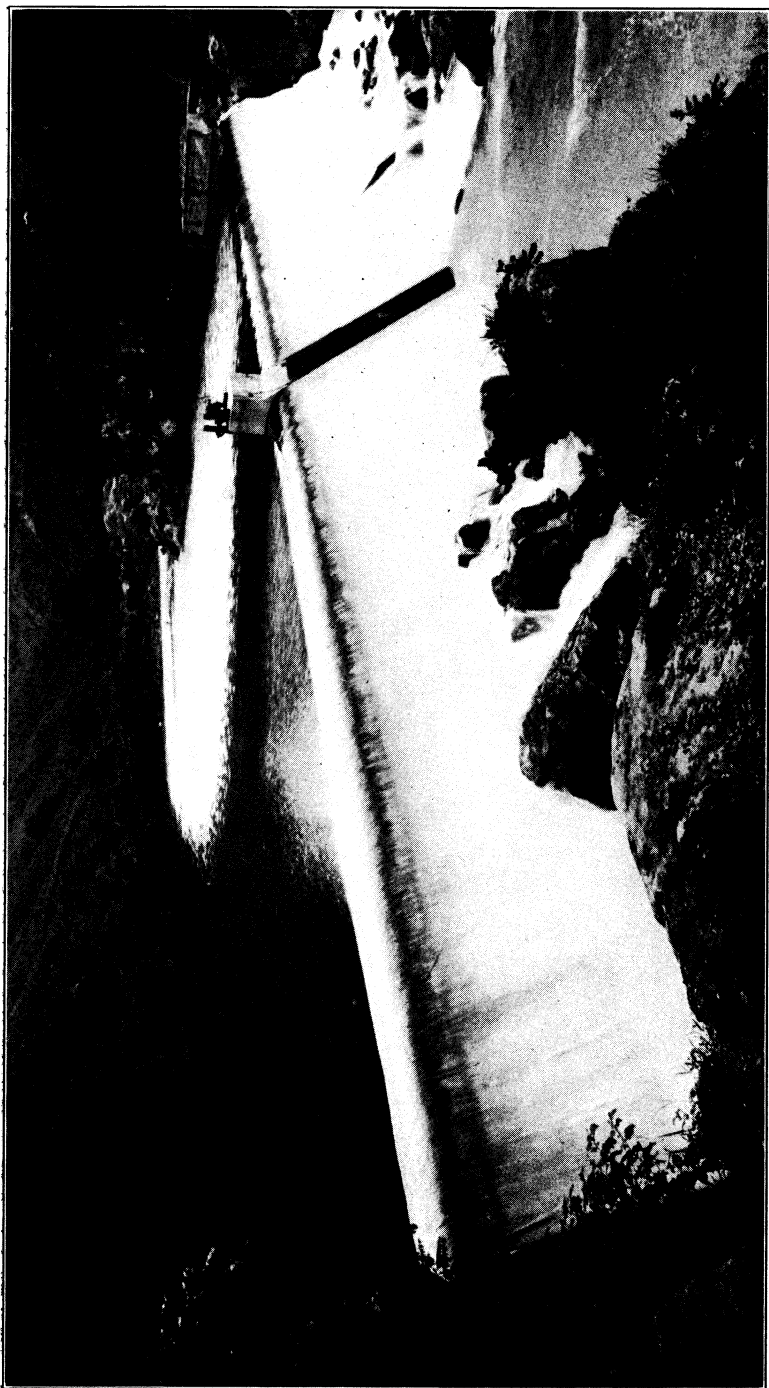
Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	345,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045
1912.....	532,431,000	11,298,350	543,729,350

Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.
1908.....	8,402,286	\$1,996,055
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783
1912.....	5,456,751	2,320,130

Coffee.

The following statement showing number of pounds of coffee exported since 1901 indicates that while last year's crop was far above the average, it was 5,063,427 pounds short of the



Comerio Dam.

amount exported in 1910, but at the same time the average price—16.8 cents per pound—was higher than that of any previous year:

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113
1905.....	16,819,739	2,141,009	.127
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	.13
1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,602	.125
1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147
1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168

Fruits.

Shipments of fruit as shown by the following record of exportations indicate the most remarkable increase in any of the Island's products. From an exportation in 1901 declared at \$109,801 shipments have increased in value to \$2,377,762, the principal increase being in orange, pineapple, and grapefruit exportations, as shown below.

Value of fruits.

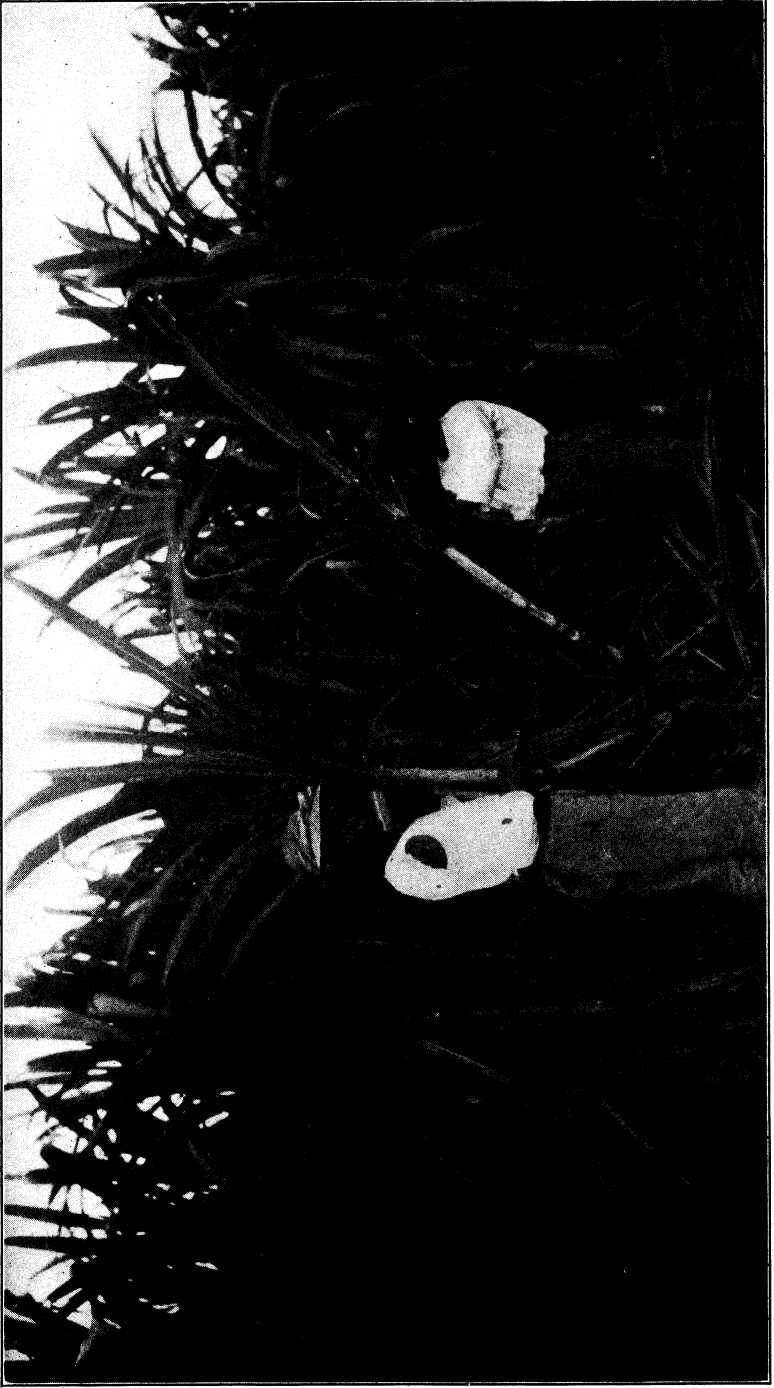
Fiscal years.	Oranges.	P ne-apples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coco-nuts.	Grape-fruit.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$81,475	(*)	(*)	\$8,334	(*)	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.....	51,364	(*)	(*)	12,720	(*)	9,898	73,982
1903.....	290,831	(*)	(*)	326	(*)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,516	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	81,211	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	130,478	255,900
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$12,186	129,793	(*)	7,420	502,858
1907.....	469,312	61,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,701	41,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,969	611,391	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.....	584,414	681,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762

* Shipments included under "Other fruits."

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that while the change in tariff conditions has had a marked effect on trade with the United States, it has not interfered with a steady increase of the trade with markets outside the tariff wall.

Among the principal classes of imports from the United States during the past year were breadstuffs invoiced at \$7,548,100, including rice shipments valued at \$4,894,747, and flour at

\$1,757,278. The imports of cotton goods aggregated in value \$5,575,642; manufactures of iron and steel, \$4,445,396; meats and meat products, \$3,194,047; and leather goods, \$1,599,047. Other imports both from the United States and from foreign countries consisted of merchandise of every description required for use and consumption in a prosperous and progressive country.



Sugar-cane in Porto Rico "grows for twelve months and becomes larger and sweeter than that of Louisiana."



CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Natural Conditions, Soil, Coffee, Sugar-cane, Tobacco, Fibers, Rice, Vegetables, Fruits, Forage Crops, Live Stock and Poultry, Irrigation.

PORTO RICO is essentially an agricultural country. It has been so since the beginning of its history and will continue, as all the conditions favor agricultural production. While there is some manufacturing done on the Island, it is probably only because of the fact that there is an abundance of cheap labor available, labor that is especially skilled in some handicrafts, as cigar and cigarette manufacturing, weaving and drawnwork. The country being well within the Tropics lends itself to a great diversity of agricultural products. The people have adapted themselves to this industry, the aborigines dwelling in the open country and living more by some of the native crops, rather than by hunting or fishing even. The Spanish settlers came to the Island to follow agricultural pursuits, and all slaves brought were for the same purpose.

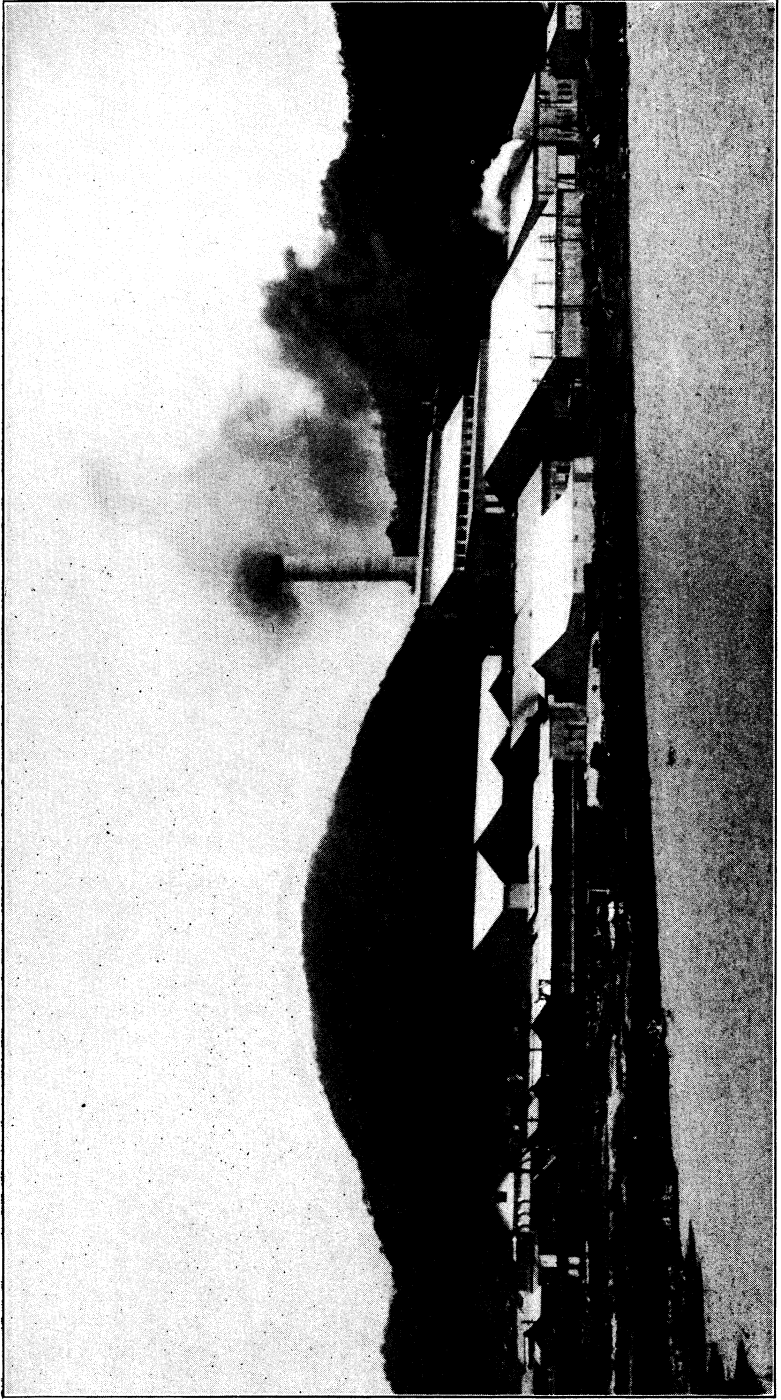
The lay of the land and difference in soil and climate make conditions peculiarly applicable to diversified agriculture. While in the beginning efforts were confined to a few crops, the tendency has grown, and much greater in recent years, to the production of a large variety of agricultural produce.

Porto Rico being mountainous in the interior, the growth of agriculture has spread from the seacoast inland. Even at this date virgin forests of some extent are found in the interior mountains. From these and the appearance of woods near the sea coast the Island at the time of the discovery was covered with forests. The conquering of the soil was doubtless no different from that in other countries of the Western Hemisphere. This consisted in clearing off and burning the timber first. The history of agriculture, therefore, is not essentially different from that in the States. It consisted in mining the soil—that is, extracting crops without regard to the poor condition in which the land was left—the idea prevailing that when the soils became exhausted they could be turned into pasture and new land taken up. The result has been that many of the deforested areas, especially the foothills lying between the

level cane land of the coast and the interior mountains, have become sterile, producing only scanty herbage. The mountains, owing to their inaccessibility, have not been greatly exploited.

Life in the country in Porto Rico has doubtless always been a pleasant one. The soil is naturally fertile, and the wants of the people living in such an ideal climate must be necessarily few. We are led to believe that the aborigines were a contented people, easily obtaining the few necessaries of life that grew spontaneously about them. The later civilization that followed found the country a delightful one. The patriarchal system abounded, with the planter of large means surrounded by his many slaves. The fact that Porto Rico was never in revolt against the Spanish Crown is a strong evidence of the contentment that prevailed within her borders. During the latter part of the last century, however, the influence of modern thought no doubt told upon the condition of life in Porto Rico. Slavery was abolished in 1873, yielding before the march of public opinion, and also due, doubtless, to the fact that the slaves so increased in number that the planters found it a very difficult matter to provide for them. At the time of the American occupation the conditions, which may be judged by the trade of Porto Rico, were not flourishing. Lands were low in value, and there was a lack of employment for a great mass of poor in the Island. There was no definite policy in growing crops, but the tendency was to change over from one to another as different world conditions and tariff laws came into effect. For some years after the civil war in America cotton growing had flourished, but with the lowering in prices in the world's markets the fields were given over to other products. At the close of the last century Porto Rican coffee was the crop favored by Government regulations. The larger part of the production of Porto Rico was consumed in the mother country, Spain, and in the sister Island of Cuba. The coffee planters were the more prosperous on the Island, and this industry reached the highest development. Many new lands were planted, and the production greatly increased. The stimulus, however, was artificial. Many planters, not realizing this went heavily into debt, and later, when economic changes were brought about, reducing the profits, many lost their plantations and were reduced to poverty.

The change from Spanish to American sovereignty in 1899 was in some respects a very radical one to the agricultural interests of Porto Rico. This was by reason of the fact that



Guánica Sugar Mill. — 'With the advent of the modern mill there has come about a concentration of the industry.'

an entirely different set of tariff duties and regulations took the place of the old ones.

From the character of the people, the configuration of the Island, its flora and fauna, the aborigines in Porto Rico undoubtedly lived on agricultural products. They doubtless had no means of taking many of the fish that abound in the waters about the Island. No fish of size are taken from the inland waters. The animal life of the Island was very sparse, and it was impossible to live by hunting and fishing. Many plants that are still cultivated by the poorer classes abound, and without doubt have formed their food supplies during several centuries. The density of population and the fact that it is largely rural, without any general means of employment except on the farms, also indicate that Porto Rico must continue as in the past an agricultural country. At the time of the discovery very little was found in the Island of export value. The early Spanish settlers confined their operations to the washing of gold, and although the yield was small, they utilized the Indian labor for this purpose. Not until a half century was there any effort made to exploit the agricultural possibilities. In 1548 the first sugar mill was built, and in 1581 there were 11 in operation, producing about 187 tons of sugar. From a climatic standpoint Porto Rico is well adapted to the growth of many economic crops. The northern two-thirds of the Island is well watered; the southern side is much drier, and it is necessary to irrigate to produce some crops. The precipitation ranges from 25 to 100 inches annually. December, January and February are considered the coolest months, while August, September and October are the warmest. The trade winds blow almost continuously and greatly modify the climate. The temperature ranges from 55 to 95 degrees. It averages about 8 degrees cooler in the winter. The climate is essentially tropical, and frosts never occur.

In general form the Island is rectangular, being very small, approximately 40 miles in width and 100 miles in length, the greater distance being east and west. It is traversed by a series of mountains varying from foothills to peaks 3,500 feet high. The mountains are always covered with herbage and are green throughout the year. While the declivities in some cases are very steep, yet the soil is such as to permit the growth of plants. The hills are of sedimentary origin, and indicate that they were lifted above the sea in comparatively recent geologic ages.

Most of the higher mountains are of a reddish or black clay. There are ranges of smaller mountains that are composed largely of coral limestone, plainly indicating their former position below the sea level. At the base of the mountains and extending around the hills is a low coastal plain, which has been formed by the washings during many centuries from the higher hills or mountains. The sea but a short distance north of Porto Rico is one of the deepest parts of the known ocean. The surface of the earth shown without water would represent Porto Rico as a very high mountain upon a plain. The rivers are short and not navigable to any extent. Very few swamps or lagoons occur. Along the northern part of the Island the hills are separated into parallel chains, with many small valleys between. On the south side they are more closely packed together and higher. Under the influence of the tropical climate these hills are being continually washed down into the lower country. In some parts great caves are formed in the limestone, some of which are filled with bat guano, deposited through many years, and which is of great agricultural value. The broken nature of the land, its caves, waterfalls, trees, ferns, and other tropical growths make it a land of peculiar beauty, all this lending itself to the economic purposes of man, as almost every foot is tillable. Although it is a country of great agricultural possibilities, Porto Rico is destined to be a great pleasure resort. It is a Switzerland within the Tropics, the snow-capped mountains of that country giving way to the verdure-covered hills of greater beauty.

The interior is traversed by trails, and the agricultural productions must be of a class that may be transported on the back of pack animals and that are not perishable. It is for this reason that coffee has obtained a great foothold in the interior and is destined to remain one of the chief industries.

The soils of Porto Rico vary to a great extent. This variation is caused partly by the differences in climate in the various sections, but mainly from the character of the rocks from which they are formed. In the Tropics the growth of vegetation, which tends to loosen soils, and the heavy tropical rains, which move them about, are very active in eroding the hills. The soils naturally conform to the hills on which they are found or to the valleys below them. In Porto Rico the soils vary from the sand of the coast to those derived from the disintegration of volcanic rocks in the interior. Where the soils



Old and new methods of transporting sugar-cane.



are derived from coral reefs they are naturally mostly composed of lime. Again, some of the alluvial soils near the large rivers are made up of particles from the various geologic formations, are of good physical texture and the best agricultural lands. Some of the different types of soils may be described as follows: Coral sand, which consists of coral and shells ground up by the action of the waves and mixed with a small amount of quartz sand brought down by the rivers. This type of soil is found around the coast and is usually adapted to cocoanut growing. They are also utilized for growing bananas, sweet potatoes and various kinds of beans, or such crops known as "frutos menores" for local consumption. Further back from the coast are found sandy soils of a somewhat different grade, being mixed with a greater or less quantity of decomposed organic matter. These soils are easily cultivated and productive, though liable to suffer from drought. Besides small crops, some have been planted to citrus fruits and have proven successful under intensive cultivation. They approach nearer the citrus soils of Florida than those of the interior. For pineapples they have not proven successful, owing to an excess of lime, toward which the pineapple is very sensitive. Further inland to these soils there are found certain silt loams brought down from the hills. These soils are the most productive of any and are usually devoted to sugarcane. They are rather heavy, but vary in character in different parts of the Island. This variation is not due to the method of formation, but rather to the character of the hills lying above them and from which they are made up by washings. On the north side of the Island the rainfall is sufficient and the soils strong enough to permit of their almost continuous cultivation to cane. On the south side they are richer because of the fact that the method of irrigation better conserves their fertility. Since the American occupation these lands have been devoted almost exclusively to cane growing, with occasional rotation with pasture. The interior soils are of various kinds. Along the coral foothills they are very rich in lime; in the higher mountains they are heavy clays, many of them formed by the disintegration of volcanic rocks.

Irrigation is practised only on the south side. This is done by using the water from the rivers, turning it aside by dams and by pumping. Water is found at no great distance below the surface and is raised by steam and gasoline pumps. An immense engineering project costing \$3,000,000, is now under

way which will greatly extend the area under cultivation on the south side. This is being installed by the Government and will be paid for by the owners of the land receiving benefit from the water. On the north side it is necessary to drain many of the lowlands, which is accomplished by surface drains. Tile drains are slowly growing in favor and in time will supplant the present method. Several areas of swampy lands are drained annually, and one enterprise of great extent is now being carried out on the north side. The use of the land so drained has been granted to private parties by the Government covering a definite term of years. Comparatively, there is very little land of this nature in Porto Rico. On the south side alkali exists in some places, and the methods of farming followed must be carried out with the idea in view of improving rather than increasing the danger from this source.

At the time of the American occupation methods were very primitive. Even yet such conditions prevail in certain lines of agricultural production. The steam plow and the wooden plow may still be seen in fields side by side; the latter condition, however, is rapidly passing. Each year sees more and more machinery employed in agriculture, although in certain localities the hoe and the machete must still be used owing to the topography of the ground. In the care of the soil, the rotation of crops and the maintenance of fertility, much is left to be desired; also the utilization of manures, fertilizers and leguminous crops is capable of great improvement. It is a strong argument for the original fertility of the soils of Porto Rico that they have been able to withstand the methods of cultivation that have been practised with them for so many years. In general the soils of Porto Rico require the three elements of the fertilizer—namely, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash—and a great many of them are in need of lime. The element usually deficient is nitrogen. There are a great many leguminous plants in Porto Rico that add enormous quantities of nitrogen to the soil every year. It is also claimed that tropical rains carry more nitrogen every year into the soil than in temperate countries. In the coffee plantations there have been used for shade leguminous trees, and these have doubtless added more than anything else to the possibility of continuous coffee cultivation, which has characterized these lands for so many years. Most of our lands are well supplied with iron, which

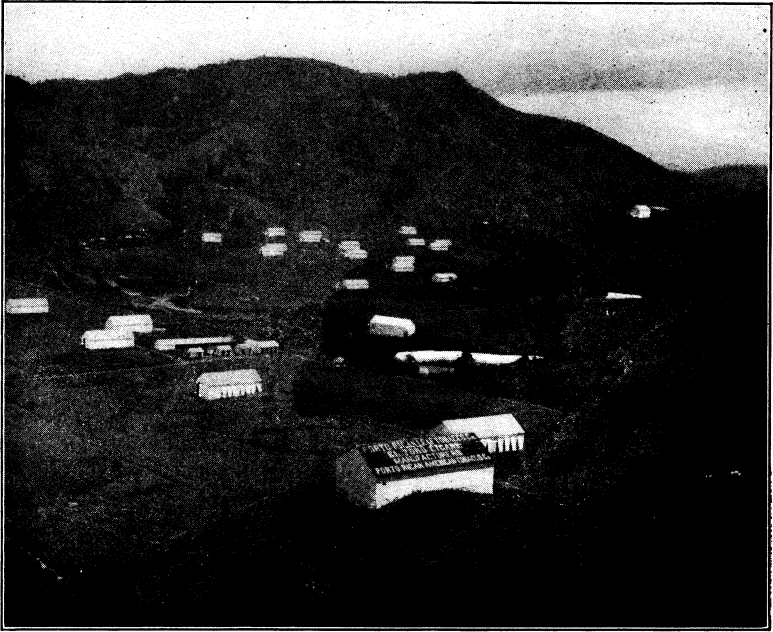


Higher grades of tobacco leaf grown under cheese cloth.

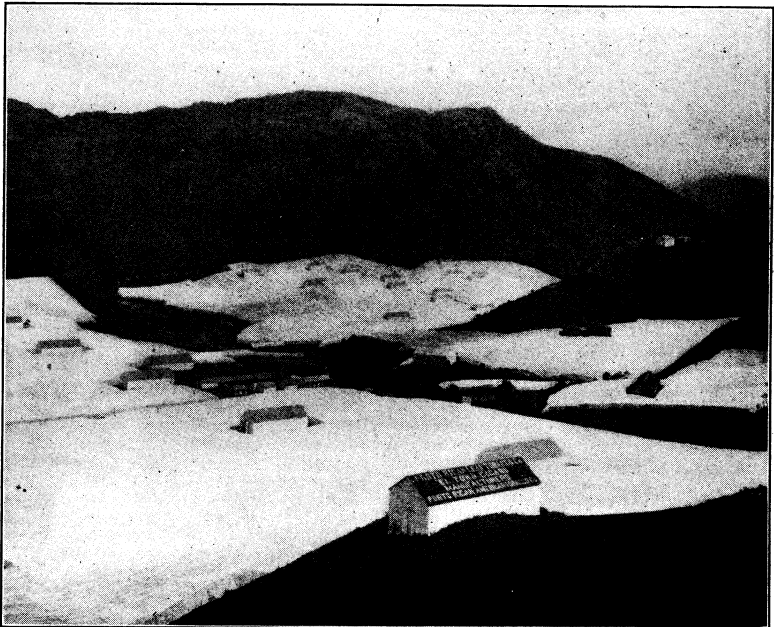
doubtless does its part in producing the brilliant coloring of our fruits.

The greatest change in agriculture occurring in Porto Rico in recent years was not brought about by natural conditions, but artificial ones. This change occurred with the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States, and was brought about by the sudden application of the laws of the latter in lieu of the former. At the time of the American occupation the principal industry was coffee. Spain had a method of framing her laws to favor one industry in a certain colony and another in an adjoining one. In Porto Rico the favored crop was coffee. The tariff laws were such that this industry was highly favored in the markets of Spain and other countries and in some of the colonies, as Cuba. The result was that this industry was very highly developed in the Island. Although coffee had been grown in Porto Rico for many years, it reached its highest development in the latter part of the last century. It had extended itself throughout almost the entire Island, only a small amount of virgin land not having been planted. This industry gave employment to a great many people, as it is one that requires a great deal of labor and can utilize all members of the family, including the women and children, in its harvesting, which extends over several months. The wants of the people engaged in such industry are naturally small. They live in isolated regions and a favorable climate, requiring little in the way of clothing. The coffee industry was developed in Porto Rico during the period of slavery. The planter, who was usually a man of means, lived in state, surrounded by numerous members of his plantation. Spain had granted large tracts of land to planters, the amount depending upon the number of slaves. The number of such had increased to such an extent that at the time of emancipation, in 1873, the planter had little to lose in the change. In fact, economic conditions had already reached that point where, under the conditions imposed by the Spanish Government, the abolishment of slavery was a relief rather than a loss. The planter was absolved of certain responsibilities in regard to his slaves and at the same time had an abundant supply of labor at a low cost when he needed it. While the slaves were free, yet the relations between them and their former masters were not materially different. While it is true that they received a wage in most cases, yet by a patriarchal system that continued,

it meant but little difference in their mode of life. In many cases the plantation was a community within itself, and not only was labor furnished the dependents, but they felt that in a way they belonged to the plantation. In many cases plantation stores were established, and the laborers were paid in merchandise, or, in some instances, plantation money was issued by the planter, good only at his own store. Life on a coffee plantation was quiet but pleasant, and under the economic laws of Spain the industry was a fairly profitable one, even with the decreased yields that were already coming to the industry by reason of continuous production of the same crop on the land. As money was comparatively easy, many planters carelessly went into debt and in most cases paid enormous rates of interest. Money lenders were doing a profitable business in those days. At the time of the American occupation this industry was very hard hit by the wiping out of the tariffs or bounties provided by the Spanish Government. Porto Rican coffee found itself suddenly faced by keen competition with Brazil and other coffee-producing countries of the world. Moreover, it found its old favored market of Spain and Cuba cut off or curtailed by tariffs. Again, this coffee had never been sold in the markets of the United States; it was not known there. People did not know how to prepare it as it should be prepared to bring out its best qualities and its peculiar aroma so relished by the Latin countries of Europe. To add to these hardships, in 1899, shortly after the American occupation, a disastrous hurricane visited the Island, which caused enormous damage to the coffee plantations. This hurricane occurred in August of that year, just before the harvesting of the crop, causing the loss of all the berries on the trees, entirely wrecking some plantations, and washing the fertile surface soil into valleys below. The recovery from this disaster has been slow, the coffee planters in many cases, being loaded with debt, lost their plantations. In many cases the new value established for such land was far below the loans, which were running from 12 to 24 per cent against them. Many plantations were sold and others abandoned. This not only has resulted in the ruin of planters, but left the condition of the poorer classes, who were dependent upon labor on the plantations, in a deplorable state. It was necessary at the time of the disaster for the United States Government to send several million dollars' worth of supplies into the interior to save the people from starvation.



A tobacco-producing section before and after the growing crop has been covered with cheese cloth.
"From a distance the valley appears to be filled with snow."



The coffee industry during the American occupation has shown some improvement, but from the statistics it has been slight compared with the other industries. The following table shows the sales of coffee from Porto Rico from the year 1901 to 1911, inclusive:

Years.	Value.
1901-----	\$1,678,765
1902-----	3,195,662
1903-----	3,970,574
1904-----	3,903,257
1905-----	2,141,009
1906-----	3,481,102
1907-----	4,693,004
1908-----	4,304,609
1909-----	3,715,744
1910-----	5,669,602
1911-----	4,992,779

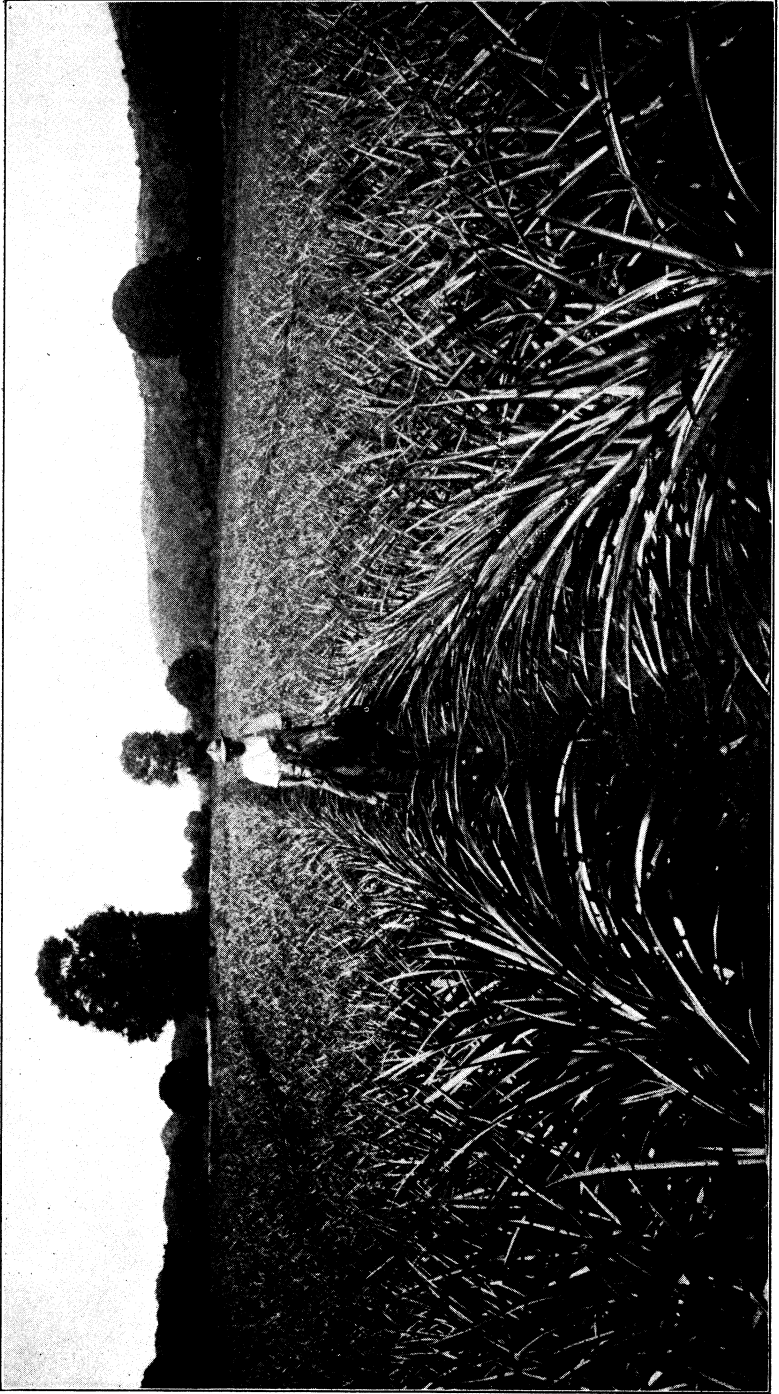
This indicates that the production has averaged an increase, but it does not tell the whole story of the improvements of the coffee plantations. There has been a tendency to diversify crops where formerly only coffee was grown. This is especially so where the plantation is accessible to market, and it has been greatly extended with the building of macadamized roads, which have made a wonderful growth since the American occupation. The coffee planter is learning, as the planters had to in the South after the civil war, to diversify his crop. As cotton has given way to other productions there, so has coffee in Porto Rico. The coffee grower has found it profitable to sell his wild oranges, to increase his sales of wood and charcoal, in some cases to put bees on his plantation, and to seek various means of revenue of which in the old days of easy money he never thought. He has also found that unless he gives employment to his laborers throughout longer seasons of the year they will leave his to go to the cane plantations on the coast and the tobacco plantations in the valleys of the interior. With the increased production of his farm he is now able to borrow money at a lower rate of interest, while a few years ago he could not borrow it at all. All of this is reflected in the increased value of coffee lands, which naturally follows a greater productiveness.

Sugar-cane. While the coffee industry suffered by the change in sovereignty in Porto Rico, the cane industry was materially helped. With the granting of free

trade between Porto Rico and the United States the cane industry was put on an equal footing with that of Louisiana, although being operated on lands that were much more productive. Being in a climate of perpetual summer, cane grows for twelve months and becomes larger and sweeter than that of Louisiana, while naturally the plant is more productive than the sugar beet of the West. The increase in prosperity that came very quickly to the cane planter was evidenced in the increased value that suddenly accrued to his lands. Cane lands that could be purchased at the time of the American occupation for \$30 an acre suddenly leaped to \$100 per acre, and now are worth \$200 per acre.

All the low coastal lands are devoted to this crop, and it is the unceasing endeavor of the cane grower to grow cane year after year on the same land, avoiding rotation whenever possible. This unnatural condition is by reason of the fact that cane on such lands is more productive than anything else he could possibly engage in. It is contrary to the best agricultural practice to grow the same crop continuously on a given area, but such a condition can be bettered by methods of fertilizing and cultivating. This has been a benefit in a way, as it has caused the cane planter to give a close study to the production of his crop. It has led to a keen competition between growers to produce more on a given area, especially as high prices continue and the amount of land available in Porto Rico for cane production is circumscribed. However, areas that were never devoted to cane are being planted, and the industry is extending into the interior valleys and further to the foothills around the coast.

The limit of sugar production has not yet been reached, nor will it be for some years if the present economic conditions prevail. The greatest increase, however, will be for some time by reason of the fact that better methods of cultivation are being followed and more rational methods of fertilizing the soil are practised. With the increased production of sugar in Porto Rico has come about even greater changes in methods. During the Spanish occupation planters had their own mills and ground their own cane, manufacturing sugar and molasses on the plantation. The power utilized for this purpose was steam, water, and animal power. Many of the older mills employed oxen for grinding, and the sugar was made in open



“Soils suitable to pineapples are rather extensive, and the fruit can be grown in all sections of Porto Rico.”

kettles. By such methods about 60 per cent of the sugar was extracted, while the losses from crude methods were very large. Since the American occupation large mills with modern equipments have been established, and the planter has found that he can sell his cane to the large central or have it ground on a percentage basis and get more out of it than he could by his old-time mascavado plant with his open kettle.

While Porto Rico is dotted over with abandoned cane mills, with their tall chimneys pointing to the sky, yet this does not represent a direct loss, but rather a monument to the growth of modern methods in an industry. On the other hand, the old mill still stands and may be fitted up as others have been when the price or the terms of the large centrals have not been favorable to the planter's interests.

The increased prices the planter has been able to obtain and the entrance of this product without duty into the markets of the United States have enabled him to buy machinery, fertilizers and to employ labor to enable him to produce maximum crops from his lands. The favorable conditions prevailing have enabled him to accelerate his production. Not only has he learned from his neighbors, but he has found that the managers of the big centrals have employed men to assist him in his production and to introduce new canes, study diseases, and combat insect pests. The enormous growth of this industry in Porto Rico since the year 1901 is shown by the following table of exports of sugar from the Island to 1911:

Fiscal years.	Value.
1901.....	\$4,715,611
1902.....	5,890,302
1903.....	7,470,122
1904.....	8,690,814
1905.....	11,925,804
1906.....	14,184,667
1907.....	14,770,682
1908.....	18,690,504
1909.....	18,432,446
1910.....	23,545,922
1911.....	24,479,346

The tobacco industry in the last few years has reached a higher development than ever before known. **Tobacco.** This has been not only in the production of the leaf, but in its manufacture. The soils best suited for tobacco growing in Porto Rico are somewhat limited in extent. As a

rule, they are confined to the valleys of the interior and the adjacent hills. In general, the texture is too heavy as compared with the standard of typical tobacco soils in the United States for the production of high-grade cigar tobacco or wrappers. The percentages of clay and silt are rather high, and where this is excessive the tobacco is too heavy to meet the market demands in the United States. However, there are many soils that are well adapted to the production of a tobacco of superior flavor and aroma, and by improved methods to topping, harvesting, curing, and fermenting the quality of the Porto Rican tobacco has been greatly improved in the last few years.

In Porto Rico the tobacco-seed bed is usually planted on high sloping land. This is sometimes plowed and sometimes dug with a hoe. Ditches are dug to carry off the excess of water and the tobacco sown in the elevations between. If level land is planted as a seed bed, it is plowed and the grass allowed to rot, after which the surface is leveled and the weeds removed preparatory to sowing the seed. The seed bed is usually gotten ready in August or September. The first sowing is made in August, and a later one fifteen days afterwards in order to have plants for replacing those that die in the fields. The quantity of seed varies, but is usually large. This is due to the fact that seeds are often poorly kept and lose their germinating power. It requires from 45 to 60 days for the plants to reach a suitable size to be transplanted. The work of women and children is employed largely in the seed bed and in transplanting. The setting in the field usually begins early in November, but this varies somewhat in different localities. It is said that early plantings produce a larger percentage of wrappers on account of the plants not being cut by insects. The number of plants to the acre varies in different systems, but, as a rule, they are set 16 inches apart in rows 24 inches distant. If the soil is soft, the transplanting is done by hand; but if it is hard it is generally done with a machete. As this work is done very rapidly, not much care is usually followed in the same, but the tobacco plant, being a vigorous grower, soon recovers itself and sends out new roots, and then 15 or 20 days after transplanting the first cultivation is made, which is usually with a hoe.

The topping consists of pinching off the terminal bud and

leaving the requisite number of leaves. This follows from 40 to 60 days after transplanting. The number of leaves on the plant varies from 8 to 20, usually from 10 to 12. Pinching off the button flower results in larger and heavier leaves. The practice formerly was low topping, as that makes a dark, heavy leaf. Since all of our tobacco now goes to the United States market, the tendency is to grow more leaves on the plant, which makes a lighter colored, thinner leaf, more mild in flavor. After topping a great many suckers come on the plant, which are taken at intervals from four to eight days until time of harvesting. The harvesting takes place from three to three and one-half months after planting. About 30 or 40 days after topping the leaves begin to ripen, which is shown by their turning yellow. When this is observed the plants are cut close to the ground. There is more of a tendency now to harvest the leaves as they ripen, especially for wrapper tobacco. These leaves are then strung on cotton yarn and hung in the curing house. By such methods a much more uniform product is obtained. Sunny or hot days are usually chosen for harvesting, as the plants have more gum on those days and therefore cure up better. After cutting the plants are allowed to wilt on the ground and then transported to the curing house, usually on poles carried on the shoulders. Some of the larger planters, however, are now using wagons for this purpose. The curing houses were made formerly of *yagua*, or the base of the royal palm and the leaf of that tree. These are rather crude buildings, and it is very difficult to control the moisture. During rainy weather great losses have been sustained by reason of the dampness in the curing house and, in the dry weather, by the tobacco too quickly curing and failing to develop the proper aroma. Many houses are now constructed of sawed lumber, and have windows or shutters that may be closed and opened at will, insuring a more uniform temperature and a degree of moisture within the curing house. The tobacco crop from beginning to end depends very largely upon the weather, and any method looking to the control of these conditions aids very materially in eliminating the chances for loss in this crop. The time required for curing is usually about 21 days, but it varies with the weather conditions. After the leaves are cured the tobacco is placed in piles between green plantain leaves, when the first fermentation takes place. The leaves are then stripped

and assorted into different classes, termed *capas*, *tripas y capas*, *tripas* and *boliches*—i. e., wrappers, fillers and wrappers, fillers, and the bottom or sand leaves. These are also divided into grades and tied into bundles.

The fermentation of tobacco in Porto Rico has been greatly improved within the last few years. The methods followed approach those of Cuba, and have resulted, as a rule, in greatly improving the product. The fermentation is carried on in piles, as in Cuba, and when a certain degree of temperature is reached these are torn down and other piles built up. Great skill is necessary in the proper fermentation of the tobacco, and upon this process depends very largely the value of the product. The tobaccos of Porto Rico are classified under the following heads: Light wrapper, *capa fina clara*; dark wrapper, *capa oscura*; light wrapper and filler, *tripa y capa clara*; dark wrapper and filler, *tripa y capa oscura*; heavy filler, first length, *tripa primera calidad*; heavy filler, second length, *tripa segunda calidad*; fine filler, first length, *tripa primera fina*; fine filler, second length, *tripa segunda fina*; ordinary, *tripa ordinaria*; sand leaves, *boliches*.

One of the most serious insects to the tobacco plant in Porto Rico is the *changa*, or mole cricket. This insect burrows beneath the ground and cuts off the young plant. It is very destructive in loose soils. As it works underneath the ground and usually at night, it is a very difficult insect to deal with. To guard against it the plants are often set with a leaf, as that of the *mamey*, around the young plant to avoid the attacks of the *changa*. Other insects demaging the crop are the flea beetle and the tobacco hornworm, the latter being picked off by hand as a rule.

The modern development of tobacco growing in Porto Rico is the practice of planting it under cheese cloth. This is done for the purpose of producing wrappers. Tobaccos so grown have a finer texture, are thinner, and much freer from holes, as the cheese cloth keeps out many biting insects. This method has been practised very extensively in some of the interior valleys, sometimes such plantings being several hundred acres in extent. From a distance the valleys appear to be filled with snow and make a striking contrast with the surrounding green-covered hills. The cheese cloth is stretched over poles and wire about 10 feet from the ground. Such

plantings are extensive and are followed mostly by the large companies, the small planter being unable to invest in the enormous supply of cotton cloth necessary.

Experiments with fertilizers indicate that the tobacco crop can be very greatly improved by their use, and a great stride has been made in more rational methods of fertilizing the crop. This being a quick-growing crop it is very greatly influenced by the nature of the fertilizer. Certain kinds of fertilizers also have a great influence on the quality of the tobacco, and the elements of fertility in certain forms are injurious to the crop, decreasing either the aroma or the burning quality. In tobacco culture we must, as in other branches of agriculture, follow to some extent local conditions. In Porto Rico methods that are successful in other countries need to be modified. This is by reason of different climatic conditions and also by the depredations of insects, especially the mole cricket, which is not a drawback in some of the tobacco-growing countries. Much greater skill must be employed in selecting the tobacco lands and in fertilizing them after they have been selected. From the great amount of experience that has been reached in growing tobacco in Porto Rico the best areas are now pretty well mapped, but much needs to be learned of the peculiarities of the different soils and their fertilizer requirements. The curing must be under better control as regards moisture, and still further improvement may be made in the fermentation. It is found that tobacco grown on moist soils requires a different period in fermenting for bringing out the peculiar aroma. It is very important to know at what stage to stop the fermentation and to keep the fermentation from again starting. Tobacco over fermented is more undesirable than tobacco under fermented. Sometimes tobaccos that have been fermented and stored set up fermentation in the package and deteriorate very rapidly.

Great improvements can also be made in the seed beds. The soil to be sown as a tobacco seed bed should be sterilized either by burning or by the application of some disinfectant applied previous to planting. The losses in the seed beds in Porto Rico are enormous and should be cut down. In some seasons there has been a total loss in some sections, and in order to get a crop for that season it has been necessary to bring plants at great expense from other points.

The manufacture of tobacco has gained enormously in Porto Rico since the American occupation. There is a large supply of labor on the Island trained in the handling of tobacco through the different processes of manufacture. In a number of towns large buildings have been erected where cigars and cigarettes are being made and an army of laborers employed for this purpose, both men, women and children. The laborer as a rule is very adept in its manufacture, the supply is fairly abundant and the cost of such labor, compared with that in the States, is very low. The exports of both leaf and manufactured tobacco, as shown in the following table, indicate the growth of this industry in Porto Rico during the last ten years:

Fiscal year.	Value.
1901-1902-----	\$684,391
1902-1903-----	1,691,516
1903-1904-----	1,958,064
1904-1905-----	1,752,531
1905-1906-----	2,599,293
1906-1907-----	3,566,540
1907-1908-----	5,495,466
1908-1909-----	5,439,541
1909-1910-----	5,664,128
1910-1911-----	6,910,006

Cotton. During the civil war in the States the cotton industry assumed large proportions in Porto Rico. This was due to the high prices the staple reached on account of the civil war.

In later years, owing to the depredations of insects and the lower prices for this product, the industry suffered a great decrease. The production runs now fairly uniform. The kind produced is exclusively sea island. While it has been demonstrated that sea island cotton can be profitably grown in Porto Rico, the extension of this crop, however, is not making much progress. It is a plant that has grown here from the earliest times; in fact, cotton is supposed to be indigenous to the Island, but it is a crop that has never appealed to the people, as there have been others that bring larger money returns. There is no doubt, however, that many of the smaller farmers can make this a very profitable industry, especially as they can employ the women and children of their families in its production. It is a crop, however, that needs fertilizers to get adequate returns, and not until our planters learn the proper use

of fertilizing materials can they expect a very large income from cotton growing.

There is no boll weevil in Porto Rico, and, compared with the Southern States, the Island is comparatively well off in its freedom from insect enemies of this plant. The cotton caterpillar is the only serious menace, and this insect can be kept in check by well-known means, provided the planter is vigilant and ready to apply his remedies when the insect comes. The cotton plant grows readily in all sections of the Island, but not all sections are adapted to its profitable production. At the Experiment Station quite a number of experiments have been carried out with cotton in the use of fertilizers and the trial of different cottons from other countries and systems of cultivation. While the plant grows readily here, it cannot be recommended for sections of heavy rainfall, extending through the greater part of the year. This is not conducive to the ripening of the bolls or to their gathering and curing. Rainy weather is very apt to set in and ruin the crop, but in many sections where dry spells occur cotton can be planted during the rainy season to ripen during the dry.

Of the various fibers, sisal promises by far the greater returns under Porto Rican conditions. While other fibers, as maguey, sanseveria and abaca, will grow in favored sections of the Island, the yields are not to be compared with those obtained from sisal. This plant, which has proved very profitable in Yucatan, grows well in various sections of Porto Rico, and its production should prove a paying industry in the dry, limestone districts of the south side. The Insular Government has, through the Experimental Station, purchased 100,000 plants for trial and is seeking to interest capital in taking up the industry in the Island. Being a crop new to Porto Rico it is difficult to interest planters in the business, especially as it requires considerable capital and it is necessary to wait three years for the first returns. Seventy-five acres have been planted to sisal, under the direction of the Experiment Station, on some Government land in an arid section of the Island. These plants are starting to grow with every promise of success. There is a great deal of land now lying idle that is valuable for this crop, and it is the purpose to make of the present planting a commercial trial. Many acres of land now nonproductive can be planted at a very low cost, it being

found necessary only to cut and burn the brush, leaving a mellow and fertile seed bed.

The importation of the palm from which Panama hats are made has proved successful, and a number of plants have been distributed among the producers of this class of fiber. In order to permit the making of the higher grades of Panama hats it will be necessary to grow the plants. An important industry of hat making has been operating for several years, the raw material being imported from Colombia. That country, fearing a loss of her leading industry, has put an export duty on the raw material, thus causing the closing of the several factories located in Porto Rico.

Rice. Some progress has been made in rice growing in different sections of the Island. Certain soils that have proven to be swampy and not fitted for other crops have been turned into profitable rice fields. Again, some fields that have been devoted to cane and which, because of continuous planting to this crop have become unprofitable, have been changed to rice. It is to be hoped that this industry may be furthered in the future, as rice is the largest import of the Island, amounting to over \$1,000,000 annually. Moreover, many of the cane fields, because of continuous planting to one crop, have reached a condition where it is necessary that the owner look for a rotation. Rice will be found profitable on many of these lands and at the same time give the desired change. In going into this industry, however, the grower should consider the fact that machinery must be employed in order to compete with the rice-growing sections of Louisiana and Texas, which now produce practically all the rice that is consumed here. While Porto Rico has at present a fair supply of cheap labor, yet it is not possible for labor to compete with the drill and the harvester in the production of grain.

Porto Rican families grow but few vegetables.

Vegetables. The home garden is usually limited to yams, yautías and sweet potatoes, since these vegetables are easily grown and practically free from disease. The common vegetables of Temperate regions are not so easily grown, are more subject to disease, and less is known as to the proper methods of growing them. The general belief is that vegetables cannot be successfully grown in Porto Rico. Results in many different part of the Island indicate that by the use of good

seed and proper cultural methods nearly all the vegetables grown in Temperate regions can be successfully grown here.

In the large cities of the Island such vegetables as beans, carrots, chard, eggplant, endive, lettuce, okra, parsley, peppers, pumpkins, radishes and tomatoes are quite frequently found in the markets, and sometimes beets, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, muskmelons and turnips; but there is no continuous supply of any of these. Most of these vegetables are of inferior quality. One of the reasons for this is that they represent simply the surplus of the home gardens within a radius of several miles of each city. They are not brought in with any regularity, but simply whenever it happens to be convenient. The business of growing vegetables for either home or distant markets is practically unknown in Porto Rico, although the market price of vegetables is good. Onions sometimes sell for 8 to 10 cents and potatoes for 3 to 7 cents per pound.

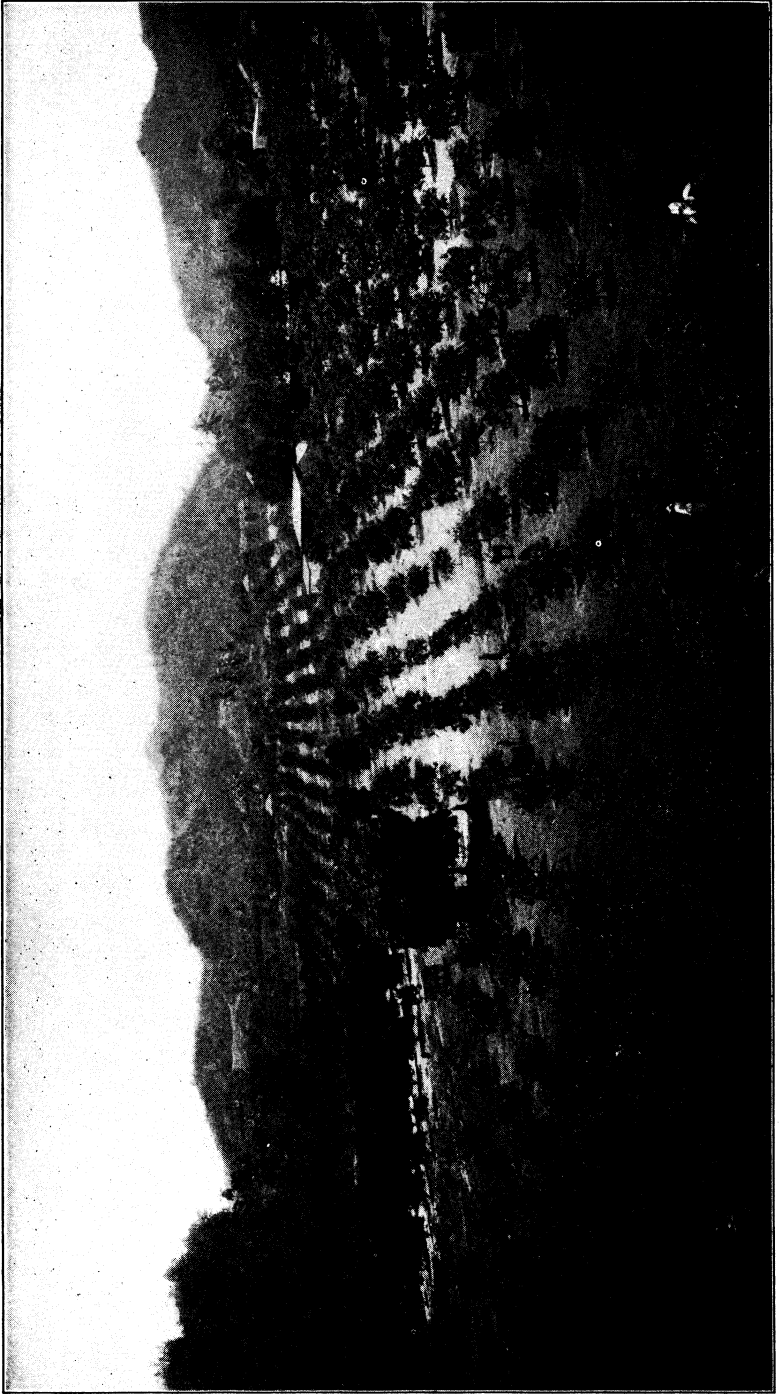
One serious obstacle to gardening in Porto Rico is the difficulty of obtaining good seed. The home-grown seed is not selected with care, and imported seed rapidly deteriorates, and within eight or ten months is practically worthless. Another difficulty is the heavy tropical rains that greatly injure germinating seeds and young plants. Plant diseases, due to a prolonged wet season, are also serious. Porto Rican homes are usually built on the hills and higher ground, where the conditions for vegetable growing are not so favorable as in the valleys. The water supply, which is nearly always necessary for successful vegetable growing, is very inadequate. Wells are practically unknown. The rain-water cistern is seldom large enough for irrigation purposes, and it is usually impracticable to carry water from the streams.

Porto Rico is naturally adapted to the growing of all **Fruit.** tropical fruits, and owing to its proximity to the best markets in the world this will doubtless in the future be the leading industry of the Island. At the time of the American occupation there was practically no cultivated fruit grown. From the excellence of the wild fruit found in various sections of the Island, American planters were impressed with the practicability of this line of agriculture and began to make plantings. In the last 10 years this industry has shown a remarkable development. This is best illustrated by the follow-

ing table, showing the exports of different fruits from Porto Rico since 1901:

Years.	Value.
1901-----	\$109,801
1902-----	73,982
1903-----	293,103
1904-----	433,860
1905-----	255,895
1906-----	460,672
1907-----	483,942
1908-----	1,159,427
1909-----	1,261,584
1910-----	1,635,817
1911-----	2,073,993

Besides various tropical fruits that have been introduced, the main line of progress has been with oranges, grapefruit and pineapples. The entire citrus group grows very readily in Porto Rico and in various sections of the Island and in different types of soil. As a rule, planters have been guided in the selection of their groves by the condition of the wild oranges growing on the land in question. Some mistakes have been made, as the work was of a pioneer nature and the conditions new. Many of our citrus growers were men who had never been in fruit growing before and, not having any experience to guide them, failed. In other instances methods that were successful in Florida were found totally wrong for conditions prevailing in Porto Rico. The most serious mistake was in cutting down the natural forests in which the wild oranges were growing. On the north side of the Island this has been very disadvantageous, owing to the fact that this section is swept by prevailing winds from the ocean. In many instances the planters have been compelled to laboriously put back the protecting trees that were destroyed. With everything in consideration, however, the citrus fruit-growing industry has been very successful and is more promising for the future. Planters can now take advantage of the mistakes of the pioneers in the industry and bring their groves into bearing at a much less cost and with more assurance of success than in former years. As to the quality of the fruit there is no question. The flavor of the wild orange is indicative of the fact that there can be produced citrus fruits of the highest quality in Porto Rico. It is desirable, however, to produce those varieties that are more free from seeds, of a better uniform size, and of superior shipping



“The broad expanse of citrus orchards occupies the foreground.”

qualities. The various oranges of Florida and California are now grown, including the navels. All of the best varieties succeed well in Porto Rico. The question now confronting the planter is, which will best meet the market demands of the future? Our competitors in orange growing are Florida and California. They have been in the business for a longer period and are better instructed in the matter of packing and marketing. Our planters have formed an association for the study of the business and especially looking to the cooperative marketing of their product. This association is proving very successful, not only saving in the cost of marketing but getting better average prices.

The grapefruit of Porto Rico is equal to any and superior to most that reach the markets of the United States. This industry has been developed from nothing within a few years to one of our leading industries and holds great promise for the future. Our competition in grapefruit comes from Florida and Cuba. We have more favorable freight rates than Florida and no danger from freezing. We have a great advantage over Cuba in that our grapefruit enters the markets of the United States free of duty, while theirs must pay a tariff.

Pineapples is another industry that has assumed enormous proportions in a few years. Soils suitable to pineapples are rather extensive and the fruit can be grown in all sections of Porto Rico. Some very handsome profits have been made with pineapples. Being within five days of the markets of New York, we can very readily put our pineapples there whenever the prices are favorable. In case of low prices or overloading of the markets we have a number of canneries in various sections of the Island that handle the product in any amount. Usually up to date the market for fresh pineapples has been so very favorable that the canneries have failed to secure the fruit desired. The prices for green fruit are usually in excess of canned goods and the open market will be sought, but for safety, in case of a glut, the canneries afford a safe outlet.

Among other promising fruits which are under trial and will probably reach a paying basis are the mango, the banana, the aguacate, and a number of nuts and fruits from foreign countries.

The principal forage crops of Porto Rico are
Forage Crops. malojilla and Guinea grasses. These are very rank growing and nutritious grasses, the former growing on the lowlands and the latter on the foothills, and

even on the mountain sides. It does not seem probable that grasses superior to these two for forage purposes can be introduced. Some experiments have been made in testing lawn grasses, of which Bermuda and grama have succeeded. Bluegrass thrives vigorously for a time, but soon dies out. A number of leguminous forage crops have been under trial as producers of forage and also for restoring nitrogen in the soil. Among these the cowpea is the more promising, making a very rapid growth and producing large amounts of forage. Moreover, this is a plant that not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but very greatly improves the physical condition. No serious insect or fungus pests have developed, and this crop is recommended for extended planting over the Island. The shelled bean may be prepared in a number of ways, and is a very nutritious article of human food. The laborers are growing cowpeas in place of their native bean, because of the fact that the yields are much larger in amount of food. The Florida beggarweed makes only a fair growth the first crop, but the second and third crops grow very tall, thick and rank. This is recommended as a soil renovator and also as a forage crop. Velvet beans make a good growth in sandy sections. Alfalfa grows well, and may be cut every six weeks or two months. It is doubtful, however, if it is a profitable crop in a region of heavy rainfall. The malojilla and other grasses grow more rapidly during the rainy season, and it requires a great deal of work to keep the alfalfa clean. It is probable that this would be a profitable crop for drier sections and where irrigation is practised. While the yields are good, the labor necessary to keep the crop from being choked out is very great.

Pigeon peas, locally known as *gandules*, are grown extensively in some sections, and add very largely to the food supply of the people. The plant grows from 5 to 8 feet high, and besides affording shade also stores nitrogen.

A large, white bean, known as "sword bean," grows even in sod with rank-growing grasses. It has been planted in malojilla grass with success. In such cases it makes a better balanced mixture for hay or green forage, and also improves the soil to such an extent as to increase the crop of malojilla. It is a plant well worthy of more extended cultivation.

In the quality of live stock Porto Rico stands at the head of the West Indian Islands. Formerly **Live Stock.** large numbers were exported, principally to the

surrounding islands, but this exportation has gradually diminished in value owing to the greatly increased home demands.

The following table shows the number and value of live stock exported to foreign countries:

Exports of Porto Rican live stock.

Year.	HORSES AND MULES.		CATTLE.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1901.....	4,143	\$118,694	12,829	\$457,988
1902.....	2,406	64,980	13,357	354,065
1903.....	1,540	32,114	11,273	291,650
1904.....	4,187	101,406	13,110	316,131
1905.....	2,574	73,917	8,185	206,655
1906.....	767	22,329	7,161	150,679
1907.....	104	6,586	215	4,071
1908.....	115	17,270	11	600

The native horses are small but possess much stamina.

Horses. They are practically all of a saddle type and go very easy gaits, the most common of which is a racking pace. Some of them, however, possess more stylish action. One gait is especially attractive, a fast rack with the high forefeet action of a hackney. Horses possessing this gait are in demand and command high prices.

Some very good results have been obtained by several breeders in crossing imported saddle, gaited and trotting bred stallions on native mares, with material increase in size.

Practically no horses are used for working in the fields, as they average too low in weight for that purpose, the greater number being probably under 800 pounds. Many horses are unsound. A very common defect easily noticeable is a kneesprung condition. It results, probably, from being ridden too young and general hard usage on the macadam roads. Native mules are also below the size to be used profitably for working in the fields. They are used mostly for pack animals. In hardiness they are the equal of native horses. By breeding American jacks to crossbred mares of good size some mules, now about yearlings, have been obtained which promise to be of good size.

The keep of horses and mules costs much less than in the United States. Horses receive two pounds each of oats per day with malojilla grass for roughness. Mules, which are constantly worked on the road and in the fields, receive three pounds of oats daily with malojilla grass. This is less than one-third the

amount of grain that would be fed to mules and horses of the same size in the United States.

The characteristics and merits of Porto Rican cattle have been sufficiently described. Formerly large numbers of cattle were exported, principally to Cuba for work in the cane fields. This trade has fallen off to less than half since 1901. The consumption of meat on the Island has doubtless grown with the increased prosperity, and the extension of the sugar-cane planting has taken a great many cattle for working purposes. In Porto Rico cattle are considered first as beasts of burden, and they have been selected and bred with the object of producing work animals. Now mules are supplanting cattle to a certain extent, while meat and milk products have increased in value. To help supply the latter products cold-storage meats and tinned milk, cream and butter are imported from the United States. Porto Rican cattle have a splendid physique, and by selecting and breeding with a definite end in view doubtless earlier maturity could be obtained and their milking function greatly increased. It is a question whether it is best for a planter to improve his cattle by careful selection of native stock or by the importation of improved breeds. If the tick fever occurs on the Island it is in a mild form, and cattle can become acclimated without severe losses where due care is practiced. On the other hand, the ticks are very fond of the long-haired imported cattle, and it takes constant and unremitting care to keep these insects from sucking the blood to such an extent as to produce an emaciated condition in such animals. If pure-bred cattle are brought into the Island the importer should be prepared to give them the very best of feed and attention and to keep them at all times comparatively free from ticks. Unless the importer is prepared to give imported cattle good stabling, feed and water, and grooming and cleaning from ticks, he had better not bring them to Porto Rico.

Herds can probably be improved in the safest way by the importation of bulls for crossing on native cows. There are a number of crossbred animals on the Island that show improved formation and probably earlier maturity by reason of the cross.

Improved breeds of pigs brought into the Island have done well where they have received proper care. Diseases are very rare among this class of live stock in Porto Rico. The method of

handling these animals in the Island is capable of much improvement. They are usually staked out near the dwelling of the owner and their feed insufficient. Pigs, more than any other class of domestic animals, thrive best with a variety of food, and especially require grass. With fenced lots and at large, pigs will thrive much better than where confined with ropes.

The prices of poultry and eggs have been on the increase in Porto Rico during the past years. All classes of poultry stand in need of improvement by the importation of the better producing breeds. Poultry will thrive in all sections of the Island with due care, but should be allowed freedom of range, should not be crowded, and should have some feed when grown in any numbers.

No serious epidemic diseases have been noted with chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. A disease, producing lumps on the comb and at the base of the bill on chickens, has been noticed. This seems to be a bacterial growth. Washing the heads of the fowls with a saturated solution of boracic acid gives relief.

The main watershed or divide of Porto Rico extends easterly and westerly along the southern third of the Island, with many spurs projecting northerly toward the Atlantic and a few southerly to the Caribbean Sea. The elevation of this divide averages about 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the sea, with occasional peaks 3,000 to 3,500 feet. The southern coastal plain is from 1 to 4 miles in width and about 50 miles in length; between this gently sloping plain and the divide is the rough topography of the sharply broken foothills and rapidly ascending southern slopes of the mountains.

The prevailing winds are from the northeast and the rain-laden clouds, driven over the divide, deposit the greater portion of their moisture on the northern slopes, where the rainfall of 100 or more inches is fairly uniformly distributed throughout the year and sufficient for all needs of cultivation. The plains south of the divide have an annual rainfall averaging about 40 inches and occasional years of only 20 inches. The average rainfall is insufficient for the most advantageous cultivation of sugar-cane, which demands more water than general farming, and frequent droughts of long duration are a constant and serious menace to the crops of the southern coastal plains, the soil of which is in general very fertile.

Throughout this dry zone sugar-cane is cultivated to the exclusion of all other large crops, and its scientific cultivation under improved methods is yearly increasing. A large portion of the land is controlled by wealthy companies. Practically all the water of the numerous small streams, except flood waters, has been taken up under concessions granted by the Spanish Government, and the planters have also established numerous expensive pumping plants, using coal, gasoline or producer gas for fuel, or operated electrically. The acreage cost of operating these pumps is relatively large, and their supply of water in most cases rapidly decreases during long drought periods. It has been estimated that the loss in the sugar crop alone between Patillas and Ponce, a distance of nearly 50 miles, due to the deficient rainfall of the season of 1907-08, amounted to \$4,000,000.

Recognizing the necessity of an extension of irrigation for this dry zone and the importance of utilizing flood waters which had not been stored and conserved under former concessions, the Government in 1907 made appropriations for preliminary investigations, the results of which were so favorable to the construction of an extensive irrigation system that during September, 1908, a public irrigation law was enacted creating an Irrigation Service, and the issuance of \$3,000,000 in bonds was authorized, the payment of which, under the guaranty of the Government, will be made by the lands benefited.

The proposed system, now in course of installation, is divided into the two independent eastern and western divisions, the former extending from Patillas westerly to the Salinas River and the latter from Juana Díaz easterly to the same river. The main canal, each about 25 miles in length, are located from 1 to 3 miles from the coast. The total area between the canals and the sea exceeds 40,000 acres, approximately 80 per cent being irrigable and culturable and 50 per cent actually under cane cultivation, of which only limited areas are provided with effective irrigation. The combined sources of water throughout this dry zone, including the conservation of all flood waters, are insufficient for the effective irrigation of the adjacent coastal plains, and the area irrigable by both divisions is estimated at 22,000 acres.

Preliminary investigations included the cadastral and topographic survey of about 150 square miles, or 96,000 acres, and

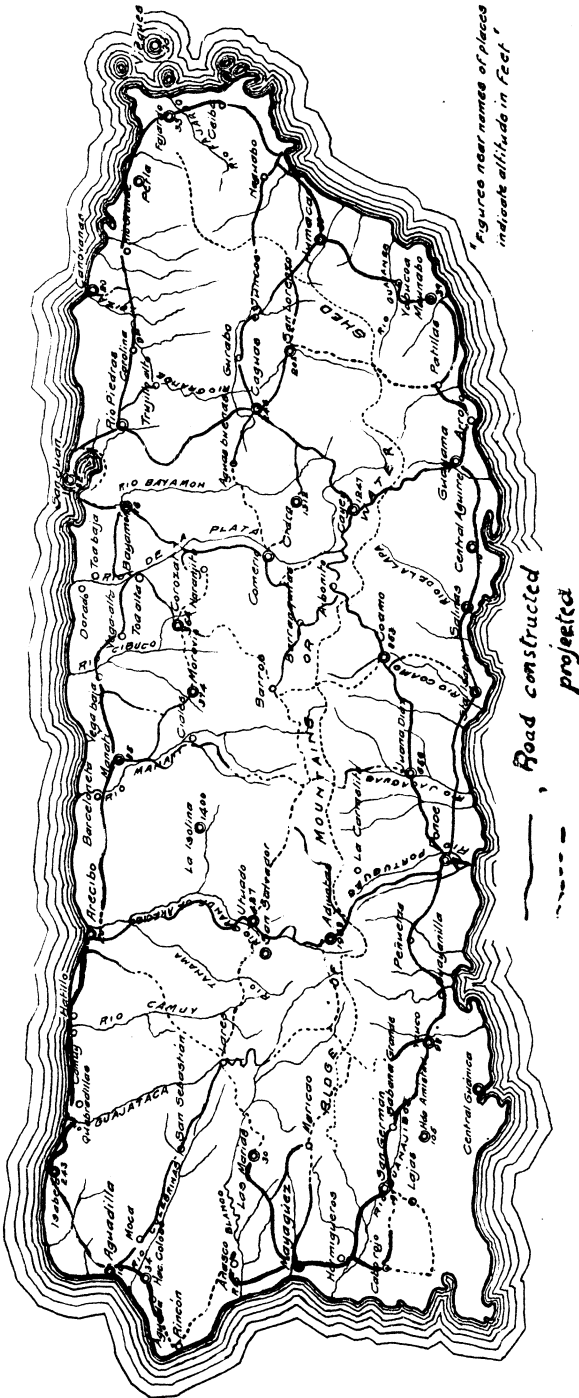
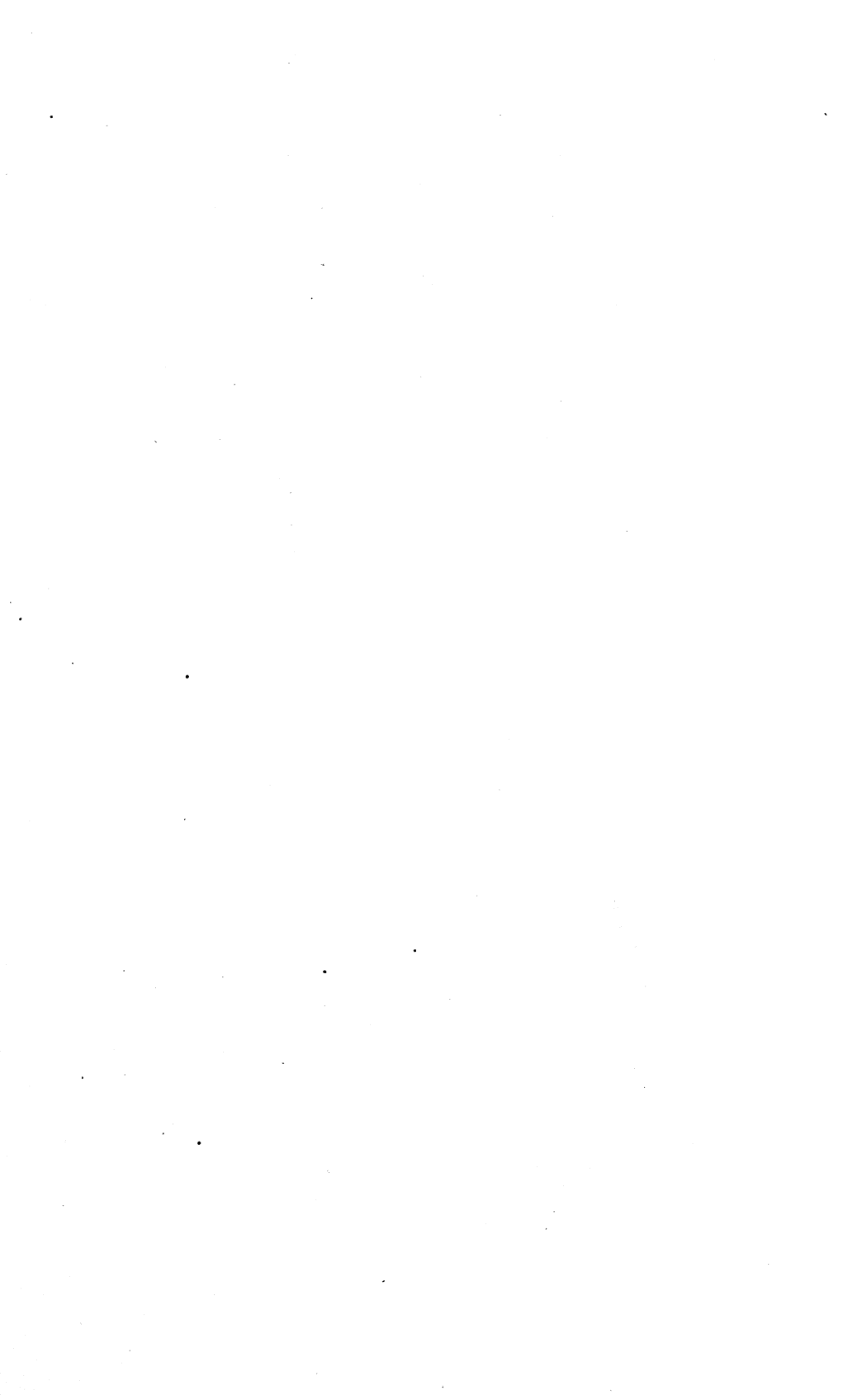


CHART IV.—Public Highways, Over 900 Miles in Extent, Comprised Within a General Road System Which Will Form a Network Over the Entire Island.



the mapping of the same on a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet; investigations for economical dam and reservoir sites, which in a country of such broken topography and steep slopes was a difficult problem; the location of canals, the systematic discharge measurements of streams and canals, and various studies regarding the amount of water required for the successful cultivation of cane additional to the probable rainfall.

The principal features of the eastern division are:

1. The Patillas Reservoir, having a capacity above its outlet of 11,800 acre-feet; that is, sufficient water to cover 11,800 acres (18½ square miles), with a sheet of water 1 foot deep. The maximum height of the dam is 132 feet; its maximum bottom width is 600 feet; its top width, 20 feet; its top length, 1,000 feet. An accessory structure is a tunnel 20 feet wide and 20 feet high, driven 589 feet through the solid rock of the adjacent hill which forms one of the dam foundations. Another accessory is a gate house with operating devices for the control of stored water and to divert it into the Patillas Canal, one of the main canals previously mentioned. Another accessory is the spillway, over which all flood water which cannot be stored by the reservoir will safely escape. The conservation of this surplus flood water is a future problem.

2. The Patillas Canal begins at the Patillas Reservoir and extends westerly to the Salinas River. Its capacity is 150 cubic feet per second, or 300 acre-feet per day. It is so planned that during rainy periods the discharge will be reduced and water stored for use during dry periods. The total length of the canal is about 25 miles. The bottom width of the upper portion is 8.4 feet, side slopes 1 on 1½, depth of water 4 feet, and it has a fall of 3.2 feet per mile. Appurtenant structures connected with this canal are three tunnels aggregating 3,100 lineal feet, three siphons aggregating 600 feet, and four flumes having a total length of 2,700 feet; also various spillways, outlets, drainage culverts, and about 100 bridges. Practically all structures are built of reinforced concrete.

3. The Carite Reservoir and Dam, which are located on the north side of the divide, are intended to conserve the rainfall of a watershed subject to an annual rainfall of 100 inches or more and divert it through the divide to the southern slopes by means of a tunnel 4 by 6 feet in section and 3,000 feet in length. This water is discharged into one of the branches of the Guamani River and diverted by a small dam to the Gua-

mani canals, from which it may augment the waters of the Patillas Canal, be used for irrigation on adjacent lands, or be further conserved, together with flood waters of the Guamani River, by the construction of another reservoir.

The proposed dam is constructed of earth and rock, involving a total volume of 150,000 cubic meters. Its height above the bed of La Plata River is 100 feet, its bottom width 530 feet, its top width and length 20 and 500 feet, respectively. The capacity of the reservoir above its outlet as designed is 9,700 acre-feet.

4. The discharge outlet of the water stored by the Carite Dam is over 1,700 feet above the sea, from whence it will be conducted by means of a canal and pipe line to a power house, where about 750 feet of the total fall can be economically utilized and about 1,700 brake horsepower developed.

The principal features of the western division are:

1. The diversion dam at Toro Negro, also on the northern side of the divide, by which the discharge of the Toro Negro River, the watershed of which is subject to heavy rains, will be diverted through a tunnel 7 by 7.5 feet in section and 2,865 feet in length through the divide to the headwaters of the Jacaguas River. Another small diversion dam and a canal about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length will divert the waters of the Doña Juana Creek into the Toro diversion. The Toro Negro Dam will have a height of about 36 feet and length on top of 300 feet. No storage is contemplated by these works, but the normal stream flow of these favorable watersheds will be made available for power and for storage and irrigation.

2. The waters which will be diverted through the Toro Negro Tunnel present waterpower possibilities similar to those at Carite. The development of power at both of these projects interferes in no manner with the utilization of the water further down stream for irrigation.

3. The site of a reservoir having a storage of 9,570 acre-feet which will conserve the waters flowing through the Toro Negro Tunnel, and also a portion of the flood waters of the Jacaguas River, has been selected at Guayabal, a small village about 3 miles above Juana Díaz. The dam will be of cyclopean concrete masonry, extending 112 feet above the river bed. Its base will have a width of 78 feet and its top 16 feet; the length of this masonry dam on top will be 800 feet, and it will be extended by means of embankment at each end. The aggre-

gate length of the dam and embankments will be 1,590 feet. It will also be necessary to provide for a roadway over the top of the entire dam and along the west shore of the reservoir. The width of the spillway providing for the floods of the Jacaguas will be 650 feet.

4. The Juana Díaz Canal, the main canal of the western division, will convey the stored waters of the Guayabal Reservoir to the fields to be irrigated. It commences at the dam, continuing southerly to Juana Díaz, and thence easterly along the upper part of the coastal plains practically to the Salinas River, a total distance of about 25 miles.

Appurtenant structures to this canal will include several river crossings and be similar to those of the Patillas Canal, except that the maximum capacity of the canal is designated for a flow of 100 cubic feet per second.

The entire project will probably be completed during 1913.

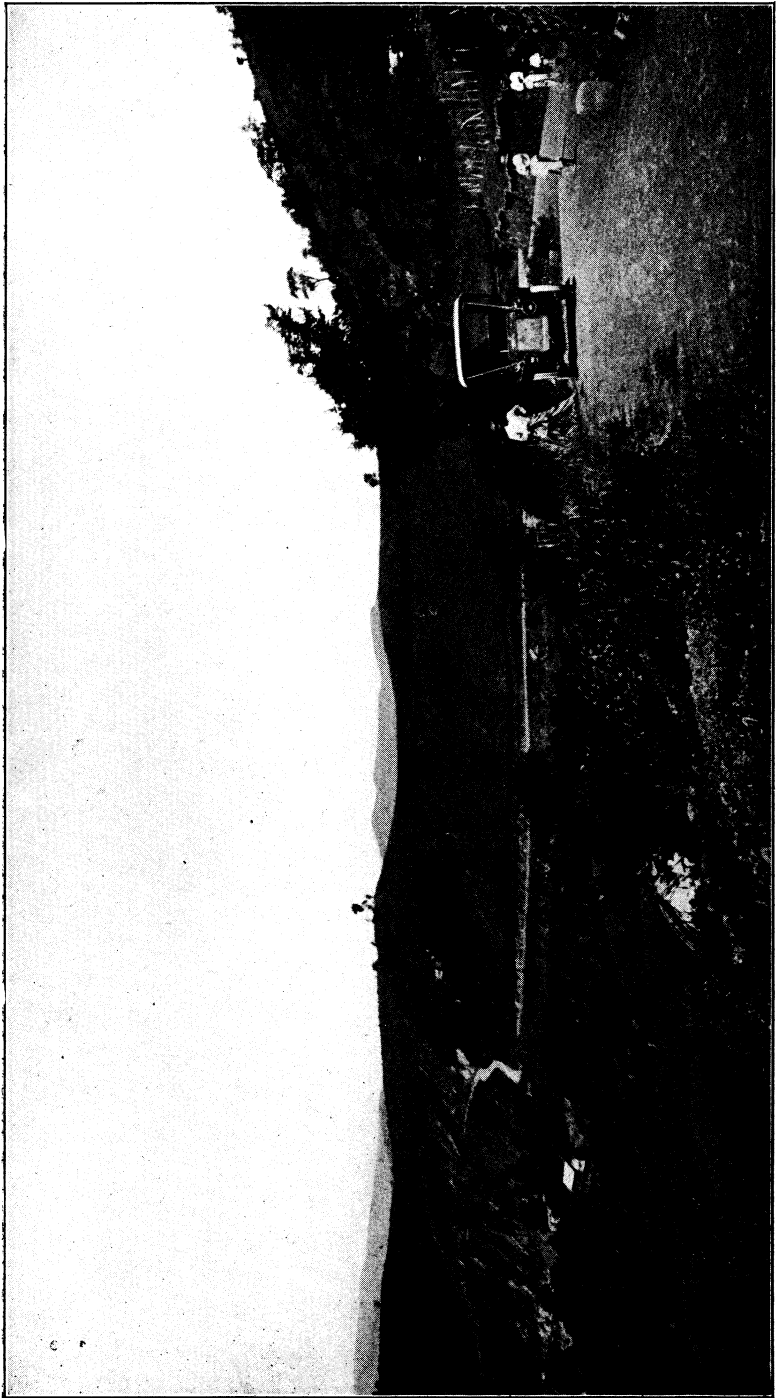
CHAPTER IX.

BUSINESS FACILITIES.

Highways, Railroads, Steamship Lines, Express Service, Postal Service, Telephone, Telegraph, Cable and Wireless Service; Banking Institutions; Corporations.

AS the Island is but about 36 miles wide by 100 in length, and no point in it is more than 18 miles distant in a straight line from tide water, the problem of transportation in Porto Rico is comparatively simple, and the mountainous character of the Island, necessitating the expenditure of considerable money for the construction of lines of transportation to the interior, is the principal difficulty encountered. This problem received the early attention of the Spanish Government, which up to the time of American occupation, in 1898, had constructed some 170 miles of excellent highways, the principal one being that extending across the Island from San Juan to Ponce, known as the Military Road. Additional roads of macadam, aggregating approximately 800 miles, have been completed since American occupation. These highways, extending to all parts of the Island, supplemented by less expensive wagon roads and trails, which are gradually being improved, constitute a road system that will, when completed, afford suitable transportation to every point. These highways are especially adapted to automobile travel, and several companies are operating regular lines for passengers and freight between the principal cities. There is still, however, a large amount of travel and hauling done by coaches and primitive ox carts or by mule trains, although these methods have been replaced to some extent by the quicker and more satisfactory passenger and freight automobiles. There are now approximately 700 automobiles in operation, 40 per cent of which have been put into use during the past year; and, owing to the mountainous character of the interior and the excessive grades, the latter is without doubt the means by which the bulk of the passenger and freight traffic will in future be handled in the interior, the railway lines being confined to the coastal plains.

Railways. A steam railway operates along the north coast from Carolina, by way of San Juan, through Arecibo, to the western end of the Island, and south by way of Mayagüez and Ponce to Guayama, thus making the circuit of the Island about four-fifths complete.



Excellent highways, suitable for automobiles, extend to all parts of the island.

This system serves all the territory along the north coast from Carolina to the western end of the Island and on the south coast around to Guayama. Many short branches tributary to this road have been installed in different parts of the Island to afford transportation between the main line and sugar "centrals" and other centers of industry. The main lines embrace those of the American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, the Central Fortuna lines and the lines of the Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company, aggregating in all 440 kilometers. Other public service railroads of the Island are those of the Fajardo Development Company, from Mameyes to Naguabo, 40 kilometers; Vega Alta Railroad, Dorado to Vega Alta, 11 kilometers; Humacao Railroad, Humacao Playa to Humacao, 11 kilometers; Bianchi Railroad, Añasco to Altosano, 11 kilometers; Caguas Tramway Company, Río Piedras to Caguas, 29 kilometers; and the Bayamón Railroad, from Cataño to Bayamón, 5 kilometers in length. The Fajardo Development Company's line from Mameyes (a town about 6 miles east of Carolina) to Naguabo will, when completed, probably form a part of the general belt line around the Island. The other railways cater chiefly to local traffic in the respective localities, with the exception of the Caguas Tramway Company, from Río Piedras to Caguas, and the Humacao Railroad, from Humacao Playa to Humacao.

Ocean transportation facilities are of even more importance to an Island like Porto Rico than land transportation. The following 13 lines of vessels maintain communication between Porto Rican and other ports:

New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

Red "D" Line.

Empresa de Vapores Cubanos de Sobrinos de Herrera (Herrera Line).

Insular Line.

Compañía Trasatlántica de Barcelona.

A. H. Bull Steamship Co.

Compañía Trasatlántica de Vapores de Pinillos, Izquierdo y Compañía.

Compañía de Vapores de A. Folch y Compañía.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

Hamburg-American Line.

La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore.

The Houston Line.

The Benner Line.

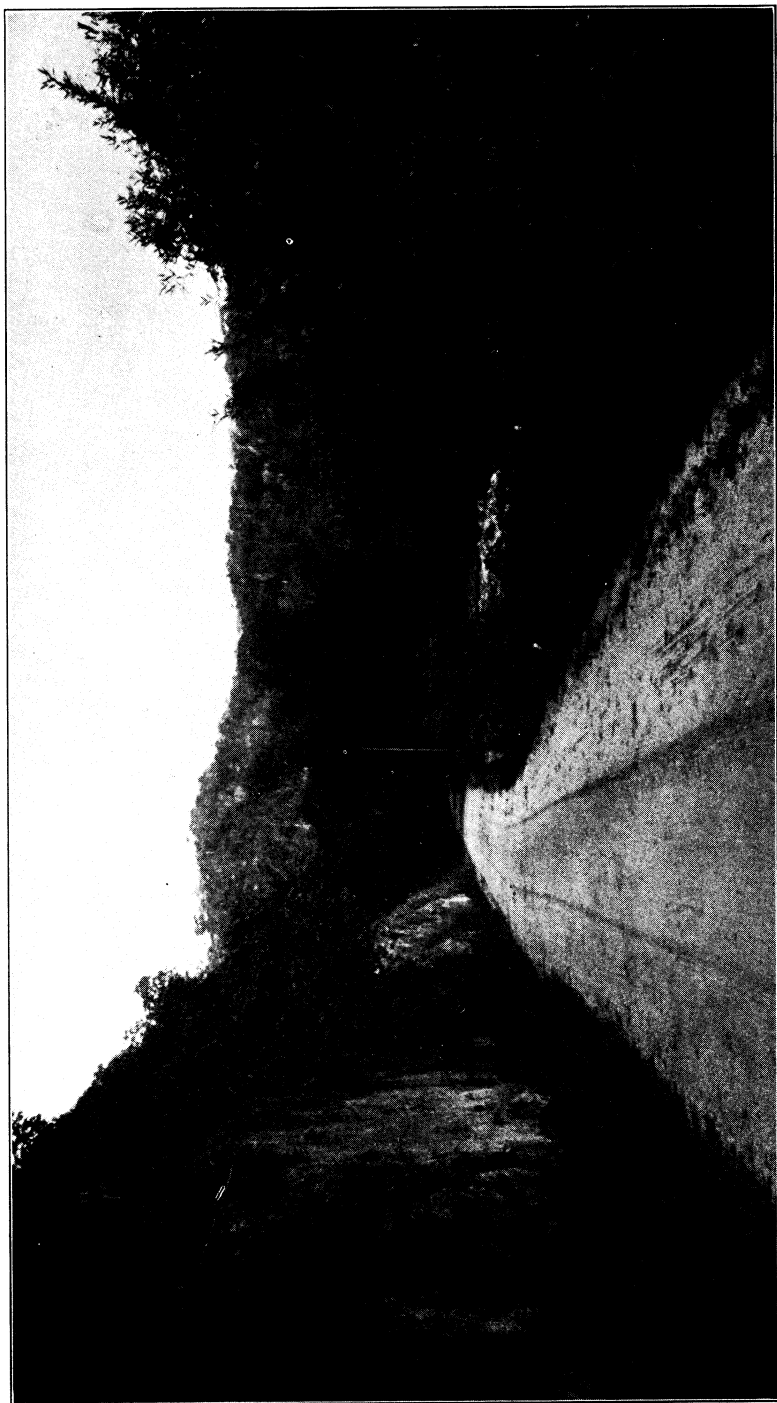
The principal passenger and freight lines between Porto Rico and ports on the mainland of the United States are the New York and Porto Rico, the Red "D," and the Insular lines.

The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company maintains a direct weekly service between New York and San Juan by means of the steamers *Carolina*, *Coamo*, and *San Juan*, which leave New York at noon Saturdays and San Juan at 5 p. m. Wednesdays. This company also operates the steamship *Ponce* for passengers and freight and the *Berwind* and *Massapequa* for freight between New Orleans and Porto Rico, with sailings three or four times a month, according to the amount of business, as well as a monthly service from Galveston by the steamship *Pathfinder*. In addition to the service between Porto Rico and the United States, this company maintains an Island service for the carrying of freight to ports along the coast where steamers from the United States do not call.

The Red "D" Line operates five steamers between New York, Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, the steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia* carrying both freight and passengers from New York to San Juan, and proceeding thence to Curacao, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and touching at San Juan on the return trip. Many passengers take advantage of these steamers to visit not only Porto Rico, but the Island of Curacao, a Dutch colony, which has been described as a fragment of Holland floated across the Atlantic; Puerto Cabello, and other cities in Venezuela.

The Insular Line has at present four steamers, the *S. V. Luckenbach*, *Harry Luckenbach*, *Julia Luckenbach*, and *Lyra*, plying regularly between New York and Porto Rico, maintaining a weekly schedule. This company during the sugar-shipping season usually operates, in addition to the vessels mentioned, several other steamers. The vessels operated by this company are, with one exception, for cargo only, and handle goods on through bills of lading in connection with various New York lines between Porto Rico and any point in the world, either in bond or as general cargo.

The vessels of the Spanish Transatlantic Company (Compañía Trasatlántica de Barcelona) touch at San Juan en route from Spain to Santo Domingo and Central America, as well as on the return trip, about the 28th of each month, offering



“The mountainous character of the country is the principal difficulty encountered” in the construction of highways.

direct connection between Porto Rico, Caribbean ports and Europe. The route of these vessels is from Genoa, Italy, thence to Barcelona, Málaga, Cádiz, Las Palmas, Teneriffe and La Palma, Spain; San Juan, P. R.; Havana, Cuba; Port Limón, Costa Rica; Colón, Panama; Barranquitos, Curacao, Puerto Cabello and La Guayra, Ponce and San Juan, and returning thence to Genoa by way of the above-mentioned Spanish ports.

The transatlantic steamships of Pinillos Izquierdo & Co. and those of A. Folch & Co. usually call at San Juan once a month. Their voyages begin at Barcelona, thence to Mallorca, Torrevieja, Alicante, Valencia, Málaga, Cádiz, Canary Islands, Vigo and Coruña, Spain; San Juan, Mayagüez, and Ponce, Porto Rico; Santo Domingo City; Santiago, Havana, Nuevitas, and Cienfuegos, Cuba; Vera Cruz and Progreso, Mexico; New Orleans, La.; and thence to Barcelona.

The steamers *Quebec* and *Montreal*, of the French Transatlantic Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) make semi-monthly calls at San Juan on voyages which begin at Havre, thence to Bordeaux, Coruña, Spain; St. Thomas, D. W. I.; San Juan, P. R.; Puerto Plata, Cape Haiti, Port-au-Prince; and thence return to Europe by way of Cape Haiti, Puerto Plata, and Sánchez, D. R.; San Juan, P. R.; and St. Thomas, D. W. I. The steamers *Salvador* and *St. Domingue*, of this company, whose voyages are confined to points in the West Indies, begin their trips at Fort de France, proceeding to Pointe-à-Pitre, Basse Terre, St. Thomas, Ponce, Mayagüez, Santo Domingo, Jacmel, Port-au-Prince, and thence upon the return trip to Fort de France via Petit-Grava, Jérémie, Santiago de Cuba, Les Cayes, Jacmel, Santo Domingo, Mayagüez, Ponce, St. Thomas, Basse Terre, and Pointe-à-Pitre. Trans-shipments are made from the transatlantic steamers to those plying in the West Indies to all points at which the latter vessels touch.

The Hamburg-American Line maintains a regular monthly service between the West Indian island of St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Jamaica, by means of the steamship *Praesident*. This steamer carries both passengers and freight, and travelers on Hamburg-American steamers from the United States and Europe often take advantage of this inter-island steamer to visit ports in the West Indies at which other vessels of that line do not touch.

The steamship *Julia* of the Cuban Line (Sobrinos de Herrera), calls once on the outward-bound trip and once on the return each month in a service maintained between the principal ports of the Island of Cuba, the Republic of Santo Domingo, and the Island of Porto Rico, carrying both passengers and freight, and connecting at different ports at which it calls with lines operating to other points in the West Indies, South and Central America, the United States and Europe.

Among other transportation lines the boats of which maintain a service with Porto Rican ports is the Italian Line (*La Veloce*), with a freight vessel calling at San Juan about the 6th of every month for cargoes of coffee for points on the Mediterranean Sea; the Larrínaga Line; the Saint Line; and the Barber Line steamers, plying between South American ports and Porto Rico; the Houston Line; the Norton Line, operating between Montevideo, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, and New York; and the Benner Line. The last maintains a regular bi-monthly freight service by means of sailing vessels between New York and San Juan, in addition to other vessels making calls once or twice each month at Ponce, Mayagüez, and other ports of the Island. This company maintains the largest fleet of sailing vessels engaged in a regular service in the world. One of these vessels which calls at Porto Rican ports, the schooner *Fuller Palmer*, has a capacity of 5,500 tons.

Various steamers operating between New York and San Juan afford a semiweekly mail service with the United States, and there is a probability that this service will be further improved in the near future.

The possibilities in the line of the future development of Porto Rican ports as places of call are worthy of consideration. The harbor at San Juan is safe and commodious; and since the appropriation by the United States Congress under the Act of March 2, 1907, of funds for its improvement the dredging and extension of anchorage ground has been gradually progressing. Porto Rico is almost directly in the line of the routes between Mediterranean and other European ports and the Panama Canal, while the course of vessels plying between South American and Atlantic ports of the United States lies through the Mona Passage, within sight of Porto Rico. The distances between San Juan and European, North American, Caribbean, and South American ports are shown by the following table:

Distances between San Juan, Porto Rico, and specified North American and European ports.

San Juan to—	Nautical Miles.	San Juan to—	Nautical Miles.
North American ports:		European ports:	
Halifax	1,591	Liverpool	3,593
Boston	1,485	London (via Plymouth)....	3,812
New York	1,407	Hamburg	4,131
Philadelphia	1,372	Antwerp	3,867
Baltimore	1,377	Havre	3,652
Savannah	1,164	Bordeaux	3,611
Galveston	1,702	Gibraltar	3,374
New Orleans	1,539	Genoa	4,230
Vera Cruz	1,772	Naples	4,319
Colon (Panama)	1,004		
Habana	984		

An important adjunct to the transportation **Express Service.** afforded by steamship companies is the service maintained by the express companies in Porto Rico. Of these there are the Porto Rican Express Company and the Consolidated Express Company. The former operates within the Island, under contracts, over the lines of the American Railroad Company of Porto Rico, the Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company, the San Juan Light and Transit Company, and the Caguas Tramway Company, shipments to and from the States being forwarded by the steamers of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company and the Red "D" Line. It maintains offices in the principal towns of the Island.

The Consolidated Express Company represents in Porto Rico the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, the United States Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., the American Express Company, Messrs. Pitt & Scott, Downing's Foreign Express, and Austin Baldwin & Co., as well as several other forwarding concerns of the United States. The company maintains offices in San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, and Guayama, and its connections, as well as those of the Porto Rican Express Company, enable them to handle shipments between points in Porto Rico and all parts of the world.

The postal service and railway mail service **Postal Service.** in Porto Rico is maintained by the Post Office Department of the United States. Post offices throughout the Island, with few exceptions, receive daily mails, and a great number of them twice daily. The arrangement of mail schedules between different places is intended to permit close connections at all points and form a chain of direct connections around the entire Island and over the military

roads from San Juan to Ponce and Arecibo to Ponce. The principal railway lines around the Island are provided with fully equipped railway mail cars and mails are distributed en route by railway postal clerks. In addition to the mails distributed on trains, closed-pouch dispatches are made between the larger post-offices situated on the lines. Connection with points not reached by railways is afforded by a star-route service, over which mails are carried by automobile and such other means of transportation as are available.

Regular mails between Porto Rico and New York are received and dispatched twice each week under contracts between the Post Office Department and two of the steamship companies operating between those two ports. Under the existing agreement these companies carry mails on all steamers operated by them by which advantageous dispatches can be made. The four vessels which run under regular schedule are equipped with facilities for handling and distributing mail en route. Thus mails arriving in San Juan can be immediately forwarded to other points in the Island, and Ponce and other principal cities may receive their mail within fifteen hours after the arrival of the steamer at San Juan.

Telegraph Service. At the time the United States Government took possession of Porto Rico there was in the Island a telegraph system, owned and operated by the Government, which extended to every town in the Island, and even the smallest villages. The system was in a bad condition of repair and was so inefficiently operated that it was often found more convenient to transmit messages by mail rather than by wire. This system was practically destroyed by the hurricane of August 8, 1899, and was partially replaced by a modern system installed by the United States Signal Corps, which was transferred to the Insular Government on February 1, 1901. The service is now in charge of the Bureau of Insular Telegraph of the Department of the Interior. It maintains 37 telegraph stations throughout the Island, which communicate with and transmit messages over telephone lines to other towns, so that the system of communication by wire affords either direct communication, or in a few instances, for short distances, by messenger, with every municipality in the Island.

Telephone Systems. The telephone systems of the Island, with the exception of an inter-departmental system operated by the Government in San

Juan, are maintained by private concerns. The Porto Rico General Telephone Company is the operator under franchise of long-distance telephone lines extending to and between the following towns, beginning at Carolina and extending through the northern coast towns to Hormigueros on the west: Carolina, Trujillo Alto, Río Piedras, San Juan, Cataño, Bayamón, Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Corozal, Dorado, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, Manatí, Barceloneta, Arecibo, Hatillo, Camuy, Quebradillas, Isabela, Aguadilla, Aguada, Rincón, Añasco, Mayagüez, and Hormigueros. Local systems are maintained in nearly all of the towns mentioned. The service in San Juan and its suburbs is operated by the same company under a Spanish grant. The same is true of the local service in the city of Mayagüez. The total distance covered by the above-mentioned trunk lines between Carolina and Hormigueros is approximately 275 kilometers.

The South Porto Rico Telephone Company is the holder of a franchise under which it operates long-distance lines aggregating about 220 kilometers in length, commencing at Hormigueros and extending through the following south-coast towns to Arroyo on the east, with branches to Juana Díaz and Coamo: Hormigueros, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, Yauco, Guánica, Lajas, Sabana Grande, San Germán, Santa Isabel, Guayama, and Ponce, in all of which towns local exchanges are maintained. This same company operates the local telephone service in Ponce.

Porto Rico has been in cable communication with the rest of the world for many years. A submarine cable service is maintained by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), over the lines of which communication is afforded between the Island of Porto Rico and all other parts of the world by means of the following connections:

ROUTES TO UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Normal route.—Via Havana, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Cuban Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), Western Union Telegraph Company, and Atlantic cables (to Europe).

Alternate routes in event of interruption of normal route.—Via Jamaica, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Direct West India Cable Company, Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, Postal Telegraph Company, and Atlantic cables (to Europe).

Via Santiago or Guadeloupe, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited) and Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques and their connections.

ROUTES TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Via Havana and New York, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), Western Union Telegraph Company, and Central and South American Telegraph Company.

Via Havana and New York-London, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited), Western Union Telegraph Company, and Atlantic cables.

Via Colon, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited) and Central and South American Telegraph Company.

Via Santiago de Cuba or Guadeloupe, by lines of West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited) and Compagne Francais des Cables Telegraphiques and their connections.

POINTS OF CONNECTION WITH OTHER CABLE COMPANIES AND NAMES OF CONNECTIONS.

At Santiago de Cuba, by lines of Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) and Compagne Francais des Cables Telegraphiques.

At Kingston, Jamaica, by lines of Direct West India Cable Company.

At Colon and Panama, by lines of Central and South American Telegraph Company.

At Guadeloupe, by lines of Compagne Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.

With the exception of the Jamaica-Colón section and the Trinidad-Demerara, section, the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's system is duplicated throughout, so that in event of an interruption in one section communication can be maintained through one of the others; in case of interruption of the Trinidad-Demerara section communication is kept up by means of wireless telegraphy.

Stations are maintained by the company at the following places:

Santiago de Cuba.	Ponce, P. R.
Kingston, Jamaica.	St. Thomas, D. W. I.
Holland Bay, Jamaica.	St. Croix, D. W. I.
Colon.	St. Kitts, B. W. I.
Panama.	Antigua, B. W. I.
San Juan, P. R.	Basseterre, Guadeloupe.
Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.	Granada, W. I.
Dominica, W. I.	Port of Spain, Trinidad.
St. Lucia, W. I.	San Fernando, Trinidad.
St. Vincent, W. I.	Demerara, South America.
Barbadoes, W. I.	

The total length of the company's line is 4,560 miles.

Wireless. By means of the wireless-telegraph station maintained in San Juan by the United States Navy communication with vessels at sea, with Santo Domingo, Key West and other points, when static conditions are favorable, is also possible.

Banks. The majority of the banking business in Porto Rico is performed by nine recognized banking institutions. In addition to the business carried on by these institutions there are a few concerns throughout the Island which, following an old custom of Spanish commercial houses, still perform certain functions usually confined in other countries to banks. The recognized banking institutions are the Bank of Porto Rico, the Banco Territorial y Agrícola, the American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, the Crédito y Ahorra Ponceño, the Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán, Banco Popular, San Juan, The Royal Bank of Canada, which, on September 17, 1910, took over the business of the Unión Bank of Halifax, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, which commenced to do business in Porto Rico November 16, 1910.

The Bank of Porto Rico (formerly known as the Banco Español de Puerto Rico) was organized under a Royal Decree in 1888, the change in name later having been authorized by special resolution of Congress. The bank had the power of issuing its own notes conferred upon it. It is required to secure the circulation of these notes, as well as all sight deposits, by the maintainance of a special reserve fund equal in amount to the total value of such deposits and notes in circulation. Of this reserve not less than one-third must be in cash and the remainder in notes of preferred guaranty and sure collection, running not more than 120 days. Owing to the special privilege enjoyed by this bank, its chief executive is appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico, although his compensation is paid by the bank. All changes in the bank's by-laws must receive the approval of the Insular Government.

The Banco Territorial y Agrícola was organized under the general provisions of the Code of Commerce on July 2, 1894, for a period of seventy-five years. Its organization follows closely that of the Crédit Foncier, of France, and its business is largely confined to long-time loans secured by first mortgages on real estate.

The American Colonial Bank was organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia on April 5, 1899, since which date

it has been doing a general commercial banking business in San Juan and, through its agencies, in other parts of the Island.

The *Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño* was organized on February 8, 1895, and in addition to a general banking business conducts a savings department.

The *Caja de Economías y Préstamos*, of San Germán, and the *Banco Popular*, of San Juan, confine their operations chiefly to savings-bank business for the receipt of small deposits.

The *Royal Bank of Canada*, a branch of the institution of that name, incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, commenced to transact business in the Island of Porto Rico June 28, 1907. It does a general banking business, and has recently enlarged the scope of its transactions by the purchase of the assets of the Porto Rican branch of the *Union Bank of Halifax*, which had been engaged in business in the Island since July 30, 1906.

The statement covering the transactions of these banking institutions during the fiscal year 1910-11 shows their total resources in 1911 to have been \$18,644,384.12, an increase of 42½ per cent over those at the end of the fiscal year 1909. The deposits, cash resources, and totals at the end of the past three years, as shown below, indicate to some extent the rapid but healthy increase in business that has occurred during that period:

	June 30, 1911.	June 30, 1910	June 30, 1909.
Cash resources.....	\$3,091,469.51	\$5,613,497.62	\$5,215,057.18
Deposits.....	12,552,914.61	11,081,383.54	7,860,658.69
Total resources.....	18,644,384.12	16,694,881.16	13,075,715.87

From \$5,215,057.18 on June 30, 1909, cash resources had grown on June 30, 1911, to \$6,091,469.51, and deposits from \$7,860,658.69 to \$12,552,914.61. Operations and cash on hand shown by the reports of these institutions, and which do not embrace the transactions of commercial houses, indicate more money in the Island and a larger circulation at the present time than ever before.

The *Bank of Nova Scotia*, organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, established a branch in San Juan, P. R., November 16, 1910.

Although there is no banking law in force in Porto Rico, the Treasurer of the Island, under the general revenue laws, exercises certain of the powers of a bank examiner and requires

regular reports from these institutions showing their financial status, and also causes special examinations of their condition at such times as he deems necessary. A statement of the condition of these institutions at the close of business June, 1911, will be found on another page of this publication.

The provisions of the Civil Code of Porto Rico, **Corporations.** under which foreign and domestic corporations engaged in business in the Island are controlled, are modeled after those of the State of New Jersey, and do not differ in general from other corporation laws in the United States, although they have been formed so as to meet local conditions.

The local statutes provide that before a corporation or joint stock company organized under the laws of any State of the United States, or of a foreign country, can engage in business in the Island it must file a duly authenticated copy of its charter or articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico. It is at the same time required to furnish a statement, verified by the oath of the president and secretary of the corporation and attested by a majority of the board of directors, showing (1) the name of the corporation and the location of its principal office or place of business within the Island; (2) the amount of its capital; (3) the amount of its capital stock paid in, in money; (4) the amount of its capital stock paid in in any other way; (5) the extent of the assets of the corporation and of what they consist; (6) the amount of its liabilities and, if any, the amount of the indebtedness secured and nature of security. Such corporations are required to pay fees for filing copies of charters at the rate of 15 cents for each \$1,000 of authorized capital stock; 20 cents per hundred words for recording charter; \$5 for filing and recording certificate of consent to be sued and appointment of agent; and \$3 for the issuance of the certificate of corporate existence.

Domestic corporations may be organized in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code and are required to file with the Secretary of Porto Rico articles of incorporation similar to those of foreign corporations. The cost of filing the articles of domestic corporations are for each \$1,000 of authorized capital stock, 15 cents; for recording, 20 cents for each hundred words; for issuance of certificate of existence, \$3.

The legislature, under date of March 9, 1911, enacted a law entitled "An Act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary

profit," under which organizations of a charitable, fraternal, religious, social, or educational nature may incorporate, and quite a number of associations have been registered under this law.

Both foreign and domestic corporations are required to file with the Secretary of Porto Rico in July of each year a full report in prescribed form. Pamphlets containing printed instructions as to the form and manner of filing articles of incorporation and rendering annual reports may be obtained from the Secretary upon application.

CHAPTER X.

POPULATION.

Density—Labor—Health Conditions, and Prevalent Diseases.

THE exceptionally equable climate of Porto Rico, free from extremes of heat and cold, is contributory to conditions that favor the development and maintenance of a dense population. The census of 1910 shows a total population of 1,118,000 inhabitants, or 310 persons to the square mile. An idea of this density may be formed by comparison with that of the most thickly populated States in the United States—Rhode Island, 508; Massachusetts, 418, and New Jersey, with 337 people to the square mile—or with that of other countries—France, 188; Germany, 280; the United Kingdom, 346; China, 266; and Japan, 311. Not only is the Island densely settled, but the population is evenly distributed, the most thickly settled portions being but slightly more than twice as densely populated as the most sparsely inhabited districts.

There are among the inhabitants many evidences of original Indian admixture, and the Carib physiognomy is occasionally apparent, although it is said that the Indians were conquered and practically exterminated by the early settlers from Europe. In the early part of the sixteenth century a large number of African slaves were introduced, and as a consequence this mixture forms an important element among the laboring classes. In the early days there was a strong demarcation between the high and low classes, but in recent years a strong middle class has been developing. Among the native planters, merchants, professional men, and others of similar walks in life are to be found many Porto Ricans of culture, education, and marked ability, pure descendants of European stock. The inhabitants generally are characterized by their courtesy and anxiety to please those with whom they come in contact, as is usually true with respect to a people who have been for a long time under the control of the Spanish Crown.

Somehow the Porto Rican laborer has in the past gained the reputation of being listless and lacking originality; but this conclusion is believed by recent and unprejudiced observers to be unjustified. It has developed that

the so-called "laziness" of which the native laborer has been accused was due to a disease, with which a large percentage of them have until recently been affected, rather than to natural disinclination. Investigation disclosed that some 90 per cent of the members of the laboring class were suffering from a parasite known as *uncinaria* (anemia, or "hook-worm" disease), which produced general depression and inability to bear exertion. The discovery was made by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, a surgeon in the United States Army, shortly after the hurricane in 1899. Since that time the active campaign that has been waged against the disease has resulted in a remarkable increase in the apparent efficiency of the laboring people. The only other difficulty in obtaining the required degree of efficiency seems to be encountered when the men from the classes which furnish the usual supply of unskilled labor are put to work at unusual tasks. They adhere tenaciously to old methods and customs, and their assignment to unfamiliar work necessitates more or less patience on the part of their superiors in their instruction. Laborers who have for years been engaged in work in the cane fields, about sugar mills, and on other tasks with which they are familiar are highly efficient in that work. They are strong and of good build, moderate in dissipation, good-natured, and notably free from acts of treachery and malicious violence. The classes of laborers range from those a little less efficient than the laborer found in the States to a class of skilled laborers equal to that of any other country. The average wages paid for labor in Porto Rico, according to data furnished by the local Federation of Labor, are as follows:

Agricultural workers.—Laborers on sugar plantations, 55 cents per day; on coffee plantations, 30 cents; on tobacco plantations, 35 cents; on fruit plantations, 40 cents per day. Some employers furnish laborers on their plantations, in lieu of cash, one meal a day valued at 10 cents, and house rent, estimated at \$1 per month.

Industrial workers.—Blacksmiths and boilermakers, \$2 per day; barbers, 80 cents per day; bricklayers, engineers, carpenters, and machinists, \$1.80 per day; cigarmakers, \$1.50 per day; coopers, longshoremen, bakers, and painters, \$1.25 per day; electricians, \$1.75 per day; printers, \$1.35; tailors, \$1 per day.

Unskilled laborers, 65 cents; laundry workers, 50 cents; and teamsters, 80 cents per day.

Dressmakers, 30 cents and two meals per day; waiters and servants, 30 and 15 cents per day, with board and lodging. •

Health Conditions and Vital Statistics. Porto Rico has always been free from epidemics of the plagues and diseases that are the terror of other tropical regions. Although the Government health officials are entitled to due credit for the promptness with which they have acted from time to time for the purpose of checking and wiping out threatened local epidemics, the record of freedom from the general spread of infection is largely due to favorable climatic conditions, good natural drainage, and frequent cleansing by copious tropical rains. As a rule, the diseases prevalent in the Island are those resulting not from natural causes, but from unnatural conditions to which the sufferers permit themselves to be subjected, or are by force of circumstances compelled to endure.

In spite of the unusual density of population, the death rate—at present 22 per 1,000—compares favorably with any other similarly populated country, and as modern methods have improved the manner of combating disease from year to year the death rate has been gradually decreasing. The principal causes of death are tuberculosis, diseases of infants, intestinal disorders, anemia, and old age.

There is always an excess in the number of births over the number of deaths. During the past year over 37,000 births, against 24,000 deaths were recorded, which indicates a material increase in the population.

Health and Sanitary Work. The following résumé of the work performed by the health and sanitary officials during the fiscal year 1909-10 will furnish some idea of what is being done by them to safeguard the public health: A total of 26,348 were vaccinated, and but few cases of vareloid occurred. The health authorities in the work of safeguarding the food supply of the people inspected 84,250 animals to be slaughtered for consumption. Veterinarians are constantly engaged in passing upon the health of animals, and food inspectors in observing the quality and condition of food-stuffs and in maintaining an active campaign against false labels and misbranding. In this work the Government laboratories are utilized for identifying disease and detecting harmful articles. Plumbing inspectors during the year made 1,306

visits of inspection and passed upon 455 plans and 2,175 installations of plumbing.

Particular attention is devoted by a special **Tuberculosis.** service to the prevention and treatment of certain diseases likely to occur in tropical regions, and one of those with which this service is principally concerned in Porto Rico is tuberculosis. This disease was accountable for 9.7 per cent of the deaths which occurred in 1909-10. The work of combating the disease is carried on by means of dispensaries located in different parts of the Island and a sanatorium maintained in the vicinity of San Juan. The expense is partially borne by legislative appropriation, but the active cooperation of a charitable organization known as the Anti-Tuberculosis League has done much through raising funds by subscription and otherwise, and by the personal work of its members toward enabling the health authorities to attain the results that have been accomplished. The principal difficulty that has been encountered in this work arises from ignorance on the part of the persons affected as to the seriousness of the disease, as a result of which they make little or no effort to help themselves or to apply for treatment until the disease has so far advanced as to make it impossible for them to get to the dispensaries, or, in fact, to be cured if they could do so. The plan pursued, therefore, has recently been slightly modified toward work along educational lines, with the idea of sending nurses to the people, and the distribution of literature to instruct them as to how the disease may be prevented and by simple methods often cured in its incipient stage. This, it is believed, will produce more far-reaching results than the continued expenditure of all the money available for the purpose, in the treatment of the few persons who, in the last stages, apply for help when they are beyond possibility of recovery. In conformity with this general plan, the sanatorium is utilized for the treatment of responsive cases only. Patients after being relieved or cured return to their homes throughout the Island to impart to others with whom they come in contact the benefit of the knowledge they have gained, as to how the danger of infection may be, by proper sanitary precautions, minimized and the spread of the disease prevented, or the cure of incipient cases effected by simple methods of treatment available to all.

Anemia, or "hookworm" disease (*uncinariasis*), is another scourge resulting from abnormal conditions which may be corrected by proper and simple methods. This disease is known to have resulted during the past year in 1,339 deaths in Porto Rico. This figure represents, however, only the deaths reported to the authorities as having resulted from that cause and probably does not cover many deaths occurring in remote mountain regions erroneously reported as due to other causes. The presence of *uncinariasis* in the Western Continent, the prevalence of which is now well recognized in the Southern States, was first discovered in Porto Rico in 1900, by Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, surgeon, United States Army, and recently the commission that is engaged in the organization of a plan to combat it on the American continent sent a representative of the Rockefeller Institute to Porto Rico to observe it in the place of its discovery.

The work in Porto Rico has up to the present time been carried on by legislative appropriation. Forty-five dispensaries are maintained throughout the Island at which over 49,000 patients were treated during the past year, resulting in more than 19,000 complete cures, and the improvement of nearly 7,000 cases, which, with the other uncured cases, continue to receive attention. As a result of this campaign, the towns and surrounding *barrios* where formerly sufferers could be seen on every hand are at the present time practically free from the disease. There remains, however, a large number of persons throughout the remote rural sections, especially in the mountainous coffee districts, that the dispensaries have been unable to reach. A conservative estimate places the number of those still afflicted at not less than 300,000. Aside from the humanitarian reason for eradicating the disease, which immediately responds to and is curable by specific treatment, there is an important economic motive for energetically pursuing the work with every means available. This will be appreciated when it is understood that the efficiency of laborers in the agricultural districts, among whom the disease is prevalent, is reduced at least 50 per cent by their weakened condition. In view of the subtly disastrous effects of this disease, the simplicity of the methods of prevention and cure is marvelous. As is known, infection occurs through contact of the bare feet with the earth, and can be prevented by the wearing of shoes and the sanitation of surroundings, and in case of infection the disease responds to simple and

inexpensive medication and proper nourishment. As the work of eradicating the disease in the towns is nearing completion, future efforts will be devoted principally to the treatment of patients upon plantations throughout the rural districts by means of visits at regular intervals of physicians.

CHAPTER XI.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BRANCHES.

District Court, Military, Naval, Customs, Postal, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Weather Bureau, Immigration Service, Agriculture Station, Light-House Service.

VARIOUS executive departments of the United States Government are represented by their respective branches in Porto Rico. The Federal officials in the Island act under the orders of and report to the Federal authorities in Washington; and, although the nature of the duties of some of these representatives throws them into direct official contact with various officers of the Insular Government, the latter have no jurisdiction whatever over Federal affairs.

Under the acts of Congress Porto Rico is made **District Court.** a judicial district and is provided with a United States District Court. The President is empowered to appoint a district judge, a district attorney, and a marshal, each for the term of four years. The district judge appoints a referee in bankruptcy, United States commissioners, and such other officials and assistants as are necessary. Owing to the different circumstances and conditions which are encountered in Porto Rico, Congress has slightly enlarged the jurisdiction of this court and has otherwise adapted it to meet the requirements of the Island. All pleadings and proceedings before the court are conducted in the English language. Writs of error and appeals from final decisions may be taken direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. Sessions of this court are held at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez. The salaries and expenses of the court are paid from the revenues of the Insular Government, and all fees, fines, costs, and forfeitures collected are turned over to the Island.

The first organization of native troops in Porto Rico following the American occupation was a battalion of volunteer infantry, formed in March, 1899. All of the officers and most of the noncommissioned officers were Americans, who were transferred for duty with this battalion from regular or volunteer regiments then serving on the Island, and its commanding officer was Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, captain, Fifth Infantry.

Of the four companies constituting the battalion one was stationed at Mayagüez, one at Ponce, and two at San Juan. Out of material enlisted in this battalion the band was formed during the summer of 1899.

A second battalion, formed in February, 1900, was officered as was the first, but was organized as a mounted battalion, and the two were officially designated "The Porto Rico Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry." Major Davison resigned his volunteer commission and was succeeded in command of the first battalion by Maj. William E. Almy, captain, Fifth Cavalry. Maj. Eban Swift, captain, Fifth Cavalry, was assigned to the command of the mounted battalion, and Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, major, Fifteenth Infantry, took command of the regiment. The First Battalion was mobilized at San Juan and the Second (mounted) Battalion took station at Henry Barracks, Cayey.

This regiment, in common with all other volunteer organizations, was mustered out of the service of the United States June 30, 1901, and was succeeded July 1, 1901, by a provisional regiment of two battalions, organized on similar lines and under the same officers. This regiment was designated "The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry," and was held in service subject to the action of Congress.

Colonel Buchanan continued in command of the regiment until September, 1903, when he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Eighth Infantry. Numerous changes occurred in the commissioned personnel, and on July 1, 1904, the policy of appointing Porto Ricans in the grade of second lieutenant was adopted. In December, 1903, steps were taken to dismount the Second Battalion, and in October, 1904, this change was fully effected, both battalions serving since that date as infantry.

The band and one battalion of this regiment, commanded by Maj. T. W. Griffith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, was sent to the United States in 1905 to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Roosevelt. It left San Juan February 23, 1905, and returned March 16.

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, succeeded to the command of the regiment in September, 1905, and retained it until February, 1908, when he was relieved by Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry. About this time the last of the American noncommissioned officers was discharged

and the enlisted personnel has since been composed entirely of Porto Ricans.

June 30, 1908, the provisional regiment was absorbed into the Regular Army, and while, in effect, it became the Thirty-first Infantry, its official designation is "The Porto Rico Regiment, United States Infantry."

It remains a two-battalion regiment, of which regimental headquarters, band, six companies, and the machine-gun platoon constitute the garrison of the post of San Juan and two companies the garrison of Henry Barracks, Cayey. The regiment has been commanded since February 1, 1909, by Lieut. Col. Robert Lee Howze, who had several years before served as major, First Battalion.

Customs Service. The Island of Porto Rico and the contiguous islands of Culebra and Vieques comprise what is known as the United States Customs District of Porto Rico. The district is in charge of a chief officer of customs with headquarters at San Juan, the principal port of entry. The ports of Ponce, Mayagüez, Arecibo, Arroyo, Aguadilla, Humacao, Fajardo, and Guánica are designated as subports of entry. Guánica was opened as a subport on July 1, 1910. There is also stationed on the Island of Vieques a United States customs inspector. The customs and navigation laws and regulations of the United States have full force in Porto Rico, and no duty is assessed on domestic or duty-paid foreign merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico or from Porto Rico to the United States. Notwithstanding the great increase of trade between the United States and Porto Rico, the collections of duty on foreign merchandise entering the Island are not only equal to the collections made prior to the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the mainland, but have increased. For example, the total collections from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, amounted to \$915,021.46, and during the fiscal year 1909-10 to \$995,852.22.

Postal Service. This service in Porto Rico is organized and operated on identical lines with that in other parts of the United States. It is, in fact, a branch of that service, maintained and controlled by the Post-Office Department in Washington. The Postmaster General is represented by post-office inspectors, who aid him in promoting the efficiency of the service, in supervising in a general way the

matters committed to his charge, and who inquire into and report to him concerning cases requiring his consideration. The responsible head of the force is the chief inspector at Washington. For convenience in handling the inspection work the territory is divided into several divisions, and Porto Rico, the States of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia comprise the Washington division, inspectors being assigned from time to time to Porto Rico and such other sections as the interests of the service demand.

There are in operation in Porto Rico 82 post offices and 2 postal stations—1 first-class at San Juan, 2 second-class at Mayagüez and Ponce, 12 third-class, and 67 fourth-class offices.

In San Juan the office, in addition to being the one first-class office in Porto Rico, is also the principal point of exchange for mail matter arriving from or dispatched to the United States and foreign countries, although the second-class offices in Ponce and Mayagüez receive and dispatch considerable incoming and outgoing foreign mail. These principal offices, in addition to other facilities, maintain a city-delivery service. The official depository for postal funds and surplus money-order receipts for the Island and the dead-letter office is in San Juan.

The activities of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service in Porto Rico embrace:

1. Observation of, and quarantine when necessary, of both incoming and outgoing passengers and vessels.

2. The medical relief of American seamen.

3. The medical inspection of immigrants.

4. Physical examination for various Government services.

The headquarters of the service is in San Juan, in charge of the chief quarantine officer of the district, other stations being maintained at Ponce, Mayagüez, Fajardo, Humacao, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo, and Guánica. The Public Health and Marine-Hospital work at all of these ports is under the supervision of the chief quarantine officer, in San Juan, to whom reports are regularly made and who is consulted by mail or telegraph on all questions of importance.

The Porto Rican branch of the United States Weather Bureau was established in Porto Rico in 1898, as a part of the West

Indian Service maintained for the purpose of securing and disseminating information regarding the formation and movement of tropical storms. A number of local stations are maintained throughout the Island, and from these the data obtained are sent to the central observation station in San Juan. This central station is under the charge of a section director of the United States Weather Bureau, who, with his assistants, compiles the data received from the local stations and reports observations regularly to the central office in Washington. He in turn receives advice from the central office of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington of any meteorological changes observed at other stations in the West Indies that may affect Porto Rico. This service is of inestimable value, not only to the maritime interests, but to fruit, tobacco and sugar-cane planters, to whom timely warnings often mean the protection of crops that otherwise would be seriously damaged.

The immigration laws of the United States have full force and effect in Porto Rico and are administered by the Commissioner of Immigration, a United States official appointed by the President, and under the direct supervision of the Commissioner General of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

There are nine ports of arrival in Porto Rico at which aliens are permitted to land. Their relative importance is in the order named: San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez, Fajardo, Humacao, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Arroyo, and Guánica.

The office of the Commissioner of Immigration is located at 1 Tetuan Street, San Juan, P. R. The Commissioner is in direct control of immigration matters for the entire Island. There are regular United States immigrant inspectors located at the ports of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayagüez, who in turn look after the immigration matters at the minor ports of the Island whenever necessity so requires.

The immigration to the Island for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, showed a marked increase over the previous years, and it is noticeable that a very desirable class of aliens are immigrating to Porto Rico. During the year there were many deportations from various causes arising under violation of immigration laws, among which may be mentioned dangerous contagious diseases, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, alien contract labor,

and persons liable to become a public charge. The Immigration Service is now fully equipped for handling immigration matters at the various ports of entry throughout the Island.

Agricultural Experiment Station. The first appropriation made by the United States Congress for agricultural investigation in the Island of Porto Rico was for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The amount of this appropriation was \$5,000 and authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary investigations as to the agricultural conditions of the Island, with especial reference to the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural experiment station. This report was transmitted to Congress and published as House Document No. 171, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session. It gives a summarized statement of the investigation, in which the needs for the establishment of the experiment station, the more important subjects on which the people require immediate information, and how it could best be supplied, are pointed out.

As a result of this report Congress made a second appropriation of \$12,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain an experiment station in this Island, and to erect necessary buildings and provide for printing of bulletins, circulars, etc. The needs of a location were presented to the Insular Legislature in February, and a bill making immediately available \$15,000 for the purchase of a suitable tract of land for the use of the agricultural experiment station passed both Houses with very little opposition. Bids were called for in March, which were to be opened May 12. On the latter date Dr. Walter H. Evans, of the Office of Experiment Stations, who had been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to proceed to Porto Rico and act with the representative in charge of the station, conferred with the Governor and the Secretary of the Interior of the Island with reference to selecting a site as offered by the bids.

Twenty-three proposals were received in proper form, and the tracts that were obviously best were visited and examined with reference to their suitability for the purpose, the result being the selection of a site adjacent to the city of Mayagüez. This proposal had been submitted by the city itself, which had secured an option on a tract of land for \$19,000, the excess over the appropriation to be paid by the city. Possession of the

land was given the last week in June, and the Experiment Station removed from Río Piedras to its new site the first week in September.

The object of the station is to make a systematic study of all problems related to agriculture with a view to acquiring information which will be of practical use to the agriculturists of the Island.

While scientific investigation will always form a part of the station work, yet much attention is given to the practical side of the work. Experiments in the fields to ascertain the feasibility of introducing new crops or new practices form important lines of work. It is the policy of the station to confine most of its energy to a few well-directed lines of investigation which seem of most importance to the agriculturists of the Island. When, through trial, new and valuable crops are secured, it is the object of the station to distribute them or put the planters in the way of securing them.

As a rule, agricultural investigations are too costly for the individual to undertake. They also require training and oftentimes special and expensive apparatus which the farmer usually does not possess. In recent years, therefore, experiment stations have been established in nearly all countries, and men are employed who are fitted by special training to carry on the various lines of work for which there is a demand. Practical conclusions having been drawn from investigations, it is essential that they should be presented to the people in such form as to be clearly and easily comprehended, and this the station will attempt to do by means of bulletins, reports, correspondence and personal advice.

The members of the staff recognize that their reputation depends upon how useful they make the work of the station to the people of Porto Rico, and it is their constant endeavor to work for the uplifting of the agriculture of the Island with all the ability and means at their disposal. In order to be successful, however, it requires more than the most earnest endeavors of the station officials; it needs in addition the interest, cooperation and hearty support of the agricultural people of the Island. The results of the work of the station, as far as it permits the drawing of practical conclusions, are published from time to time, as bulletins or circulars for free distribution to the people. It is hoped that the demand for them will continue, that they will be extensively read, and that the

suggestions contained in them will be put into practice by the people. The measure of the derived benefits will depend largely upon this practical application of results.

A mailing list for the distribution of station publications is kept, and everyone interested in the work of the station is invited to send in his name, requesting that it be placed upon the list for the publications as issued.

Correspondence on subjects relating to the work of the station or the conditions and requirements of any phase of the Island agriculture is invited, and visitors are always gladly welcomed.

The Government of the United States has increased the appropriations for the maintenance of an agricultural experiment station in Porto Rico until for the fiscal year 1910-11 the sum is \$28,000. The Insular Government also, recognizing the importance of the work to the welfare of the Island, has made appropriations from time to time for special purposes and to provide buildings and equipment. In 1908 an insular appropriation of \$20,000 was made for a building to properly house the offices and laboratories of the station.

The Ninth District of the United States Light-House Service embraces the Island of Porto Rico and the adjacent and other islands and stations in the West Indies ceded by Spain to the United States. Under this service the following 25 light-houses in and around Porto Rico are maintained and inspected from time to time by means of the light-house tender *Ivy*:

Location.	Height.	Visibil- ity.	Character.	Inter- vals.	Structure.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Min. Sec.</i>	
Port of San Juan.....	180	18	F. W. and W. Fl.	1 0	G.
Cataño Range.....	12 and 55½	.....	F. W.	.....	Bl. and W.
Aneгада Shoal Range.....	11 and 28	.....	F. R.	.....	Bl. and R.
Cape San Juan.....	260	18	F. W. and R. Fl.	3 0	B. and W.
Cabras Island.....	78	14½	F. W.	.....	G. and W.
Culebrita Island.....	305	12¾	F. W.	.....	G. and R.
Point Mulás (V. I.).....	68	7½	F. R.	.....	L. B. and W.
Port Ferro (V. I.).....	68	13½	Flg. W.	0 5	W. and G.
Point Tuna.....	110	18	2 W. Fls.	2 0	D. G. and W
Point Figuras.....	47	12	F. W.	.....	D. G. and W
Jobos Harbor.....	33	.....	F. W.	.....	W. and Bl.
Muertos Island.....	297	18	F. W. and W. Fl.	3 0	G. and W.
Cardona Island.....	46	7½	F. R.	.....	B. and W.
Ponce Harbor Range.....	15 and 44	.....	F. R.	.....	Bl. and R.
Guánica.....	117	8	F. W.	.....	R. G. and W.
Cape Rojo.....	121	18	F. W. and W. Fl.	1 0	D. G. and W.
Mona Island.....	231	20	F. W. and W. Fl.	2 0	G. and B.
Mayagüez Harbor Range.....	9 and 50½	.....	F. R.	.....	Bl. R. and R. W
Point Jiguero.....	69	8	F. W.	.....	G. and R.
Point Borinquen.....	65	12	Flg. R. and W.	0 30	R. and W.
Arecibo.....	120	17	F. W.	.....	W.

NOTE.—The visibility is calculated for an elevation of 15 feet above sea level, and is given in nautical miles. B. signifies blue, Bl. black, D. dark, G. gray, L. light, R. red, W. white. The height is in feet above sea level.

CHAPTER XII.

ORGANIZATIONS.

Religious, Social, Professional, and Commercial.

THERE are many organizations in Porto Rico formed for the purpose of uplifting the people, promoting fraternity, and fostering commerce, all working along their several lines of activity toward the common end of improving mankind and the conditions in which he lives. A few of these organizations are described in this chapter.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Porto Rico is the Bishop, Right Reverend William A. Jones, O. S. A., D. D.; assisted by the Vicar General, Very Reverend Baldomero Hernández, S. T. L.; Pro-Vicar General, Very Reverend Pedro M. Berríos; and the Secretary and Notary, Reverend Carlos Ormaechea.

The Cathedral is presided over by an archdeacon, the Very Reverend Baldomero Hernández, S. T. L.; a *Canónigo Lectoral*, the Very Reverend Manuel D. Caneja, D. D.; the pastors, Rev. Pedro M. Berríos and Rev. P. Claudio; and the master of ceremonies, Rev. Mariano Vassallo.

In San Juan there are three canonically constituted parishes; namely, the Cathedral Parish, known as the *Santa María de los Remedios*, comprising the western portion of the city as far as San Justo Street; the parish of St. Francis of Assisi, with jurisdiction from San Justo Street to O'Donnell Street; and St. Joseph's Parish, comprising the northeastern portion of San Juan.

Public worship is also conducted in the following churches and chapels, which have not, however, canonical rights and privileges: St. Ann's Church, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Cristo Chapel, and the chapels of St. Ildephonsus and Párvulos, and the City Hospital Chapel.

There are in the Island the following twelve Vicariates:

1. The General Vicariate, embracing the parishes of Santa María de los Remedios, St. Francis de Assisi, St. Joseph (in San Juan), Bayamón, Carolina, Corozal, Cataño, Palo Seco,

Dorado, Guaynabo, Loíza, Naranjito, Puerta de Tierra, Río Piedras, Río Grande, San Mateo (Santurce), Sagrado Corazón (Santurce), Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo Alto, Trujillo Bajo, Vega Alta, Vega Baja; in all, 23 parishes.

2. The Vicariate of Aguada includes the following six parishes: Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, Rincón, and San Sebastián.

3. The Vicariate of Aguadilla consists of one parish, of the same name.

4. The Vicariate of Arecibo, 12 parishes: Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Las Floridas, La Esperanza, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.

5. The Vicariate of Caguas has 7 parishes: Caguas, Aguas Buenas, Cidra, Comerío, Gurabo, San Lorenzo de Hato Grande, and Juncos.

6. The Vicariate of Coamo, 6 parishes: Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barros, Coamo, Cayey, and Santa Isabel.

7. The Vicariate of Humacao, 7 parishes: Ceiba, Fajardo, Humacao, Luquillo, Naguabo, Las Piedras, and Yabucoa.

8. The Vicariate of Guayama, 5 parishes: Arroyo, Guayama, Maunabo, Patillas, and Salinas.

9. The Vicariate of Mayagüez, 6 parishes: Añasco, Cabo Rojo, Aldea Saenz, Las Marías, Mayagüez, and Playa de Mayagüez.

10. The Vicariate of Ponce, 7 parishes: Adjuntas, Guayanilla, Juana Díaz, Peñuelas, Ponce, Playa de Ponce, and Villalba Arriba.

11. The Vicariate of San Germán, 8 parishes: Guánica, Hormigueros, Lajas, Maricao, Rosario, Sabana Grande, San Germán, and Yauco.

12. The Vicariate of Vieques, 2 parishes: Culebra and Vieques.

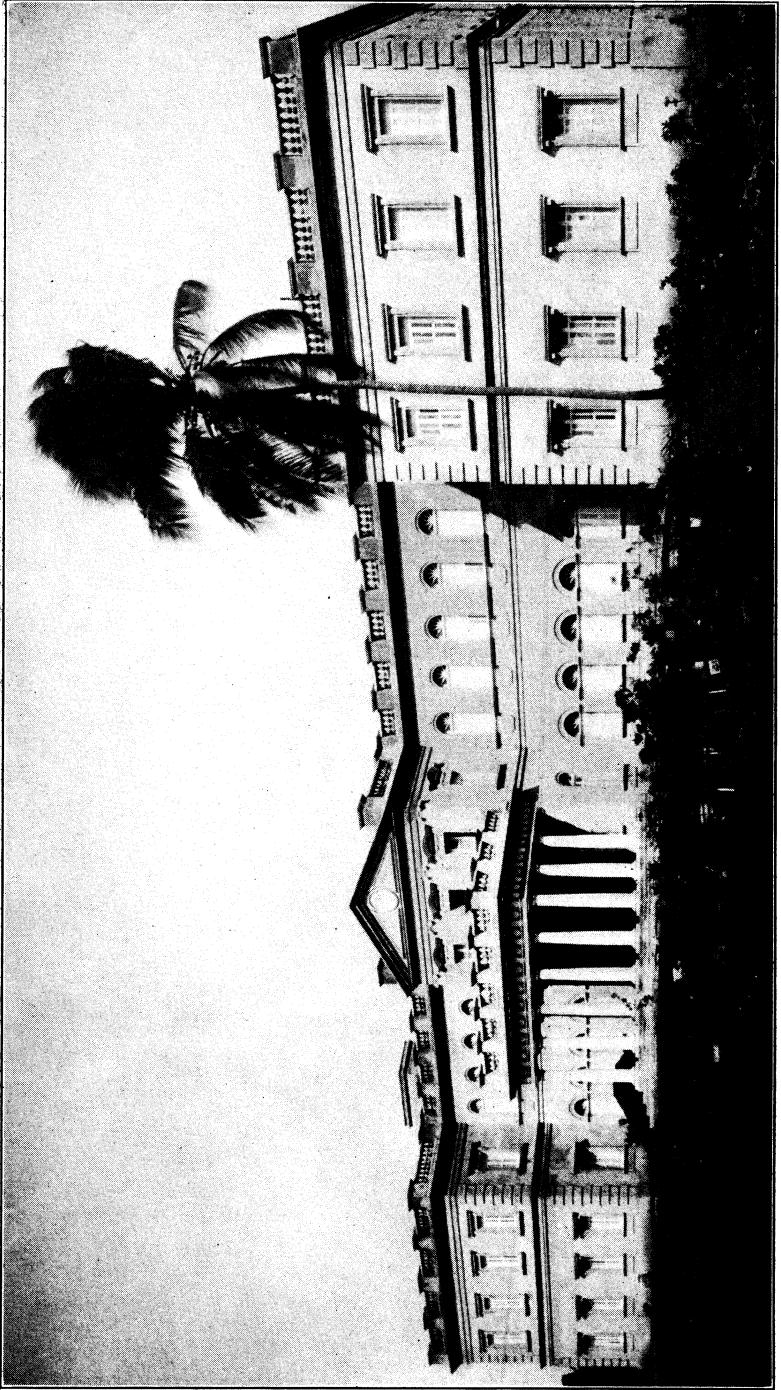
Total number of parishes, 89.

There are 18 priests in San Juan and about 120 in other parts of the Island.

To carry on the various branches of the work of the church, the following religious orders are maintained in the Island:

Catholic Religious Communities. ORDERS OF MEN: Lazarist Fathers, dedicated to parochial and missionary work, in San Juan and Ponce.

Augustinian Fathers, dedicated to parochial and missionary work, in San Germán, Cabo Rojo, Maricao, and Lajas.



College of the Sacred Heart.

Redemptorist Fathers, dedicated to parochial and educational work in Mayagüez and Puerta de Tierra.

Dominican Fathers, dedicated to parochial and educational work in Bayamón, Yauco, Isabela, Guayanilla, Guánica, and Cataño.

Capuchin Fathers, dedicated to parochial and missionary work in Utuado, San Juan, and Río Piedras.

Christian Brothers, dedicated to educational work in Colegio San Pablo, San Juan.

ORDERS OF WOMEN: Carmelite Nuns, dedicated to prayer and seclusion.

Sisters of Charity, 80 members, dedicated to teaching and nursing in the hospitals and asylums in San Juan, Santurce, Río Piedras, Coamo, Yauco, Mayagüez, Arecibo, San Germán, and Vega Baja.

American Franciscan Sisters, 9 members, dedicated to education in Río Piedras.

Madams of the Sacred Heart, 35 members, dedicated to teaching in Santurce.

American Sisters of Charity, in charge of a school recently opened in Mayagüez, which accommodates over 1,000 children.

Dominican Sisters, Brooklyn Province, 6 members, dedicated to education in Bayamón.

Servants of Mary, 44 members, dedicated to nursing in private homes, in San Juan and Ponce.

Sisters of the Poor, 25 members, in charge of two asylums for the aged in Puerta de Tierra and Ponce.

Mission Helpers of the Sacred Heart, dedicated to work among the poor, and deaf and dumb, in San Juan, Santurce, and Ponce.

Home of Our Lady of Good Council,
Catholic Charitable Institutions. maintained in San Juan for homeless boys.
Immaculate Conception, maintained in
San Juan for poor women.

Kindergarten School (*Párvulos*), maintained in San Juan for the instruction of Catholic children.

Girls' Orphan Asylum, maintained in Río Piedras.

Conception Hospital, maintained in San Germán for the poor.

St. Gabriel's School, maintained in Santurce for the instruction of deaf mutes.

The Sisters of Charity maintain three schools in San Juan, two in Ponce, three in Mayagüez, and one in each of the fol-

lowing towns: Yauco, Santurce, Coamo, Arecibo, San Germán, and Vega Baja.

The Franciscan Sisters, from Buffalo, N. Y., conduct schools in Arecibo and Río Piedras; while the Dominican Sisters, from Brooklyn, N. Y., maintain a school in Bayamón.

The College of St. Paul, maintained in San Juan by the Christian Brothers, of the New York Province, and the College of the Sacred Heart, in Santurce, are progressive institutions, affording educational facilities to a large number of boys and girls, and are of great benefit to the Island.

There has recently been much activity in parochial, missionary, and educational work; several priests have arrived from Spain and South America and a number of new schools have been opened.

According to the records of the churches, the Right Reverend Bishop has administered the sacrament of confirmation to 162,000 persons during the past four years.

The interests of the church are supported and religious news and educational matter circulated throughout the Island by means of three periodicals; namely, the *Borinquen*, a monthly review published in San Juan in English and Spanish, the official organ of the local head of the church; another known as *El Ideal Católico*, the organ of the Catholic Association in Ponce; and a weekly paper published under the name of *La Verdad*, by the Capuchin Fathers, in San Juan.

The Seventh Day Adventists have missionaries in Mayagüez and Arecibo and publish one periodical.

Protestant Churches. The Baptists have 21 church houses in different parts of the Island, and 40 organized churches, with a total membership of 1,950. They maintain a school in Río Piedras for young men, and another for girls in Coamo.

The Christian Alliance has a total membership of 337, and one church building. It is carrying on work in Manatí, Barceloneta, Vega Baja, Vega Alta, and Ciales.

The Christian Church, with a total membership of 179, has one church building, and its representatives are carrying on active work in Ponce, Salinas, and Santa Isabel.

The Church of Christ has congregations in Bayamón, Dorado and Toa Baja. It maintains under its direction two orphanages, one for girls and the other for boys, located at Bayamón.

The Church of Jesus has a mission and an orphan asylum at Quebrada Limón.

The Christian Scientists maintain an organization in San Juan, and although meetings are held in Ponce, no organization has as yet been completed at that place.

The Congregational Church, with a total membership of 477, has one center of work at Fajardo and one at Humacao. It maintains a school in Santurce, and has undertaken medical work at different places in the Island.

The Lutherans have two organized churches and two mission schools. They maintain a parochial school in Cataño and a chapel in Bayamón.

The Methodist Church has 13 American missionaries in the Island and 50 native preachers and teachers. It maintains 46 church buildings and 210 congregations, with a total membership of 2,510. Medical work is carried on by it in Ponce, and it has a training school for boys and young men in process of construction at Hatillo. It supports an orphanage in Santurce and a kindergarten in San Juan. There are also other kindergartens and day schools conducted by it in other parts of the Island.

The Presbyterian Church, the strongest Protestant organization in the Island, has a total membership of 2,800, 39 organized churches, and approximately 80 congregations. In addition to medical work in Mayagüez the church maintains a large hospital in Santurce, as well as a seminary for young men and a training school for young women, also in Mayagüez. Five mission schools are maintained at different places in the Island.

The Episcopal Church has nine organized congregations and five churches in the Island. Its cathedral in San Juan is a large, modern edifice. It conducts four mission schools and carries on medical work in Ponce and Mayagüez.

The United Brethren have workers in Ponce, Juana Díaz, Peñuelas, Guayanilla, and Yauco.

**Mutual Aid Society
of Porto Rico.**

It was largely for the purpose of affording medical attendance and hospital facilities to natives of Spain who, coming to Porto Rico as strangers, became ill and had no family to attend to them, that the *Sociedad Española de Auxilio Mutuo y Beneficencia de Puerto Rico* was founded on November 19, 1882. It was officially recognized January 16, 1883.

Natives of Spain, proprietors of business establishments, were the promoters of this institution, and pay dues of \$3 a month each. They recognize their responsibility for the welfare of men they have brought from Spain to work for them, and feel it their duty to provide for them when ill. These gentlemen and other good friends of the institution have made important donations to the funds of the society, and have made possible the final construction of a modern sanatorium at Hato Rey, in the vicinity of San Juan.

The employes, who are members of the society, pay \$2.50 a month each, which entitles them to free medical treatment, surgical attendance, and hospital accommodations, no matter how many operations are required or how long confined. The plan was inaugurated on a modest scale, but was so successful that more spacious quarters become necessary. The society maintains a medical and surgical dispensary in San Juan for its members. The new sanatorium in Hato Rey, near San Juan, was opened on January 1, 1912, is excellently situated, and is fully equipped with all modern appliances and improvements. The technical supervision is in charge of a physician in medicine and surgery, Dr. Jacobo Caldelas. The society has at present 1,220 members, and, although the greater number are subjects of Spain, there are also many Porto Rican, French, German, English, and American members.

The officers of the society, all of whom serve gratuitously, are: Avelino Vicente, president; Juan Cortines, first vice president; and José Santisteban, second vice president. The board of directors include the above-mentioned officers, together with the following: Luis Rubert, José María Lomba, Carlos Conde, Rafael Fabián, Wenceslao Bosch, Antonio Caubet, Enrique Mitjans, Miguel Targa, Dionisio Trigo, Antonio Somoza, Miguel Cuétara, Generoso Candina, Evaristo Freiría, Segundo Cadierno, Julio Teijeiro, Francisco Ortega, Joaquín Villamil, José González Padín, Joaquín Jarque, José Fernández, José López Pérez,

José Fernández Rodríguez, Alejandro Méndez, Roque González, Manuel Gómez, Ricardo Casal, Pio Pérez, José B. Portela Pérez, Benigno Fernández Pérez, Laureano Cantero.

Association of Authors and Artists. This association, founded by Manuel Fernández Juncos, publicist and man of letters; José E. Levis, author, and other men who have distinguished themselves in the field of art and letters, was organized in January, 1906, and duly registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico on February 27 of the same year. The purposes of the organization, among others, are to promote and harmonize the interests of the members, maintain among them a spirit of good-fellowship and fraternity, establish a system of mutual aid and protection, defend them in such suits as are unjustly brought against them in the courts, secure a reduction in the necessary articles of life, and assist in the education of the orphans of deceased members. The association is represented by a commission in the principal towns of the Island. The following are the officers of the association: Dr. Cayentano Coll y Toste, president; José G. Torres, vice president; Antonio Blanco Fernández, treasurer; José B. Levis, secretary; and Conrado Asenjo, assistant secretary. The board of directors is composed of these officers and the following members: Justice Emilio del Toro y Cuevas, Luis R. Miranda, José María Lomba, Antonio Blanco Fernández, Manuel Vázquez Alayón, Rafael Balseyro, M. Martínez Plée, and Manuel García. The editors of the leading papers in the Island are also members of the board.

The Students' Fraternity of Porto Rico. The *Fraternidad Escolar de Puerto Rico*, or the Students' Fraternity of Porto Rico, was organized in March of 1908 by men who were students in one of the institutions for higher education existing in Porto Rico between 1878 and 1887, known as the "Instituto Civil de Puerto Rico." The membership of the fraternity is limited to those who took an advanced course of study in the *Colegio de Segunda Enseñanza* or the *Instituto Civil de Segunda Enseñanza*. The fundamental purpose of the fraternity is "complete liberty in all political and religious matters, fraternal union among all members and mutual protection." The officers and directors of the fraternity are as follows: Luis Sánchez Morales, president; Francisco Parra Capó and Jaime Annexy, vice presidents; Felipe Cordero, secretary; Rafael Castro Gonzá-

lez, treasurer; Ramón Córdova, Arturo Rodríguez Aguayo and Antolín Nin Martínez, directors. The district representatives are: Pedro de Aldrey, San Juan; Félix Santoni, Arecibo; José Lacot, Ponce; Julio Guzmán, Humacao; Joaquín Cervera Silva, Mayagüez; Francisco Sein y Sein, and Tomás Bernardini de la Huerta, Guayama.

The American National Red Cross Society is represented in Porto Rico by a branch organized through the efforts of Brigadier General George W. Davis, Military Governer of the Island from May 9, 1899, to May 1, 1900. The local branch is duly affiliated with the central organization and renders the prescribed reports to the principal office of the American National Red Cross Society in Washington, D. C. The local organization has sixty-eight members; its officers are as follows: Miss Margery Colton, president; Juan Hernández López, vice president; and M. Drew Carrel, secretary; and treasurer *ex officio*, the Treasurer of Porto Rico, Allan H. Richardson.

The work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League was inaugurated on March 31, 1906. The principal object was at that time the establishment of sanatoriums for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Funds were raised by donations, benefits, and festivals. The municipality of San Juan ceded a parcel of land in Santurce, valued at \$2,000, for a sanatorium site, besides allotting the sum of \$200 a month for the maintenance of the institution. The opening of the sanatorium took place on April 1, 1907. It consisted of an administration building, and open-air wards, with roofs of solid material, floors of cement, and walls of canvas to be rolled up and permit of the free circulation of air. The sanatorium has accommodations for 58 patients. The Legislative Assembly has appropriated funds to assist the league in its work for several years. During the last three years 365 patients have been treated in the sanatorium. The league carries on in connection with its sanatorium work an educational campaign, one feature of which has been an exhibit loaned by the National Anti-Tuberculosis League. The exhibit was taken to nearly every town in the Island, and in connection therewith lectures were given by leading physicians on the subject of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The league also distributes through the schools and other channels a large amount of printed matter, explaining

what tuberculosis is and how, by scientific means, it may be prevented and cured. Dispensaries are maintained in many of the principal towns of the Island, under the control of the Tropical and Transmissible Diseases Service, for which purpose the Legislature has also allotted funds. Besides medicines, these dispensaries furnish the patients disinfectants and sanitary articles for personal and home use, the league aiding in this work by sending nurses to the homes of the poor. At the International Congress held in Washington the Porto Rican League was awarded a gold medal, and in 1909 another medal was awarded by the International Congress held in Barcelona, Spain. The officers are as follows: Mrs. Albert Norton Wood, founder, and Hon. George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico, honorary presidents; Miss Margery Colton, president; Dr. P. Gutiérrez Igaravidez, vice president; Edwin Grant Dexter, treasurer; M. Drew Carrel, secretary; Juan Hernández López, counselor; and José A. Canals, consulting engineer. The board of directors is composed of Mrs. Juan Guzmán Benítez, Mrs. Hernand Behn, Mrs. Pedro de Castro, Rt. Rev. William A. Jones, Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Van Buren, Hon. Luís Muñoz Rivera, Hon. F. del Valle Atilés, Dr. José Gómez Brioso, Hon. Roberto H. Todd, Mr. Arturo Bravo, Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, A. J. Grief, Dr. W. F. Lippitt, Dr. S. B. Grubbs, Dr. José Janer, and Dr. Gustavo Muñoz. The sanatorium is under the direction of Dr. P. Gutiérrez Igaravidez, medical director, honorary; Dr. Salvador Giuliani, visiting physician; and Dr. Marie Louise Craven, superintendent.

The Pharmacists' Association was established on September 13, 1910. The purposes of the association are to defend and protect the interests of the profession, to maintain a spirit of fraternity among the members, prevent the importation into the Island of inferior, adulterated or damaged drugs, and establish uniform schedules of prices. Among the purposes of the association is the publication of a monthly review devoted to all matters, scientific and otherwise, both at home and abroad, of interest to the profession. The editors of the publication are José Janer, Rafael del Valle Sárraga, J. Federico Legrand, Eduardo Dottin, José J. Monclova, Pedro del Valle Atilés, and Pedro C. Timothée. The association will hold two general meetings annually, and one meeting every two years, in the month of September, for the election of officers. The present officers are: Rafael Monagas, president;

Rafael Arrillaga, vice president; Pedro C. Timothée, secretary and treasurer; and Carmen Benítez, Ramón Alazán and Vasco S. Belaval, directors. The delegates from the seven districts of the Island are: José Janer, San Juan; Julio Pérez Avilés, Arecibo; Luís Maisonava, Aguadilla; Enrique Arnaldo, Mayagüez; José A. Bruno, Guayama; Pedro Marquez, Ponce; and Avelino C. Peña, Humacao.

The Medical Association of Porto Rico is the first of its character in the Island. It has been in existence since September 21, 1902. Its membership now embraces nearly all the physicians in Porto Rico.

The purpose of the association is to defend the interests of the medical profession, to maintain its morale on the same level with that of other countries, and to establish a place for the discussion and study of scientific and social problems, particularly those relating to pathology and hygiene in Porto Rico. The association holds its regular meetings semi-annually and scientific meetings quarterly, the latter being for the purpose of presenting cases and questions of special interest and reading papers on medical topics. The officers of the association are as follows: Dr. Eliseo Font y Guillot, president; Dr. Gustavo Muñoz Díaz, vice president; Dr. Francisco Hernández, secretary; and Dr. Francisco Matanzo, treasurer. The directors include the aforementioned officers and the following, each representing a district of the Island: Dr. Manuel Quevedo Báez, San Juan; Dr. Joaquín Martínez Guasp, Mayagüez, Dr. J. Barreras, Humacao; Dr. Francisco Susoni, Arecibo; Dr. A. Ruíz Soler, Guayama; Dr. Eusebio Coronas, Ponce; and Dr. A. Torregrosa, Aguadilla.

In organizing the Dental Association of Porto Rico the founders were actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the profession, secure legislation that would advance dentistry, and protect both the public and dentists against unlicensed practitioners and illegal practices, as well as foster a spirit of cordiality and fraternity among dentists in Porto Rico. The organization carefully guards the interests of the public and of the profession by denouncing any persons who attempt to practice without the certificate or license required by law. The work of organization began on October 22, 1907, but the Dental Association was not perfected until April 15, 1908, when the rules and regulations were approved and officers

elected. Annual assemblies are held in the principal towns, where questions of a scientific and general character of interest to the profession are discussed. The present officers are the following: Dr. Manuel V. del Valle, honorary president, *per vitam*; Dr. Eligo F. Ross, president; Francisco Ponte, vice president; Mateo D. Fournier, secretary; and José Salgado Jiménez, treasurer. These officers, together with Dr. Emilio Chrevemont, compose the board of directors.

The Porto Rican Bar Association, known as the *Colegio de Abogados*, has a membership of over 100 attorneys at law who practice in the Insular courts. Under the Spanish régime it had an official character, of which it was divested with the change of sovereignty. Formerly it was obligatory upon a lawyer to enroll as a member of this association before he was permitted to practice. The *colegio* was created by a Royal Decree of the Crown of Spain on May 28, 1838, but it was not until July 17, 1840, that the actual work of organization began. The decree embodied the by-laws which to this day govern the association. Its powers included that of reporting upon legal questions to the Government and the courts, examining into the conduct of lawyers, and defending them against any unjustified attacks or accusations. The first board of governors was composed of the senior practicing attorney, Juan Vicente de Goycoechea, Juan de Mata Aybar, Andres Avelino de Mena, and Agustín M. de Sirgado, the secretary. After the American occupation of the Island Major General Brooke issued General Order No. 20, on December 3, 1898, whereby the *colegio* was "reestablished in the manner prescribed by former statutes * * * in so far as these are not opposed to the sovereignty and the Constitution of the United States." The present board of governors is composed of the senior attorney, Juan Hernández López, who became acting president upon the recent demise of Hilario Cuevillas; Manuel F. Rossy, secretary; Eduardo Acuña Aybar, treasurer; and Rafael López Landrón. The bar has an excellent library, and its prosperous condition is indicated by having in its treasury \$4,000.

Organized labor, as recognized in the United States, is represented in Porto Rico by the Free Federation of Workingmen (*Federación Libre de Trabajadores*), State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. Its history

Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico.

as a free institution is very brief, commencing almost simultaneously with the formal establishment of the American Government in Porto Rico in 1898. The first work of organizing began on May 27, 1897, but doubts as to its legality prevented its completion until after the American occupation. At an assembly held in the Municipal Theater of San Juan, on October 20, 1898, two days after the Island formally became an American possession, the federation was duly organized. Twelve organized unions composed the federation upon its inception, and on August 24, 1900, it was officially recognized by the Insular Government. The American Federation of Labor extended recognition and affiliation to the organization in 1901 and appointed Santiago Iglesias, the founder and organizer, its representative in Porto Rico. The present enrollment of the federation shows 142 local unions having an aggregate membership of 6,400 in good standing. The federation has paid out \$34,322.40 in benefits, as follows: Unemployed benefits, \$3,688; sick benefits, \$12,290; strikes and lock-out benefits, \$13,449.58; and death benefits, \$4,894.82. A congress of the labor unions is held every year, which elects delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held annually in the United States. The local federation is governed by an executive council, composed as follows: Santiago Iglesias, president; Eugenio López Sánchez, Abraham Peña, Prudencio Rivera Martínez, Esteben Padilla, Manuel Alvarez, Alejandro Escalet, and José Ferrer y Ferrer, vice presidents; Pedro San Miguel, treasurer; and Rafael Alonso, general secretary.

The Porto Rico Association. of the representative men of the Island, formed with a view to concerted effort toward promoting the commerce, industry and agriculture of Porto Rico. The objects of the organization, as set forth in its articles of incorporation, are to assist all legitimate enterprises for the development of industrial activities; to encourage business by the interchange of opinions, mutual assistance, and helpfulness among men of affairs; to assist in improving the means of transportation, both as to passengers and freight; to attract and provide accommodations for visitors, tourists, and others who may come to the Island; to encourage the investments and secure the cooperation of capitalists in Porto Rico; to compile and publish reports and statistics, general information, and advertising matter concerning the resources and advantages of the Island, and to distribute the same whenever and wherever it may

be deemed most advantageous to the country; to cooperate with other associations of a similar character, when such cooperation may advance the interests of Porto Rico; to secure and maintain markets for the different products of the Island and to assist the producer and manufacturer of Porto Rico in securing and maintaining the best prices for their products; and generally to aid in the advancement of the material well-being and prosperity of the people of Porto Rico.

The membership of the association embraces men from every walk of life who are interested in the welfare of their country and are able to afford the annual membership fee of \$10. Headquarters of the association are maintained in the city of San Juan, while branches have been organized throughout the Island. The active work of the association is in charge of a manager in San Juan, whose whole time is devoted to its affairs. He has his place of business at the headquarters in San Juan, where a bureau of information is maintained, and to which inquiries and correspondence regarding the resources, products and advantages of the Island may be addressed.

The work of the association is carried on under the control of an executive committee consisting of 21 of Porto Rico's leading business men.

Among other things, the association has inaugurated an extensive advertising campaign through the press of the United States, and by means of printed matter for distribution through the mails and to visitors, and has adopted the following design as a seal to be placed upon all Porto Rican products, the quality and the Porto Rican origin of which are guaranteed by the association:



The officers are: Eduardo Giorgetti, president; Luis Toro, vice president; Arturo Bravo, secretary and treasurer; and Augusto Palmer, chief clerk. The members of the Executive Committee are: Hernand Behn, Jorge Bird, Carlos Conde, R. H. Delgado, José de Diego, Rafael Fabián, Eduardo Giorgetti, Charles Hartzell, José Lacot, Manuel Ledesma, X. Mariani, J. B. Merier, W. McK. Jones, Manuel Paniagua, L. Sánchez Morales, Marcelino Solá, Edmund Stevens, Luís Toro, Chase Ulman, F. M. Welty, and J. A. Wilson.

San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange. The San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange, which has become an important element in the commercial welfare of San Juan, was established on September 13, 1909. The exchange was limited to 40 seats upon its inception, of which only 9 were occupied by provision merchants; but as it seemed advisable to admit all the merchants engaged in this branch of commerce, the number of seats was increased to 75. But even this increase has not been sufficient, for at this time not only is there no vacancy, but there are eight firms and several individual applications on the waiting list. The financial condition of the exchange and the future prospects of the organization are good. Controversies between merchants are adjusted by the board of arbitration. Many of the sugar dealers transact their operations through the exchange; and, although there are other sugar operators, members of the exchange, who do not conduct their business through this agency, the sales during the past year exceeded \$2,000,000. The plans for the future which are now under consideration comprehend, among other things, the acquisition of new quarters and the increasing of the space for the produce department of the exchange, the purchase of a site for the erection of an exchange building, the establishment of a benefit fund for the families of members, and the extension of the influence of the exchange to the towns of the Island, appointing committees in each important city for the purpose of treating matter arising between members of the exchange and merchants living in those towns, so that the questions involved may be submitted to the board of governors for their action. The officers of the exchange are: Sosthenes Behn, president; Eduardo Giorgetti, vice president; and Sergio Ramírez, secretary and treasurer. The board of governors is composed of the following: Sosthenes Behn, Evaristo Freiría, Rafael Fabián, Luis

Toro, Sergio Ramírez, José M. Lomba, Faustino Suarez, Avelino Vicente, J. L. Pérez, Dionisio Trigo, and Carlos Conde.

It was at the suggestion of General **Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico** Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of Porto Rico, that a meeting of business men was held, on May 10, 1899, at the Ateneo in San Juan, for the purpose of founding the Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico. A committee was then appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws, composed of the following: Jorge I. Finlay, chairman; José G. del Valle, secretary; and William Körber, Manuel C. Román, Pedro Arzuaga, Fidel Guillermety, Manuel Egozcue, F. H. Dexter, Carlos M. Soler, Henry W. Dooley, and Robert H. Todd. This work took until December 15, 1899, when a general meeting was held, the report of the committee was adopted, and the following regular officers elected for the year 1900: Andrés Crosas, president; H. B. Luce and Pedro Arzuaga, vice presidents; and Fidel Guillermety, treasurer.

The object and aim of the Chamber of Commerce is set forth in the following statement of the first board of directors, contained in their circular letter of January 1, 1900:

The Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico proposes to defend with all energy the general interests of its members; attend, equally, to their claims; hear their complaints; adjust all questions of an industrial or commercial character which may arise between them; solicit their opinion and advice at general meetings; establish and foment commercial courses and schools; establish permanent exhibits of domestic and foreign products, and to render, in fact, all such services as contribute to the betterment and progress of the interests which it represents, stimulating and protecting in this manner the productive resources in general.

Since its organization the Chamber of Commerce has taken an active and important part in work tending to the advancement of commerce. In 1900 the chamber sent a committee to Washington to represent local conditions to the authorities there and urge free trade or a reduction in the tariff. The matter of the tariff on Porto Rican coffee exported to France received much attention in 1901, 1902, and 1903. A delegation went to the United States in 1901 to investigate commercial and industrial conditions. In 1903 it rendered a report on certain features of the Code of Civil Procedure, which was before the

Legislature. The necessity of dredging San Juan Harbor received persistent attention for several years, until the work was finally commenced. The chamber has been untiring in its efforts to better the dock, steamship, and mail service. It took part in the settlement of the stevedores' and cartmen's strike in 1905. The present officers and Board of Directors are: Ramón Valdés, president; Carlos Conde and Rafael Fabián, vice president; Sergio Ramírez, treasurer; and Harry F. Besosa, secretary; and Pedro Arzuaga, R. González Castro, Angel González, José León, Waldemar Hepp, Antonio Caubet, Henry W. Dooley, Evaristo Freiría, José M. Lomba, and Reinaldo Paniagua, directors.

This organization has been in existence for a little more than two years. It was organized primarily for the purpose of marketing and distributing Porto Rican fruit. Notwithstanding the superior quality of the Porto Rican fruits, they were being marketed without advertising by persons whose chief interest lay in the sale of fruits from other sections, and the results were uniformly disastrous to the growers.

The exchange is a cooperative organization. Any fruit grower may become a member by subscribing for one or more shares of its capital stock at \$20 per share. It is not intended that investment should be made in the shares of its capital stock for profit, and its dividends are limited by its by-laws to the legal rate of interest allowed by law in Porto Rico. In order that it may at all times represent as near as may be the will of all the stockholders, the amount of voting stock held by any shareholder is limited to 25 shares.

From 20 per cent of the pineapples which constituted its initial shipment on April 5, 1910, the Exchange has grown until at the present time it is marketing about 75 per cent of the pineapples and 60 per cent of the citrus fruit shipped from the Island. The fruit of all growers is marketed at a uniform, minimum price.

Especial attention is given to the advertising of Porto Rican fruit and the distribution of it at times when the quantity is such that it tends to create a glut in any market. The marked success of the Fruit Exchange is a compliment to the sound judgment of its organizers, its management, and its supporters. The success of the fruit industry on the Island began with its organization.

The New York offices of the Exchange are located at 202 and

204 Franklin Street, and are managed by Mr. Geo. M. Kendall, an experienced fruit salesman. It also maintains, in connection with its San Juan office, at the corner of Cristo and San Francisco streets, rest and recreation rooms for the families of its shareholders and patrons, and a suite of furnished rooms wherein they may obtain accommodations when stopping in the city. This feature has proven quite popular.

The present officers and directors are as follows: H. H. Scoville, president; Edmund Stevens, first vice president; James Struthers, second vice president; C. G. Thompson, secretary; and Miss A. M. Bacon, treasurer. Directors: H. H. Scoville, Edmund Stevens, James Struthers, C. G. Thompson, C. P. Avery, E. A. Bailey, H. de H. Castle, F. E. Dyer, G. L. Elkins, A. A. English, J. D. Gillies, T. E. Heriot, N. L. Reed, and W. S. Whitehouse.

The Porto Rican Atheneum was organized on April 30, 1876, in the building that it now occupies, at No. 29 Plaza Baldorioty, San Juan. The first president of the association was Mr. Francisco de Paula Acuña. The office is now occupied by Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste.

The purpose of the Atheneum is to promote intellectual progress in the Island, and with this end in view, on April 1, 1888, courses of study were inaugurated, covering the subjects of law, engineering, medicine, physical and mathematical sciences, philosophy, and literature. When Spanish sovereignty in Porto Rico ceased the annual allowance of \$8,000 granted by the Spanish Government for the support of this work was discontinued. The Atheneum has lately inaugurated other courses of study in commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand, English, drawing, and law. The society now has about 500 members.

Portraits of prominent Porto Ricans are hung on the walls of the Atheneum rooms, lectures are delivered there from time to time, and annually competitive examinations are held in literature, science, and fine arts. The Atheneum library is one of the best in the Island.

Its officers are: President, Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste; vice president, Dr. José Janer; treasurer, Manuel R. Calderón; assistant treasurer, Aureliano Ferrer; secretary, José de J. Esteves; assistant secretary, Enrique Camuñas; librarian, Celestino Iriarte; assistant librarian, Miguel Schettini.

Directors.—Emilio del Toro, Eduardo Neuman, Rafael Mona-

gas, Emilio M. Gorbea, Ramón Ruiz Arnau, Juan López de Goenaga.

Committee on Natural, Physical, and Mathematical Sciences.—President, Dr. Isaac González Martínez; vice president, Dr. Pedro Gutiérrez Igaravidez; secretary, Dr. Gustavo Muñoz Díaz.

Committee on Political Sciences.—President, Luis Muñoz Morales; vice president, Manuel Fernández Juncos; secretary, Luis Llorens Torres.

Committee on Literature and Fine Arts.—President, Ferdinand R. Cesteros; vice president, Manuel María Sama; secretary, Dr. Manuel Quevedo Báez.

Committee on Entertainments.—President, Rafael Balseiro; vice president, William David Noble; secretary, Francisco López Sánchez.

The Legislative Assembly of 1910 made an **The Insular Fair.** appropriation to cover the expense of inaugurating an annual exhibit of insular products. General expositions had been held in Porto Rico theretofore, but for several years had been discontinued, and at that time, when every effort of the progressive interests in the Island was being bent toward the utmost development of industrial and commercial conditions, they deemed it advisable to hold each year at some central point an exposition where samples of the products of the Island might be brought together, in order to show not only the people of Porto Rico, but visitors from abroad, what the Island can produce. It has been the ancient custom to hold in San Juan during the week before Lent a celebration similar to the carnivals held in Havana and other tropical cities. The first Insular Fair was held during that time, and the second during the week beginning December 7, 1911.

The work of organization is in control of a body known as the Insular Fair Board, composed of the Governor of the Island, as honorary president, and six other prominent officials and business men.

In addition to the exhibits of local products, the general plan includes also many attractions from abroad, such as are always found at similar expositions in other places.

The need of a club where residents of San Juan **Union Club.** might unite for the purpose of promoting social intercourse was the prime motive in the organization of the Union Club. Its membership is cosmopolitan, embracing men of all nationalities residing in the Island. It was

founded in 1903 by some of the most prominent men in governmental, social and business circles, and since then the Governors of Porto Rico and other officials have figured prominently in its life. The club house is excellently located and commands a picturesque view of the ocean. It is equipped with a library, a café, bowling alley, tennis courts, stage for theatrical entertainments, and ball room. The success of the club has been such that it has outgrown its present quarters, and there is under consideration a project of either securing a new location or erecting a new building on the present site. The officers of the club are: P. H. Gorman, president; Emilio del Toro, vice president; G. A. Prah, secretary; and Charles F. Hill treasurer.

• The City Club of San Juan was founded in November of 1910, as a corporate body, the purpose of which is to provide a meeting place for business men, promote social intercourse among them, and maintain a café and reading rooms, conveniently located near the business center of the city, where members and their guests can go for luncheon or refreshment during the day.

The Spanish social life in Porto Rico is represented by Spanish casinos or clubs in different cities in the Island, the largest of these organizations being the *Casino Español de San Juan de Puerto Rico*. The first movement toward organizing the casino was taken on September 9, 1871, when Francisco B. Barceló, Pablo Ubarri and José García Polavieja petitioned Governor General Sanz for a permit to establish the casino. The permit was granted, and on November 16 of the same year by-laws were approved, and in 1872 the following-named gentlemen were appointed as the first officers and directors: Ramón Fernández, Marqués de la Esperanza, president; Pedro Díaz Romero, vice president; Francisco Larroca and Bartolomé García, secretaries; Francisco Bastón, auditor; and Antonio Arzuaga, treasurer; and Marqués de Casa Caracena, Manuel Cortés, Bartolomé Borrás, Pablo Ubarri and Francisco Barceló, directors. The object of the casino is to promote union and fraternity among Spanish subjects, promote social intercourse and friendship between Spanish and Porto Ricans and other residents of the Island, establish a club house for educational and social purposes, and to aid and assist Spanish subjects when in need. The casino, from time to time, celebrates important events, the most recent being an exposition and liter-

ary and scientific competition to commemorate the fourth centenary of the colonization of Porto Rico. In connection with this celebration the casino cooperated with the Government in removing the remains of Ponce de León, the first colonizer, to the Cathedral, where a monument, the work of Miguel Blay, the eminent sculptor, was erected. For several years past the casino has maintained a class in English for its Spanish members. The membership, which reaches 763, includes Spaniards, Porto Ricans, Americans, French, Germans, English, and other nationalities. The financial report of the casino for the year just closed shows an expenditure of \$15,727.16, against receipts reaching \$18,079.25, leaving a balance on hand of \$3,352.09, which, together with mortgage bonds amounting to \$5,000, makes a total balance on hand of \$7,352.09. The officers and board of directors are as follows: Antonio Alvarez Nava, president; Antonio Sarmiento and Rafael Fabián, vice presidents; José Ma. Pedreira, auditor; Bartolomé Coll, assistant auditor; Julián Simó, treasurer; Joaquín Villamil, assistant treasurer; Feo. Rodríguez Alvarez and José Pérez Losada, secretaries; Antonio Caubet, Ramón Valdes, Sr., Abelardo de la Haba, Vicente Balbás, Antonio Ma. Somoza, Pedro Bolívar, Dionisio Trigo, Pedro Castaños, Miguel de la Cuétara, Eugenio Murúa, Pablo del Río, Carlos Conde, Luis Rubert, José Ma. Lomba, Guillermo Vidal, Roque González, Gabriel Arce, and Julio Tejeiro, directors.

The Casino of Ponce was organized by 100 prominent men of that city, in 1897. The founders, in constituting the society, had as their object a club for social entertainment and lectures or conferences of an educational character, and their purpose has been attained with much success. The organization has done well financially. Besides expending considerable money in handsomely equipping and furnishing the building it occupies, it has a satisfactory surplus on hand for future improvements. It has a membership of 400, not including the absentees. The monthly income from membership fees amounts to \$800.

The officers and directors of the Casino for 1911 were: Juan N. Torruella, president; Augusto Gautier, vice president; Adolfo S. Pagan, secretary; Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso, treasurer; and P. J. Armstrong, Ermelindo Vidal, Alberto Armstrong, T. W. Laguna and Francisco Cancio, directors; Pedro Vivas Valdi-

vieso, Sebastián Barnes, Antonio Gumet and Francisco Arce, assistants.

Centro Español de Mayagüez. The *Centro Español de Mayagüez* (Spanish Club) was founded by a number of Spaniards residing in Mayagüez on December 18, 1898. Though essentially a Spanish organization, one of its objects was to encourage bonds of friendship between Spanish subjects and natives of Porto Rico and other countries residing in that city. It has been successful in its purpose, for the *centro* has now 206 members, including many foreigners. The officers and board of directors of the *centro* are: Miguel Esteves Blanes, president; Antonio Vicens Magranger, vice president; Antonio Salom, treasurer; Agustín Hernández, auditor; Benigno Rodríguez Compoamor, secretary; and José Durán Esmoris, Salvador Suau, Pablo Marques, and Patricio Martínez, directors.

Casino de Mayagüez. The *Casino de Mayagüez* is one of the oldest and most prominent social organizations in the Island. It was founded on December 20, 1874, 36 years ago, by 74 of the leading citizens of that town. The interests of the casino were at the beginning purely social, to which has been added, from time to time, others of an educational and literary nature. Its membership at present is 239, and its financial condition good, the report for 1910 showing an income of \$3,401.90, against expenditures amounting to \$3,389.24. The present officers and board of directors are as follows: José A. Domínguez, president; Juan Bianchi Green, vice president; Pedro Monagas, treasurer; Armando Boothby, assistant treasurer; Victoriano Soler, secretary; Conrado Hernández, assistant secretary; Víctor Galanes, Luís F. Sánchez, and Eduardo I. Sánchez.

Sociedad de la Historia de Puerto Rico. The purpose of the *Sociedad de la Historia de Puerto Rico* (Historical Society of Porto Rico) as set forth in their by-laws are as follows: 1. The study and investigation of the history of Porto Rico. 2. The establishment of a historical museum for Porto Rico. 3. The creation of a historical library. 4. To promote the study and knowledge of the history of the Island by means of the press, pamphlets, books, and lectures. 5. Foundation of a historical review in which will appear unpublished historical documents. 6. To send, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris, a commis-

sion to Spain to examine the Archives of the Indies of Sevilla for the purpose of studying the documents relative to Porto Rico and making copies of such as are necessary to complete the history of the Island during the Spanish colonial period. The society was founded in 1910 by Manuel Zeno Gandía, Manuel Rodríguez Serra, Francisco Ramírez de Arellano, Ramón Gandía Córdova, Angel Panigua, Rafael Monagas, Ramón Negrón Flores, Augusto Malaret, Pedro de Elzaburu and Agustín de Navarrete. In recognition of services rendered in making historical investigations, the society elected honorary presidents, Salvador Brau y Asencio, Dr. Agustín Stahl, Father José María Nazario y Cancel, and W. H. Jones, Bishop of Porto Rico, who is the head of the ecclesiastical archives of the Island, which constitute a valuable source of historical information. The society already has corresponding members in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Mexico, and Spain. For the purpose of creating the museum, letters have been addressed to the different municipal councils of the Island, requesting the donation or deposit of pictures, photographs, arms, seals, laws, municipal ordinances, etc., which were in use during the Spanish régime. The officers and directors of the society are: Agustín de Navarrete, president; Manuel Zeno Gandía, vice president; Manuel Rodríguez Serra, treasurer; Francisco Ramírez de Arellano, secretary; and Ramón Gandía Córdova, Angel Paniagua, Pedro de Elzaburu, Rafael Monagas, Ramón Negrón Flores and Augusto Malaret.

Sugar Producers' Association. The fear of a reduction in the duty on foreign sugar and opening the market to foreign competition, while the tariff was before Congress in February, 1909, was one of the reasons for the organization of the Sugar Producers' Association. Hon. Eduardo Giorgetti invited all the sugar manufacturers, plantation owners, and cane growers to attend a meeting which was held on February 25 of that year for the purpose of determining the advisability of sending a commission to Washington to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to urge the retention of the existing tariff. Upon that occasion it was resolved to go still further by organizing a permanent association. The association lost no time in beginning its labors, and sent a commission of sugar men to Washington that was joined by representatives of the steamship companies doing business in Porto Rico. In

April, 1910, the association held its general meeting, and besides electing officers for the year, it resolved to establish a sugar experimental station for the purpose of improving the methods of raising and the quality of sugar-cane, and ascertaining the diseases of cane and the insects which attack it. To carry out this project the association has secured as director Thomas J. Crawley, of Harvard University, former director of the experimental station which the Cuban Government established at Santiago de las Vegas, as well as Dr. L. D. Van Dine and Dr. H. Johnston, of the Department of Agriculture, as entomologist and pathologist, respectively. Steps have also been taken to obtain an expert sugar grower from Louisiana and a chemist. The association has purchased 200 acres of land in the vicinity of Río Piedras, which represents not only the average quality of soil now used for sugar purposes in Porto Rico, but also contains hilly sections similar to the land to which production will probably be extended in the future. Four concrete cement buildings for offices, laboratories, etc., are being erected. Meanwhile the time of the technical personnel has been employed in visiting different sugar plantations and making observations of all conditions existing in the Island. The association, to carry out all its plans, has appointed a committee on agriculture, a committee on industry, and a committee on commerce. The association has given its support to many matters of public interest, such as the securing of a more frequent mail service, the acquisition of favorable legislation in Congress, and the adjustment of local railroad rates on transportation of sugar-cane, molasses, etc. The association is preparing an elaborate exhibit for the Insular Fair. It obtains funds for its support from contributions from sugar factories and plantations, which pay 25 cents for every ton of sugar manufactured, and 1 cent for each ton of sugar-cane from *colonos* of less than 200 acres in area. The following are the officers: Eduardo Giorgetti, president; Ramón Aboy Benítez, vice president; Ramón H. Delgado, treasurer; Agustín Navarrete, secretary; and A. J. Greif, P. McLane, Rafael Fabián, Jorge Bird, Luis Rubert, T. G. I. Waymouth, Antonio S. Alcaide, Lucas Valdivieso, and Arturo Quintero, directors. The executive committee is composed of the following: Eduardo Giorgetti, chairman; Ramón Aboy Benítez, A. J. Grief, P. McLane and Rafael Fabián.

**National Coffee
Growers' Association.**

The coffee growers of Porto Rico, at a convention held in Ponce in November, 1909, organized the National Coffee Growers' Association. The principal object of the organization was "to secure from Congress some reasonable measure of protection against foreign competition, to which the Island is, by right, entitled, and a just participation in the benefits obtained by virtue of treaties with other nations; to contribute in every possible way toward the development and progress of the coffee industry, giving preference to the study and propagation of the best methods of cultivation, examination of soils, and study and introduction of seeds and fertilizers which are best suited to our soil; to secure the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental stations devoted exclusively to the raising of coffee, and to urge the Insular Legislature to promulgate laws which would benefit the coffee industry in all its aspects." Congress has, in a measure, responded to the representations of the association by appropriating funds for the creation of a coffee experiment station, under the direction of a coffee expert. The Insular Government has taken an active interest in the work of the association. The cooperation of municipalities, banking and industrial corporations, and business men generally has been enlisted in the cause.

At a meeting held on July 24, 1911, the objects of the association were amplified by the passage of a resolution to establish a commercial department, with principal office in Ponce, P. R., for the purpose of advertising Porto Rican coffee; to begin the roasting of coffee on a large scale; to send the product to the United States for sale through the agency established there by the Insular Government, and also to promote the sale of Porto Rican coffee in other parts of the world. In order to provide funds for the plant for the roasting of coffee, the association will be incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$10 each. The officers and directors are the following: Xavier Mariani, president; Manuel Rodríguez Cabrero, vice president; Jorge Armstrong, secretary; R. A. Almonte, assistant secretary; and Eugenio Morales, Baltazar Márquez, Juan E. Totti, Antonio Vázquez, Juan Chavier, Manuel Belén Pérez, Tomás Mari, Pablo Vileila, Felix Zugarramurdi, José P. Santiago, Felix Muñoz Grillo, and Tulio Larrinaga. The executive committee is composed of the following: Ermelindo

Salazar, chairman and treasurer; Jorge Armstrong, secretary; R. A. Almonte, assistant secretary; Rodulfo del Valle, Francisco Parra Capó, Rafael Collazo, Jorge Armstrong, Luis Porrata Doria, and Carlos López de Tord.

The party known as "Unión de Puerto Rico" was organized at a general assembly held in San Juan February 19, 1904.

Union Party of Porto Rico. This party has no platform like those adopted by political parties on the mainland of the United States, but according to a pamphlet published by the central committee it declared on the date of its organization certain principles which its adherents are pledged to uphold.

These, in brief, are: The securing of a definite political status for the Island, based upon a government deriving its power from the consent of the governed; recognition of the right to protection in seeking suitable markets for Porto Rican products; or recognition of the right of the Island, with the consent of the United States Government, to seek such markets by herself; acquisition of a definite citizenship for the Porto Ricans; and acceptance of any form of political organization whereby self-government may be secured, either as an autonomous country with American citizenship, as a State of the Union, or as an independent nation under the protectorate of the United States.

Later on a resolution was adopted reendorsing the previous declaration that complete self-government is the general aspiration of the Porto Rican people, but reserving to adherents of the party the liberty of supporting any form of political organization that might lead in their own opinion to the attainment of that end.

On December 2, 1904, the Union Party of Porto Rico again pledged itself to the support of the above-mentioned principles, and at the same time declared its purpose to obtain, by means of the following modifications to the present Organic Act, as much self-government as possible: Election of all members of the upper branch of the Legislature by the people through special electors; separation of legislative from executive functions; appointment of heads of departments by the Governor with the consent of the Upper House; and the taxation of foreign coffee imported into the United States, to provide the same protection to Porto Rico coffee that is afforded to other agricultural products of the United States; the Union Party at the same time assuring to the Government authorities its entire, active and

sincere cooperation in carrying on their work under the present plan of organization.

By virtue of subsequent resolutions adopted, the party has petitioned the Congress of the United States for the election of all the members of the upper branch of the Legislature by direct vote.

The central board of the Union Party is composed of the following officers and members: President, Mr. Eduardo Giorgetti; vice president, Mr. Carlos M. Soler; members, Mr. Francisco de P. Acuña, Mr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, Mr. José G. Torres, Mr. Tulio Larrínaga, Mr. Manuel Zeno Gandía, Mr. Herminio Díaz Navarro, Mr. Ramón H. Delgado, Mr. Aciselo Bou de la Torre, Mr. Laurentino Estrella Colón, Mr. Pablo Vilella Pol, Mr. José de Diego, Mr. Luis Porrata Doria, Mr. Celestino Domínguez Gómez, Mr. Antonio R. Barceló; secretary, Mr. Santiago Vivaldi Pacheco.

The total number of votes cast by the Union Party in the elections of 1910 was 100,634.

Republican Party. This party was organized in the year 1899. In accordance with a pamphlet published by its central committee, the party, at a convention held in Guayama during the 31st day of July and the 1st and 2d days of August, 1910, ratified its conformity to the political system established in the United States, under which Porto Rico may become a State of the Union; expressed its desire for collective citizenship for all Porto Ricans; its desire for entire separation of the executive from the legislative functions of government; for an elective senate; that the appropriation bills originate in the House of Delegates; that the Island be divided into 35 electoral districts; and that delegates be required to reside in their districts. Other aspirations announced were: The increase of the administrative power of municipalities; a more effective intervention of the people in educational matters, in the building of roads, and in the granting of privileges and franchises; increase and perfection of the educational system of the Island; completion of the road system; forest conservation and irrigation of lands; protection for Porto Rican coffee; the deposit in Porto Rico of all funds pertaining to The People of Porto Rico; establishment of an agricultural bank; periodical holding of fairs and expositions; modification of system for the registration of titles of real property; enactment of a sanitary code; establishment of the grand jury system

for criminal cases; organization of the District Court of the United States in the same form as established in the Union; establishment of a bureau of labor to collect information concerning labor conditions; creation of an arbitration committee to decide questions arising between labor and capital; and the establishment of juvenile courts.

The territorial committee of said party is formed by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Manuel V. Domenech, Prisco Vizcarrondo, Joaquín A. Becerril, José Tous Soto, José Benet, Antonio Godínez, Juan Roig, Francisco Fuxench, and Edgardo Vázquez.

The number of votes cast by this party in the election of 1910 aggregated 58,572.

A P P E N D I X .

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION AND STATISTICS.

ROSTER OF INSULAR OFFICIALS.

Legislative.

Executive Council.—Luis Sánchez Morales, President; José C. Barbosa; Edwin Grant Dexter, Commissioner of Education; Foster V. Brown, Attorney General; John A. Wilson, Commissioner of the Interior; J. W. Bonner, Auditor of Porto Rico; M. Drew Carrel, Secretary of Porto Rico; Martín Travieso, Jr.; Rafael del Valle; Manuel Camuñas, Director of Health, Charities, and Correction; Allan H. Richardson, Treasurer of Porto Rico.

Employees.—W. Reese Bennett, secretary; Pedro de Castro, assistant secretary and translator; Elton Warner, Secretary, Committee on Franchises and Public Service Corporations.

House of Delegates.—José de Diego, Speaker, Mayagüez; Francisco L. Amadeo, San Juan; Antonio R. Barceló, Humacao; Carlos Benítez Santana, Humacao; Celedonio Carbonell, Mayagüez; Eduardo Cautiño, Guayama; Francisco Cervoni, Guayama; Francisco Coira, Arecibo; Cayetano Coll y Cuchí, San Juan; Rafael Cuevas Zequeira, Humacao; Ramón H. Delgado, Humacao; Herminio Díaz Navarro, Guayama; José de Elzaburu, Aguadilla; Juan García Ducós, Aguadilla; Eduardo Georgetti, San Juan; Antonio C. González, Aguadilla; Miguel Guerra, Mayagüez; José R. Larrauri, Ponce; Antonio López del Valle, San Juan; José F. Lluveras, Aguadilla; Alexander Marvin, Ponce; Domingo Massari, Mayagüez; Gustavo Muñoz, Guayama; Julio Rivera, Ponce; Francisco Roig Cardosa, Aguadilla; José Ruiz Soler, Arecibo; Nicolás Santini, Guayama; Félix Santoni, Arecibo; Carlos María Soler, San Juan; Antonio Suliveres, Arecibo; José G. Torres, Arecibo; Vicente Trelles Oliva, Mayagüez; Vicente Usera, Ponce.

Employees.—José Muñoz Rivera, secretary; Manuel Gilestra, interpreter.

Resident Commissioner to the United States.—Luis Muñoz Rivera, Washington, D. C.

Executive.

Chief Executive Office.—George R. Colton, Governor; Eduardo J. Saldaña, private secretary.

Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico.—M. Drew Carrel, Secretary; R. Siaca Pacheco, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Auditor.—J. W. Bonner, Auditor; F. P. McCurdy, Acting Assistant Auditor.

Department of the Treasury.—Allan H. Richardson, Treasurer; Benjamín R. Dix, Assistant Treasurer.

Department of Justice.—Foster V. Brown, Attorney General; W. N. Landers, Assistant Attorney General.

Department of Education.—Edwin Grant Dexter, Commissioner; Frederick E. Libby, Assistant Commissioner.

Department of the Interior.—John A. Wilson, Commissioner; E. S. Wheeler, Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Health, Charities, and Correction.—Manuel Camuñas, Director; Jaime Annexy Cayol, Assistant Director.

Insular Police Service.—George R. Shanton, Chief of Police; ——— (vacant), Assistant Chief of Police.

Insular Police Commission.—Juan R. Baiz, President; D. E. Richardson and Roberto H. Todd, Members.

Civil Service Board.—Edmund Enright, Chairman and Secretary; Juan de Guzmán Benítez and José Lugo Viña.

Insular Board of Health.—Dr. Eusebio Coronas, Supervisor of Health, Dr. Cayetano Coll y Toste, José Antonio Canals, Luis Muñoz Morales, José Janer, Dr. Francisco Matanzo, and Esteban Saldaña, Members.

Board of Medical Examiners.—Gerónimo Carreras, President; Manuel Quevedo Báez, José N. Carbonell, Antonio Molina de St. Remy and Pedro Gutiérrez Igaravidez, Members.

Board of Dental Examiners.—Manuel del Valle Atilés, President; José Modesto Bird and Lorenzo R. Noa, Members.

Board of Pharmacy.—Pedro Julia, President; Clemente Ramírez, Rafael del Valle Sárraga, José J. Monclova, and Carlos A. del Rosario, Members.

Board of Trustees, University of Porto Rico.—E. G. Dexter, President; D. W. May, Federico Degetau, José de Diego, Allan H. Richardson, José C. Hernández, and J. T. Crawley, Members.

Board of Trustees, Insular Library.—E. G. Dexter, President; John A. Wilson and M. Drew Carrel, Vice Presidents; Cayetano Coll y Toste, José G. Torres, J. L. Dunlevy, and T. E. Edwards, Members.

Board of Trustees, Teachers' Pension Fund.—Emiliano J. Díaz, President; Eladio J. Vega, Treasurer; Juana Nin y Martínez, Secretary; José Becerra and Antonio Sarriera y Egozcue, Members.

Insular Fair Board.—George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico, Honorary President and *ex officio* member; D. W. May, Director United States Experiment Station, *ex officio* member; Eduardo Giorgetti, President; John A. Wilson, Luis Sánchez Morales, and Xavier Mariani, Members.

Board of Visitors to Charitable, Penal, Correctional, and Sanitary Institutions.—Dr. Francisco del Valle Atilés, Chairman; Juan Hernández López and Frank M. Welty, Members.

Advisory Board on Apportionment, Assignment, Use and Disposition of Public Buildings and Real Property.—The President of the Executive Council, Chairman; José de Diego, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Foster V. Brown, Attorney General; John A. Wilson, Commissioner of the Interior, and M. Drew Carrel, Secretary of Porto Rico, Members.

Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.—Foster V. Brown and Manuel Rodríguez Serra, Members.

Judicial.

Supreme Court.—José C. Hernández, Chief Justice; James H. MacLeary, Adolph G. Wolf, Emilio del Toro, and Pedro de Aldrey, Associate Justices; Charles E. Foote, Fiscal; Samuel C. Bothwell, Marshal; José Hernández Usera, Secretary.

District Court of San Juan.—Félix Córdova Dávila, Judge, Section 1; Jesús M. Rossy, Judge, Section 2; Luis Campillo, Fiscal; Alberto Marín, Secretary.

District Court of Ponce.—Antonio F. Castro, Judge; R. Palacios Rodríguez, Fiscal; Francisco Negroni, Secretary.

District Court of Mayagüez.—Domingo Sepúlveda, Judge; Salvador Mestre, Fiscal; José Basora Mestre, Secretary.

District Court of Arecibo.—Enrique Lloreda, Judge; Angel Acosta, Fiscal; Manuel L. Corbet, Secretary.

District Court of Humacao.—J. A. López Acosta, Judge; José R. Aponte, Fiscal; Jesús L. Pereyó, Secretary.

District Court of Guayama.—Harvey MacLeary Hutchison, Judge; Leopoldo Santiago, Fiscal; E. S. Mestre, Secretary.

District Court of Aguadilla.—Isidoro Soto Nussa, Judge; Libertad Torres Grau, Fiscal; Telesforo Cabán Cortés, Secretary.

Special Fiscal for the Island at large.—Frank Martínez.

Judges Municipal Courts.—José Cobián Rivera, Adjuntas; Miguel Olmedo, Aguadilla; José Natividad Quiñones, Añasco; Pedro Amado Rivera, Arecibo; Joaquín A. Medina, Barros; Manuel Benítez Flores, Bayamón; Angel M. Torregrosso, Cabo Rojo; Miguel F. Chiqués, Caguas; Federico Schroder Ramírez, Carolina; Gabriel Castejón, Cayey; Pablo Alfaro, Coamo; Juan Penedo Benítez, Fajardo; Eduardo Marín, Guayama; Luis Pereyó Quiñones, Humacao; José S. Aybar, (acting) Juana Díaz; Tomás Bryan, Lares; José S. Alegría, Manatí; G. H. Moscoso, Mayagüez; José Díaz García (acting) Patillas; Luis Yordán Dávila, Ponce; Carlos García de la Noceda, Río Grande; José N. Robert, Salinas; Jaime Sifre, San Germán; Manuel Gaetán Barbosa, San Juan; Fernando Esteban Martínez, San Lorenzo; Pedro Betancourt, San Sebastián; Alberto Brusi, Utuado; José Náter Girona, Vega Baja; Harold M. Stiles, Vieques; Rafael Ortiz, Yabucoa; V. Rodríguez Rivera, (acting) Yauco.

ROSTER OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

Judicial.

District Court of the United States for Porto Rico.

Court Officials.—Paul Charlton, Judge, San Juan; W. N. Landers, United States Attorney, San Juan; Harry S. Hubbard, United States Marshal, San Juan; John L. Haas, Chief Deputy Marshal, San Juan; Fred E. Burnett, Deputy Marshal, San Juan; George Trautman, Deputy Marshal, Ponce; Raleigh F. Haldon, Deputy Marshal, Mayagüez; Rafael Guillermet, Clerk of Court, San Juan; Miss N. V. Colburn, Deputy Clerk, San Juan; Miss Lula A. Gross, Deputy Clerk, San Juan; Miss Florence T. Wattson, Judge's Stenographer, San Juan; Antonio Aguayo, Deputy Clerk, Ponce; Ricardo Nadal, Deputy Clerk, Mayagüez; Arthur J. Harvey, Court Stenographer, San Juan; Francisco Fano, Court Interpreter, San Juan; Frank Anton-santi, United States Commissioner, San Juan; William Falbe, United States Commissioner, Mayagüez; T. E. Lee, United States Commissioner, Ponce; Salvador Suau, Referee in Bankruptcy, San Juan; Leopoldo Feliú, Referee in Bankruptcy, Mayagüez; Manuel María Sama, Referee in Bankruptcy, Ponce.

United States Army.

District of Porto Rico.—Embracing Post of San Juan and Henry Barracks, Cayey, Headquarters at Casa Blanca, San Juan; Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Commanding; Captain Frank C. Wood, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Acting Adjutant General.

The Post of San Juan, P. R.—Garrison Headquarters, Noncommissioned Staff and Band, Companies A, B, C, D, E, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and Detachment of Hospital Corps, United States Army, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding; Capt. John M. Field, Adjutant Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, adjutant; Capt. Frank C. Wood, quartermaster Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, quartermaster; Capt. Orval P. Townshend, Commissary Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commissary; Chaplain Francis B. Doherty (Captain), Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Medical Department.—Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, Medical Corps United States Army, surgeon; First Lieut. Arturo Carbonell, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, assistant surgeon.

First Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.—Maj. Merch B. Stewart, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding; First Lieut. Eugenio C. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, adjutant; Second Lieut. Enrique de Orbeta, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, quartermaster and commissary.

Company E, at Fort San Cristóbal.—Capt. Stewart M. Decker, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Pascual López, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Pedro A. Hernández, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Company H, at Fort El Morro.—Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, P. R. Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Luis S. Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Serafin M. Montesinos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Company A, at Infantry Barracks.—Capt. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Henry C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Carlos M. López, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Company B, at Infantry Barracks.—Captain William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (on detached service at Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.); First Lieut. Teofilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Urbino Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Company C, at Infantry Barracks.—Capt. Abram I. Miller, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (on detached service as military aide to the Governor of Porto Rico); Second Lieut. Arturo M. Calderón, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Company D, at Infantry Barracks.—Capt. Edwin J. Griffith, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Adolfo J. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Machine-Gun Platoon, at Infantry Barracks.—First Lieut. Daniel Rodríguez, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Post of Henry Barracks, Cayey.—Second Battalion Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.—Maj. William M. Morrow, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, commanding; First Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, adjutant; Second Lieut. Leopoldo Mercader, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, quartermaster and commissary.

Medical Department.—First Lieut. Frank C. Griffis, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, surgeon.

Company F.—Capt. Samuel S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; First Lieut. Félix Emmanuelli, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Rafael Bird, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Company G.—Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry (on detached service at headquarters, Eastern Division, Governor's Island, N. Y.); First Lieut. Eduardo Iriarte, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry; Second Lieut. Rafael Bird, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Wireless Station.—Chief Electrician A. A. Penland, United States Navy, in charge.

United States Customs Service.

Donald E. Richardson, collector of customs, headquarters at San Juan; Paul Cook, special deputy collector, port of San Juan; Hayden L. Moore, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Ponce; James G. Woods, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Mayagüez; Alejandro Salicrup, deputy

collector, in charge of subport of Arecibo; Pedro San Clemente, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Arroyo; Pedro Reichard, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Aguadilla; Juan Serrano, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Humacao; E. G. Comulado, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Fajardo; R. C. Lewis, deputy collector, in charge of subport of Guánica; Eugenio López, inspector in charge of Island of Vieques; Pedro R. Roger, inspector, temporarily in charge, Island of Culebra.

United States Postal Service.

San Juan.—W. K. Landis, postmaster; E. H. Hathaway, post-office inspector.

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Passed Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, chief quarantine officer for Porto Rico; Acting Asst. Surg. P. del Valle Atilés; Pharmacist B. E. Holsendorf, San Juan, P. R.; Acting Asst. Surg. Julio Ferrer Torres, Ponce; Acting Asst. Surg. R. U. Lange Miranda, Mayagüez; Acting Asst. Surg. M. Martínez Roselló, Arecibo; Acting Asst. Surg. Buenaventura Jiménez, Aguadilla; Acting Asst. Surg. José A. Díaz, Fajardo; Act. Asst. Surg. James W. Brice, Humacao; Acting Asst. Surg. Juan Trujillo Pizá, Arroyo; Acting Asst. Surg. John F. Morse, Guánica.

United States Weather Bureau.

Oliver L. Fassig, section director; F. Eugene Hartwell, observer.

United States Immigration Service.

Graham L. Rice, commissioner, San Juan, P. R.

United States Department of Agriculture.

Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.—D. W. May, special agent in charge, Mayagüez, P. R.

United States Light-House Service.

Ninth Light-House District.—Lieut. C. M. Austin, United States Navy, light-house inspector; Camille A. Lamy, superintendent; Edward T. O'Melia, chief clerk; John R. Monteiro, master, light-house tender *Ivy*.

Roster of Consular Representatives in Porto Rico.

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Argentina.....	Sergio Ramírez.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
Austria-Hungary..	Joannes D. Stubbe.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Belgium.....	Ch. de Wæpenaert.....	Consul General for Porto Rico and dependencies.	San Juan.
	J. E. Saldaña.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	J. Lacot.....	Vice-Consul.....	Ponce.
	A. Bravo.....	Vice-Consul.....	Mayagüez.
Brazil.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	Vice-Consul.....	San Juan.
Colombia.....	M. R. Calderón.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	M. R. Morales.....	Consul.....	Ponce.
Costa Rica.....	Sergio Ramírez.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Cuba.....	José Caminero y Shelton.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
	Carlos Morales Alvarado.....	Honorary Consul.....	Ponce.
	Alberto Bravo González.....	Honorary Consul.....	Mayagüez.
	Fernando Aleman y Vallee.....	Honorary Consul.....	Arecibo.
	Ernesto H. Lienau y Lange.....	Honorary Consul.....	Aguadilla.

Roster of Consular Representatives in Porto Rico—Continued.

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Denmark	T. G. I. Waymouth	Vice-Consul	San Juan.
	Carlos Astrong	Consul	Ponce.
	Alberto Bravo	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Antonio Roig	Vice-Consul	Humacao.
	Victor Duteil	Vice-Consul	Vieques.
Dominican Republic.	José María González Roselló	Consul General	San Juan.
	Antonio Cabral	Consul	Ponce.
	Pablo Cabral	Consul	Mayagüez.
	José Jaure	Vice-Consul	Humacao.
	Angel Sanz y Ambros	Vice-Consul	Arecibo.
	Ramón Wolff	Vice-Consul	Fajardo.
	Simeón Rovira	Vice-Consul	Aguadilla.
	Ernesto Moringlaue	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	José E. Castellón	Vice-Consul	Vieques.
	Joseph René Pierre Daubrée	Consul	San Juan.
France	Louis Raphael Vicent Leecia	Consular Agent	Ponce.
	Dr. André Orisini	Consular Agent	Mayagüez.
	Eugene Elie Lefranc	Consular Agent	Arecibo.
	P. Sandoz	Consular Agent	Humacao.
	Vicent Antonetti	Consular Agent	Arroyo-Guayama.
	Ch. Le Brun	Consular Agent	Vieques.
	Waldemar Hepp	Consul	San Juan.
Germany	Julius Umbach	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Hubert Koberg	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Adolph Kester	Vice-Consul	Arecibo.
	Otto Philipp	Vice-Consul	Aguadilla.
	William Brown Churchward	Consul	San Juan.
Great Britain.....	T. G. I. Waymouth	Vice Consul	San Juan.
	Fernando Miguel Toro	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Adolfo Steffens	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Lorenzo Oliver	Vice-Consul	Arecibo.
	Antonio Roig	Vice-Consul	Humacao.
	Henry A. McCormick	Vice-Consul	Arroyo-Guayama.
	Charles Vére	Consul	San Juan.
	Charles Vére	Consul	San Juan.
Haiti	Paul Vincenti	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Adolfo Steffens	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Alessandro Bozzo	Consul	San Juan.
Italy	F. F. Costa	Consular Agent	Ponce.
	Giacomo Antonio Caino	Consular Agent	Mayagüez.
	Mannuel Paniagua y Oller	Consular Agent	San Juan.
Mexico	Federico Gatell y García de Quevedo	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Albert E. Lee	Consul	San Juan.
Netherlands.....	Otto E. A. F. Wantzelius	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Jacobo Bravo	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Alfonso Manue! Fernández	Consul	San Juan.
Norway	Thomas E. Lee	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Charles Vére	Consul	San Juan.
Panama	Matias Vidal	Honorary Consul	Ponce.
Paraguay	Mannuel Fernández Juncos	Consul	San Juan.
Peru	Dr. Manuel J. Nuñez	Consul	San Juan.
Portugal	José María Lomba	Consul	San Juan.
	Dr. Esteban García Cabrera	Vice-Consul	San Juan.
Spain	Felix de Sillon y Colarte	Consul	San Juan.
	José María Martínez y de Pons	Vice-Consul	San Juan.
	Florencio Suárez	Honorary Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Juan Vázquez y López Amor	Honorary Consul	Mayagüez.
	Francisco Pelegri Roger	Honorary Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Angel Sanz y Ambros	Honorary Vice-Consul	Arecibo.
	Juan Casellas	Honorary Vice-Consul	Aguadilla.
	Antonio Ma. Oms y Call	Honorary Vice-Consul	Humacao.
	Avelino Portela Kolan	Honorary Vice-Consul	Vieques.
	Johann Friedrich von Uffel Schomburg	Consul	San Juan.
Uruguay	Max Karl Wilhelm Heine	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
	Carlos Conde	Honorary Consul	San Juan.
	Carlos Armstrong	Vice-Consul	Ponce.
Venezuela	Jacobo Bravo y González	Vice-Consul	Mayagüez.
	Gabriel Colmenares	Consul	San Juan.
	Rafael W. Camejo	Vice-Consul	San Juan.
	Adolfo Steffens	Consul	Mayagüez.
Sebastián Bonet	Consul	Arecibo.	

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS.

Porto Rico Association.—President, Eduardo Giorgetti; vice-president, Luis Toro; board of Governors, Eduardo Georgetti, Luis Sánchez Morales, D. E. Richardson, W. McK. Jones, Xavier Mariani, J. R. Bruce, Manuel F. Rossy, Luis Toro, John A. Wilson, Edward S. Paine, Ramón H. Delgado, Frank M. Welty, Manuel Ledesma, Chase Ulman, Hernand Behn, Carlos Ma. Soler, Ramón Aboy, José de Diego, Rafael Fabián, John M. Turner, Charles Hartzell; executive committee, Eduardo Georgetti, Charles Hartzell, Luis Sánchez Morales, Hernand Behn, Carlos Ma. Soler. (Secretary and treasurer to be elected by board of governors.)

Association of Sugar Growers.—President, Eduardo Georgetti; vice-president, Ramón Aboy Benítez; treasurer, Ramón H. Delgado; secretary, Agustín Navarrete; directors, A. J. Greif, P. McLane, Rafael Fabián, Jorge Bird, T. G. I. Waymouth, Antonio S. Alcaide, Lucas Valdivieso, Arturo Quintero; executive committee: President, Eduardo Giorgetti; Ramón Aboy Benítez, A. J. Greif, Rafael Fabián, P. McLane; agricultural committee: President, Luis Rubert; H. S. Brandon, Antonio Quintero, E. E. Olding; industrial committee: Jorge Bird, N. Marr, G. Riefkohl, H. Edson; commercial committee: T. G. I. Waymouth, A. S. Alcaide, Manuel Ledesma, Pedro Arzuaga.

San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange.—President, Sosthenes Behn; vice president, Eduardo Giorgetti; secretary and treasurer, Sergio Ramírez; board of governors, Sosthenes Behn, Manuel Paniagua, Rafael Fabián, Luis Toro, Sergio Ramírez, José M. Lomba, Damián Monserrat, Avelino Vicente, J. L. Pérez, Dionisio Trigo, Carlos Conde.

The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.—President H. H. Scoville; first vice-president, Edmund Stevens; second vice-president, James Struthers; secretary, C. G. Thompson; treasurer, Miss A. M. Bacon; directors, H. H. Scoville, James Struthers, J. D. Gillies, C. P. Avery, Edmund Stevens, C. G. Thompson, F. E. Dyer, G. L. Elkins, A. A. English, T. E. Heriot, E. A. Bailey, H. de H. Castle, N. L. Reed, W. S. Whitehouse.

Tobacco Growers' Association.—President, Manuel F. Rossy; vice-president, Francisco Giménez Lajara; directors: Rafael María González, San Juan; Rafael Hernández, Gurabo; Rafael Burgos, Bayamón; Antonio Colón, Comerío; Ramón Flores Planellas, Aibonito; Dr. José Barreras, Juncos; José Fernando Aponte, San Lorenzo; Nicolás Quiñones Cabezudo, Caguas; Luis Benet, Cayey; José L. Berríos, Yabucoa.

San Juan Chamber of Commerce.—President, Ramón Valdés; first vice-president, Carlos Conde; second vice-president, Rafael Fabián; treasurer, Sergio Ramírez; secretary, Harry F. Besosa; directors, Pedro Arsuaga, Angel González, José León, Henry W. Dooley, R. Castro González, Waldemar Hepp, Antonio Caubet, Evaristo Freiría, José M. Lomba, Reinaldo Paniagua, Dionisio Trigo.

The Porto Rico Horticultural Society.—President, F. M. Pennock; first vice-president, James S. Struthers; second vice-president, Charles P. Avery; third vice-president, W. H. Woodsum; director at large, D. W. May; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Kinman.

National Coffee Growers' Association.—President, Xavier Mariani; secretary, Jorge Armstrong; executive committee: E. Salazar, president and treasurer; Jorge Armstrong, secretary; R. A. Almonte, assistant secretary; Francisco Parra Capó, Rodulfo del Valle, Rafael Collazo, Luis Porrata Doria and Carlos López de Tord.

Board of Trade of Porto Rico.—President, John A. Wilson; secretary, F. F. Harding; treasurer, John M. Turner.

Insular Fair Board.—Honorary president, George R. Colton, Governor Porto Rico; president, Eduardo Giorgetti; Luis Sánchez Morales, John A. Wilson, Xavier Mariani, D. W. May; secretary and treasurer, John L. Gay.

Legal Holidays.

The legal holidays in Porto Rico, prescribed by local legislation, are—Sundays.

New Year's Day, January 1.

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Emancipation Day, March 22.

Good Friday.

Decoration Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Landing of United States Troops in Porto Rico, July 25.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Christmas Day, December 25.

Election Day, first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Such other holidays as may be designated by the President of the United States, the Governor of Porto Rico, or the Legislative Assembly.

	Population of Porto Rico.	Number of inhabitants.
1765	-----	44, 833
1775	-----	80, 504
1782	-----	81, 120
1783	-----	87, 994
1784	-----	91, 845
1785	-----	93, 300
1786	-----	96, 233
1787	-----	98, 877
1788	-----	101, 398
1789	-----	103, 051
1790	-----	106, 679
1791	-----	112, 712
1792	-----	115, 557
1793	-----	120, 022

Population of Porto Rico—Continued.

	Number of inhabitants,
1794.....	127, 133
1795.....	129, 758
1796.....	132, 982
1797.....	138, 758
1798.....	144, 525
1799.....	153, 232
1800.....	155, 426
1801.....	158, 051
1802.....	163, 192
1803.....	174, 902
1812.....	183, 014
1815.....	220, 892
1834.....	358, 826
1846.....	443, 139
1860.....	583, 308
1877.....	731, 648
1887.....	806, 780
1897.....	894, 302
1899.....	953, 243
1910.....	1, 118, 012

Comparative statement showing total urban and rural population of Porto Rico, by municipalities, for 1910 and 1899.

NOTE.—Where there is more than one urban center in a municipality, each is shown separately, by indentation under the municipality.

Municipality.	1910.			1899		
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Adjuntas.....	16,951	1,406	15,548	19,484	1,963	17,521
Aguada.....	11,587	909	10,678	10,581	1,135	9,446
Aguadilla.....	21,419	6,135	15,284	17,830	6,425	11,405
Aguas Buenas.....	8,292	1,166	7,126	7,977	1,309	6,668
Aibonito.....	10,815	2,153	8,662	8,596	2,085	6,511
Añasco.....	14,407	3,061	11,343	13,311	5,483	10,828
Arecebo.....	42,424	9,612	32,817	36,910	8,008	28,902
Arroyo.....	6,940	3,220	3,720	4,867	2,137	2,730
Barceloneta.....	11,614	693	10,951	9,357	(b) 672	(a) 8,685
Barrañquitas.....	10,503	772	9,731	8,103	666	7,437
Barros.....	15,028	1,008	14,020	14,845	962	13,883
Bayamón.....	29,986	13,519	16,467	19,940	4,549	15,391
Bayamón.....	5,272	.....	.....	.....	2,218	.....
Pájaros Barrio.....	(c) 3,161	.....	.....	.....	(d) .....	.....
Cataño.....	4,786	.....	.....	.....	2,331	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	19,562	3,817	15,745	16,154	2,714	13,440
Caguas.....	27,160	10,354	16,806	19,857	5,450	14,407
Camuy.....	11,342	1,148	10,194	10,887	(b) 718	(a) 10,169
Carolina.....	15,327	3,214	12,083	11,965	2,177	9,788
Cayey.....	17,711	4,498	13,213	14,442	3,763	10,679
Ciales.....	18,398	1,683	16,715	18,115	1,356	16,759
Cidra.....	10,595	1,535	9,060	7,552	1,034	6,518
Coamo.....	17,129	3,869	13,260	15,114	3,244	11,900
Comerio.....	11,170	1,908	9,262	8,249	1,191	7,058
Corozal.....	12,978	1,301	11,677	11,508	1,057	10,451
Culebra.....	1,315	381	934	704	(b) 206	(b) 498
Dorado.....	4,885	946	3,939	3,804	937	2,867
Fajardo.....	21,135	8,797	12,338	16,782	(a) 5,576	(a) 11,206
Fajardo.....	6,086	.....	.....	.....	3,414	.....
Ceiba.....	920	.....	.....	.....	(b) 753	.....
Fajardo Playa.....	632	.....	.....	.....	(b) 506	.....
Luquillo.....	1,159	.....	.....	.....	(b) 903	.....
Guayama.....	17,379	8,321	9,058	12,749	5,334	7,415
Guayanilla.....	10,354	1,144	9,213	9,540	973	8,567
Gurabo.....	11,139	2,230	8,909	8,700	1,309	7,391
Hatillo.....	10,630	569	10,031	10,449	669	9,780
Humacao.....	26,678	6,541	20,137	22,915	(a) 5,802	(a) 17,113
Humacao.....	5,159	.....	.....	.....	4,428	.....
Humacao Playa.....	988	.....	.....	.....	646	.....
Las Piedras.....	394	.....	.....	.....	(b) 728	.....
Isabela.....	16,852	1,268	15,584	14,888	881	14,007
Juana Díaz.....	29,157	2,092	27,065	27,896	2,246	25,650
Juncos.....	11,692	4,141	7,551	8,429	2,026	6,403
Lajas.....	11,971	720	10,351	8,789	(b) 483	(a) 8,306
Lares.....	22,650	2,751	19,899	20,883	3,714	17,169
Las Marias.....	10,046	263	9,783	11,279	(b) 296	(a) 10,983
Loíza.....	13,317	1,021	12,296	12,522	833	11,689
Manatí.....	17,240	4,439	12,801	13,989	4,494	9,495
Maricao.....	7,158	732	6,426	8,312	1,179	7,133
Maunabo.....	7,106	952	6,154	6,221	1,277	4,944
Mayagüez.....	42,429	16,939	25,490	38,915	(a) 15,422	(a) 23,494
Mayagüez.....	16,591	.....	.....	.....	15,187	.....
Hormigueros.....	318	.....	.....	.....	(b) 235	.....
Moca.....	13,616	1,585	12,055	12,410	1,470	10,940
Morovis.....	12,446	1,063	11,383	11,309	1,064	10,245
Naguabo.....	14,365	3,303	11,062	10,873	1,812	9,061
Naranjito.....	8,876	769	8,107	8,101	614	7,487
Patillas.....	14,448	2,228	12,220	11,163	1,590	9,573
Peñuelas.....	11,991	1,042	10,949	12,129	1,129	11,000
Ponce.....	63,444	35,027	28,417	55,477	27,952	27,525
Quebradillas.....	8,152	1,224	6,928	7,432	1,166	6,266
Rincón.....	7,275	308	6,967	6,641	(b) 271	(a) 6,370
Río Grande.....	13,948	1,843	12,105	12,365	1,285	11,080
Río Piedras.....	18,880	3,084	15,796	13,760	2,249	11,511
Sabana Grande.....	11,523	2,636	8,887	10,560	2,531	8,029
Salinas.....	11,403	1,857	9,546	5,731	1,192	4,539
San Germán.....	22,143	4,999	17,144	20,246	3,954	16,292

Comparative statement showing total urban and rural population of Porto Rico, by municipalities, for 1910 and 1899—Continued.

NOTE.—Where there is more than one urban center in a municipality, each is shown separately, by indentation under the municipality.

Municipality.	1910.			1899.		
	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
San Juan.....	48,716	48,716		32,048	32,048	
San Lorenzo.....	14,278	2,663	11,615	13,433	2,084	11,349
San Sebastián.....	18,904	1,920	16,984	16,412	1,700	14,712
Santa Isabel.....	6,959	1,290	5,669	4,858	1,142	3,716
Toa Alta.....	9,127	905	8,222	7,908	991	6,917
Toa Baja.....	6,254	2,404	3,850	4,030	(a) 1,716	(a) 2,314
Toa Baja.....	1,759				1,300	
Palo Seco.....		645			(b) 416	
Trujillo Alto.....	6,345	573	5,772	5,683	1,025	4,658
Utua.....	41,054	3,958	37,096	43,860	(a) 4,520	(a) 39,340
*Utua.....		3,208			3,619	
Jayuya.....		750			(b) 901	
Vega Alta.....	8,134	1,667	6,467	6,107	1,081	5,026
Vega Baja.....	12,831	3,082	9,749	10,305	2,288	8,017
Vieques.....	10,425	3,158	7,267	5,938	2,646	3,292
Yabucoa.....	17,338	2,816	14,522	13,905	1,838	12,067
Yauco.....	31,504	8,357	23,147	27,119	(a) 7,471	(a) 19,648
Yauco.....		6,589			6,108	
Guánica.....		1,768			(b) 1,363	
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	283,798	834,214	953,243	(a) 217,614	(a) 735,629

(a) Partly estimated; certain urban centers not separately reported in 1899.

(b) Estimated; not separately reported for 1899.

(c) Urban population of barrio Pájaros, which, while not included in barrios composing the town of Bayamón, is contiguous to and, to all intents and purposes, forms part of the town of Bayamón.

(d) Was rural in 1899.

Municipalities.

Name.	Location.		Population of district.		Assessed local wealth.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	1910.	1899.	
	<i>Degs. Min.</i>	<i>Degs. Min.</i>			
Adjuntas.....	18 10	66 43	16,954	19,484	\$1,292,466
Aguada.....	18 23	67 12	11,587	10,581	1,018,743
Aguadilla.....	18 26	67 9	21,419	17,830	1,078,062
Aguas Buenas.....	18 15	66 7	8,292	7,997	358,603
Aibonito.....	18 8	66 16	10,815	8,596	765,152
Añasco.....	18 17	67 -8	14,407	13,311	1,316,408
Arcebo.....	18 28	66 43	42,429	36,910	5,651,358
Arroyo.....	17 58	66 4	6,940	4,867	1,038,198
Barceloneta.....	18 26	66 32	11,644	(1) 9,357	
Barranquitas.....	18 11	66 18	10,503	8,103	358,619
Barros.....	18 13	66 24	15,028	14,845	545,840
Bayamón.....	18 23	66 10	29,986	19,940	3,048,759
Cabo Rojo.....	18 5	67 8	19,562	16,154	1,453,732
Caguas.....	18 14	66 3	27,460	19,857	3,171,920
Camuy.....	18 29	66 51	11,342	10,887	685,162
Carolina.....	18 23	65 58	15,327	11,965	1,674,580
Cayey.....	18 7	66 11	17,711	14,442	1,411,477
Ciales.....	18 20	66 28	18,398	18,115	980,016
Cidra.....	18 11	66 10	10,595	7,552	486,217
Coamo.....	18 5	66 22	17,129	15,144	1,253,385
Comerio.....	18 13	66 13	11,170	8,249	918,123
Corozal.....	18 20	66 19	12,978	11,508	375,194
Culebra Island.....	18 20	65 17	1,315	704	130,469

(1) Included in municipality of Manati; to become a distinct municipality after January 1, 1911.

Municipalities—Continued.

Name.	Location.		Population of district.		Assessed local wealth.
	Latitude.	Longitude.	1910.	1899.	
	Degs. Min.	Degs. Min.			
Dorado.....	18 27	66 16	4,885	3,804	\$666,581
Fajardo.....	18 19	65 39	21,135	16,782	4,821,954
Guayama.....	17 59	66 7	17,379	12,749	2,809,525
Guayanilla.....	18 1	66 47	10,354	9,540	1,058,986
Gurabo.....	18 15	65 58	11,139	8,700	1,027,686
Hatillo.....	18 29	66 49	10,630	10,449	756,946
Humacao.....	18 8	65 50	26,678	(2) 22,915	3,858,487
Isabela.....	18 31	67 2	16,852	14,888	662,219
Juana Díaz.....	18 3	66 31	29,157	27,896	2,819,247
Juncos.....	18 13	65 55	11,592	8,429	1,905,741
Lajas.....	18 3	67 3	11,071	8,789	1,213,374
Lares.....	18 17	66 53	22,559	20,883	1,466,852
Las Marias.....	18 15	67 00	10,046	11,279	1,291,866
Loíza.....	18 26	65 53	13,317	12,522	2,079,224
Manatí.....	18 25	66 29	17,240	13,989	3,386,109
Maricao.....	18 11	66 59	7,158	8,312	1,018,250
Maunabo.....	18 00	65 54	7,106	6,221	552,861
Mayagüez.....	18 12	67 9	42,429	(3) 38,915	5,336,862
Moca.....	18 24	67 7	13,640	12,410	460,318
Morovis.....	18 19	66 24	12,446	11,309	497,403
Naguabo.....	18 12	65 44	14,365	10,873	1,603,741
Naranjito.....	18 18	66 15	8,876	8,101	240,104
Patillas.....	18 00	66 2	14,448	11,163	989,320
Peñuelas.....	18 3	66 43	11,991	12,129	739,052
Ponce.....	18 00	66 37	63,444	55,477	11,719,447
Quebradillas.....	18 28	66 56	8,152	7,432	328,519
Rincón.....	18 21	67 15	7,275	6,641	321,203
Río Grande.....	18 23	65 50	13,948	12,365	1,149,684
Río Piedras.....	18 24	66 3	18,880	13,760	2,747,703
Sabana Grande.....	18 5	66 57	11,523	10,560	519,558
Salinas.....	17 58	66 18	11,403	5,731	2,547,987
San Germán.....	18 5	67 3	22,143	20,246	1,661,632
San Juan.....	18 28	66 7	48,716	32,048	23,628,248
San Lorenzo.....	18 11	65 58	11,278	13,433	706,703
San Sebastián.....	18 20	67 00	18,904	16,412	999,406
Santa Isabel.....	17 58	66 24	6,959	4,858	2,114,541
Toa Alta.....	18 23	66 15	9,127	7,908	421,678
Toa Baja.....	18 26	66 15	6,254	4,030	1,078,455
Trujillo Alto.....	18 21	68 00	6,345	5,683	5 2,222
Utuado.....	18 15	68 42	41,054	43,860	2,326,990
Vega Alta.....	18 21	66 30	8,131	6,107	689,358
Vega Baja.....	18 26	66 23	12,831	10,305	1,030,764
Vieques.....	18 9	65 27	10,425	(4) 5,938	2,396,180
Yabucoa.....	18 2	65 53	17,338	13,905	1,881,506
Yauco.....	18 2	66 51	31,504	27,119	4,718,006
Total.....			1,118,012	953,243	133,817,931

(2) Includes population (8,602) of municipality of Las Piedras; annexed to Humacao since 1899.

(3) Includes population (3,215) of municipality of Hormigueros; annexed to Mayagüez since 1899.

(4) Includes population (701) of the Island of Culebra; shown separately in 1910.

Assessed value of property in Porto Rico, fiscal years ending June 30, 1902-1912.

Fiscal year.	Assessed value.
1901-1902.....	\$97,000,966
1902-1903.....	93,870,957
1903-1904.....	94,246,645
1904-1905.....	89,916,858
1905-1906.....	94,048,066
1906-1907.....	99,549,290
1907-1908.....	108,407,794
1908-1909.....	117,587,873
1909-1910.....	122,219,884
1910-1911.....	133,282,453
1911-1912.....	162,299,172

Total assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes, for the
fiscal year 1911.

Corrected to August 23, 1910.

Municipality.	U R B A N .			R U R A L .	
	Lots.	Improve- ments.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.
Adjuntas.....	\$16,041	\$51,715	\$70,756	\$19,395	\$519,222
Aguada.....	1,528	13,287	14,815	321,215	29,257
Aguadilla.....	60,761	311,093	371,857	131,306	3,688
Aguas Buenas.....	195	43,505	44,090	1,180	55,658
Aibonito.....	565	101,459	102,021	130	79,415
Añasco.....	3,841	99,772	103,616	408,713	215,205
Arecibo.....	147,240	714,411	861,651	1,273,715	108,322
Arroyo.....	22,941	149,541	172,455	301,875	5,388
Barraquitas.....	165	26,271	26,436	1,310	22,886
Barros.....		32,685	32,685	70	90,295
Bayamón.....	354,361	761,093	1,115,361	207,945	22,803
Cabo Rojo.....	1,085	102,025	103,110	439,199	2,622
Caguas.....	7,937	735,382	743,319	175,238	10,632
Camuy.....	630	34,819	35,470	91,896	44,823
Carolina.....	15,406	159,110	174,816	356,127	2,779
Cayey.....	39,428	252,036	291,164	900	103,112
Ciales.....	3,900	81,370	85,270	1,905	352,081
Cidra.....	280	31,463	31,743	350	23,625
Coamo.....	1,587	192,546	194,133	34,435	121,891
Comerio.....	934	52,612	53,546	100	38,731
Corozal.....	1,738	33,490	35,228	2,635	30,733
Culebra.....	656	19,445	20,101		
Dorado.....	630	20,283	20,913	219,280	2,630
Fajardo.....	1,417	317,729	319,146	668,960	1,830
Guayama.....	4,143	540,117	544,250	717,625	110,962
Guayanilla.....	8,418	47,005	55,423	321,080	118,863
Gurabo.....	260	65,729	65,989	189,635	6,789
Hatillo.....	80	29,519	29,599	63,635	18,475
Humacao.....	22,465	442,239	464,674	696,969	1,587
Isabela.....	3,250	40,708	43,956	58,620	21,085
Juana Díaz.....	13,050	135,552	148,602	972,573	205,582
Juncos.....	2,110	169,720	171,830	391,360	395
Lajas.....	175	9,080	9,255	405,404	5,224
Lares.....	2,589	151,983	154,572	3,660	695,902
Las Marias.....	1,241	9,127	10,368	5,210	657,260
Loíza.....	175	27,826	28,001	484,825	63,758
Manatí.....	7,706	257,751	265,457	765,467	62,077
Maricao.....	4,800	45,143	49,943	420	575,605
Maunabo.....	1,430	70,425	71,855	161,330	2,145
Mayagüez.....	420,512	1,511,583	1,932,095	628,369	490,839
Moca.....	1,406	13,327	14,733	58,240	117,986
Morovis.....	325	31,645	31,970	19,801	82,295
Naguabo.....	4,355	105,689	110,644	344,650	810
Naranjito.....	318	13,909	14,227	180	36,158
Patillas.....	700	55,070	55,770	271,303	19,458
Peñuelas.....	3,543	35,532	39,075	196,288	79,624
Ponce.....	1,866,445	2,768,260	4,634,705	1,282,507	263,292
Quebradillas.....	105	36,356	36,461	21,900	28,416
Rincón.....	545	5,789	6,334	77,914	3,915
Río Grande.....	2,552	81,098	86,550	212,545	36,543
Río Piedras.....	132,365	425,031	557,399	240,530	19,575
Sabana Grande.....	1,155	82,100	83,255	400,336	37,194
Salinas.....	14,339	84,167	98,506	731,017	1,806
San Germán.....	18,114	320,075	338,219	361,701	120,035
San Juan.....	5,360,743	7,697,262	13,058,005		
San Lorenzo.....	120	92,326	92,446	80,485	21,274
San Sebastián.....	2,291	64,512	66,803	18,676	352,274
Santa Isabel.....	9,750	50,671	60,421	692,412	
Toa Alta.....	4,453	46,687	50,840	11,388	3,034
Toa Baja.....	4,618	59,027	57,645	402,536	220
Trujillo Alto.....	70	15,570	15,640	7,165	1,310
Utua.....	14,649	213,605	228,224	33,175	728,099
Vega Alta.....	352	33,288	33,640	108,457	5,108
Vega Baja.....	6,813	112,502	119,315	306,413	3,280
Vieques.....	590	138,515	139,105	466,232	
Yabucoa.....	2,110	129,570	131,680	554,525	1,110
Yauco.....	9,531	439,469	449,000	535,869	255,761
Totals.....	8,638,636	21,072,023	29,710,659	17,380,798	7,143,119

Total assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1911—Continued.

Corrected to August 23, 1910.

Municipality.	R U R A L—Continued.					
	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Orange.	Cocoa-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.
Adjuntas.....					\$58,138	\$196,627
Aguada.....	856			\$13,005	24,250	98,203
Aguadilla.....	1,423			7,365	55,505	120,155
Aguas Buenas.....	11,525				24,698	121,551
Aibonito.....	165,151			60	28,147	136,036
Añasco.....				7,839	28,819	132,048
Arecibo.....	10,188	\$5,820	\$70,657	568	57,940	552,079
Arroyo.....	20			1,040	7,497	140,377
Barranquitas.....	33,988				45,815	112,684
Barros.....	8,190				68,363	150,367
Bayamón.....	717	14,953	73,798	4,700	24,241	538,284
Cabo Rojo.....	400		4,000	30,242	84,124	373,690
Caguas.....	133,371	1,000		190	14,279	538,081
Camuy.....	9,475	1,910		240	33,057	201,245
Carolina.....	20	800		860	16,977	479,868
Cayey.....	258,614				60,213	210,439
Ciales.....	5,870				57,210	105,748
Cidra.....	121,118				36,488	136,046
Coamo.....	30				64,572	400,171
Comerio.....	88,739				26,771	132,924
Corozal.....	1,059				25,617	129,978
Culebra.....					60	63,735
Dorado.....		11,875	14,335	1,875	4,195	193,061
Fajardo.....	20		30,000	4,880	6,047	489,846
Guayama.....	475			2,150	17,527	561,801
Guayanilla.....	1,600			4,000	67,280	104,645
Gurabo.....	228,400				10,400	211,188
Hatillo.....	19,826	900		1,060	31,336	355,284
Humacao.....	17,281			2,888	8,839	677,422
Isabela.....	17,799			95	80,151	195,158
Juana Díaz.....	822			60	63,597	663,371
Juncos.....	34,901				5,067	489,443
Lajas.....	651	25		180	88,737	378,603
Lares.....	90				52,791	165,094
Las Marias.....	120		15,400		16,887	65,692
Loíza.....	13,022		500	72,650	13,982	351,364
Manatí.....	3,289	19,375	83,921	2,450	26,283	407,998
Mariaco.....					4,628	67,044
Maunabo.....				1,493	760	76,159
Mayagüez.....	190	6,090	300	11,485	51,192	317,171
Moca.....					25,729	105,736
Morovis.....	3,255			25	28,691	123,865
Naguabo.....			4,500	2,800	25,054	329,785
Naranjito.....	8,810				15,685	76,431
Patillas.....	40				8,511	188,291
Peñuelas.....	1,330		120	1,900	43,653	117,090
Ponce.....		425	355		67,585	829,647
Quebradillas.....	4,703		80	340	16,568	97,922
Rincón.....				9,178	16,201	44,909
Río Grande.....	25	15		23,550	10,246	460,289
Río Piedras.....	35	72,685	72,763	150	21,609	633,611
Sabana Grande.....	4,630				47,392	91,639
Salinas.....	80				25,105	543,264
San Germán.....	4,127	860		652	79,828	204,301
San Juan.....						
San Lorenzo.....	16,072				15,627	208,278
San Sebastián.....	50				36,313	168,446
Santa Isabel.....				2,165	1,894	399,838
Toa Alta.....	2,185	1,000	24,670	30	11,704	194,944
Toa Baja.....	300	21,262	68,423		10,640	205,111
Trujillo Alto.....			9,805		13,229	184,248
Utuado.....	35,115				147,802	301,209
Vega Alta.....	674	120	17,260	400	5,547	114,341
Vega Baja.....	888	24,560	8,252	3,905	9,145	250,562
Vieques.....				150	8,074	672,981
Yabucoa.....				2,400	10,995	361,468
Yauco.....	9,178				160,380	400,439
Totals.....	1,281,010	183,675	499,139	219,020	2,256,352	18,149,334

Total assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes, for the
fiscal year 1911—Continued.

Corrected to August 23, 1910.

Municipality.	R U R A L—Continued.				
	Timber, brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.
Adjuntas.....	\$190,652		\$1,210	\$985,244	\$81,249
Aguada.....	13,989	\$20	12,704	516,499	40,407
Aguadilla.....	21,254	268	16,704	357,668	41,337
Aguas Buenas.....	33,129		5,117	252,858	19,628
Aibonito.....	49,514		7,783	466,536	32,528
Añasco.....	47,882	908	18,270	859,756	70,354
Arecibo.....	208,670	7,013	10,989	2,305,991	129,470
Arroyo.....	9,705	1,900		467,802	62,767
Barranquitas.....	43,181		13,741	273,605	21,138
Barros.....	104,304	81	16,161	437,884	44,659
Bayamón.....	96,754	3,489	6,783	994,467	124,645
Cabo Rojo.....	82,948	1,325	66,393	1,085,252	112,284
Caguas.....	28,449		32,752	934,992	68,752
Camuy.....	68,981	40	430	452,369	73,778
Carolina.....	23,380	6,790	13,030	900,631	106,812
Cayey.....	84,583		17,721	735,942	84,524
Ciales.....	163,890	600	2,710	690,017	106,643
Cidra.....	44,551		7,480	369,658	24,164
Coamo.....	103,223		135	724,460	81,324
Comerio.....	24,592	190	1,708	313,755	32,546
Corozal.....	41,607		120	231,799	30,998
Culebra.....	4,352	900	3,830	72,877	6,395
Dorado.....	14,323		208	461,782	32,850
Fajardo.....	85,492	6,293	22,400	1,315,768	89,276
Guayama.....	74,236	512	1,180	1,486,468	37,103
Guayanilla.....	58,022	2,880	9,753	691,123	85,218
Gurabo.....	23,174		5,410	675,021	20,680
Hatillo.....	61,894	200	13,789	566,399	53,682
Humacao.....	28,316	1,706	41,377	1,476,418	69,019
Isabela.....	49,884	20,030		443,122	68,226
Juana Díaz.....	123,648	4,721	25,140	2,059,514	168,832
Juncos.....	50,492		4,132	683,790	21,958
Lajas.....	62,740	6,660	26,289	974,513	73,235
Lares.....	96,242		6,138	1,019,917	140,191
Las Marias.....	112,483		8,965	882,017	162,723
Loíza.....	89,315	11,781	12,445	1,113,642	12,449
Manatí.....	122,885	821	18,631	1,513,197	89,281
Maricao.....	74,655		7,210	729,562	167,827
Maunabo.....	9,455		2,565	253,907	18,449
Mavagüez.....	57,921	6,945	13,581	1,584,083	298,229
Moca.....	34,555	6,932	3,668	352,846	44,382
Morovis.....	76,593		30,285	364,810	38,079
Naguabo.....	35,111	3,855	1,381	747,976	40,290
Naranjito.....	34,471		4,728	176,463	17,101
Patillas.....	49,652		1,887	544,042	26,687
Peñuelas.....	91,542	350	6,541	536,508	61,105
Ponce.....	216,919	3,066	105,527	2,769,323	266,370
Quebradillas.....	22,420		6,348	201,697	29,746
Rincón.....	3,951		3,100	159,198	37,200
Río Grande.....	55,359	7,235	289	806,096	62,970
Río Piedras.....	49,672	620	148,614	1,259,864	121,358
Sabana Grande.....	16,368		10,095	307,654	36,763
Salinas.....	90,591		7,045	1,398,908	49,050
San Germán.....	24,010	505	6,205	802,224	161,109
San Juan.....			174,039	174,039	
San Lorenzo.....	30,531	10	12,670	384,947	25,195
San Sebastián.....	24,813	124,858	9,215	734,645	111,027
Santa Isabel.....	54,374	1,365	340	1,152,418	43,493
Toa Alta.....	16,051			265,006	25,534
Toa Baja.....	36,827	2,725	11,674	759,718	48,893
Trujillo Alto.....	1,108		12,120	228,985	28,415
Utua.....	346,603	275	15,435	1,607,713	228,054
Vega Alta.....	38,896		6,631	297,434	7,672
Vega Baja.....	49,307	3,385	10,184	669,881	34,758
Vieques.....	25,668		11,829	1,184,934	68,245
Yabucoa.....	14,907	590	9,855	955,850	27,223
Yauco.....	146,577	1,950	14,390	1,524,544	194,230
Totals.....	4,271,613	223,839	1,120,109	52,728,008	4,873,952

Total assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1911—Continued.

Corrected to August 23, 1910.

Municipality.	R U R A L—Continued.				Total real property.
	Buildings and Machinery.		Track stations.	Other improvements.	
	Sugar.	Others.			
Adjuntas.....	\$7,315	\$80,370		\$3,280	\$1,228,214
Aguada.....	238,300	555		1,350	811,926
Aguadilla.....	9,405			11,150	791,417
Aguas Buenas.....		750			317,326
Aibonito.....		64,105			665,193
Añasco.....	152,550	13,195	\$9,000	1,110	1,209,881
Arecibo.....	789,420	22,140	125,741	4,280	4,238,693
Arroyo.....	154,105				857,129
Barranquitas.....					321,179
Barros.....		955			516,133
Bayamón.....	139,860	179,003		13,245	2,566,584
Cabo Rojo.....	2,750	1,000		100	1,304,496
Caguas.....	485,620	144,518	171,361	31,720	2,580,285
Camuy.....	16,740	75		1,090	579,522
Carolina.....	99,654	105,123		5,060	1,392,126
Cayey.....		43,092			1,155,022
Ciales.....		25,262		2,505	909,697
Cidra.....		16,125			441,990
Coamo.....	6,000	1,555		8,872	1,016,314
Comerio.....		465,141			864,988
Corozal.....	1,300	2,000		60	301,385
Culebra.....					99,373
Dorado.....	7,850		46,100	200	569,695
Fajardo.....	853,000	3,500	394,560	250	3,005,500
Guayama.....	194,835	75,530		2,450	2,340,676
Guayanilla.....	95,300	8,520	500	14,280	950,364
Guabo.....	5,000	118,788			915,478
Hatillo.....		455		440	650,575
Humacao.....	986,020	35,030	231,000		3,262,161
Isabela.....		750		3,648	559,702
Juana Díaz.....	131,300	4,090	1,640	38,896	2,555,874
Juncos.....	716,180	46,513	16,700	19,500	1,676,471
Lajas.....	23,350	225		1,550	1,082,128
Lares.....	10,745	53,614			1,379,039
Las Marias.....	3,450	35,171		6,735	1,098,494
Loíza.....	677,635	36			1,861,763
Manatí.....	1,100,073	9,334		1,337	2,978,679
Maricao.....		51,463		17,798	1,016,593
Mauabó.....	112,725	2,025		100	459,061
Mayagüez.....	397,693	82,876	200	23,911	4,319,087
Moca.....	6,103	710		1,115	419,888
Morovis.....	5,105	2,100		100	442,164
Naguabo.....	292,463	61,294			1,252,667
Naranjito.....	300	250		500	208,841
Patillas.....	188,100	5,300	2,900		822,799
Peñuelas.....	15,000	1,453	10,000	9,950	676,091
Ponce.....	680,830	185,588	171,816	54,281	8,763,113
Quebradillas.....		1,175		860	269,939
Rincón.....	45,850	1,500		27,650	277,732
Río Grande.....	18,316			800	974,832
Río Piedras.....		12,650	440,351		2,391,622
Sabana Grande.....	9,300	50		400	437,422
Salinas.....	632,065	16,000		2,300	2,196,829
San Germán.....	4,975	2,380		330	1,309,237
San Juan.....	389,463	366,496	328,300		14,316,303
San Lorenzo.....	100	11,319	35,000		549,010
San Sebastián.....	3,334	3,175	2,050	4,869	925,903
Santa Isabel.....	576,310	6,400			1,839,042
Toa Alta.....	5,650	500			347,580
Toa Baja.....	103,000	3,600		600	973,456
Trujillo Alto.....			156,208		429,248
Utuado.....	12,441	95,390		1,000	2,172,822
Vega Alta.....	209,850		45,000		593,596
Vega Baja.....	96,000				919,954
Vieques.....	454,920		42,000		1,889,204
Yabucoa.....	306,850		106,300		1,528,003
Yauco.....	1,748,435	79,230		39,369	4,034,808
Totals.....	12,836,472	2,601,011	2,374,926	687,341	105,812,349

Total assessed value of personal property, by

Corrected to

Municipality.	Money.	Merchandise.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.
Adjuntas	\$2,766	\$20,410	\$20,244	\$14,779	\$7,860	
Aguada	121,636	31,871	33,200	7,143		\$68
Aguadilla	15,300	179,066	38,822	14,321	60	402
Aguas Buenas	821	11,546	22,921	4,139	100	8
Aibonito	5,317	28,739	31,068	7,151	190	62
Añasco		48,111	32,131	5,329	570	78
Arceibo	38,628	561,959	127,073	34,325	3,085	205
Arroyo	23,782	51,945	50,469	8,175	17	23
Barranquitas	512	6,305	22,739	6,140	50	68
Barros	230	6,105	16,059	5,675	730	216
Bayamón	16,037	158,975	130,327	27,311	1,350	442
Cabo Rojo	5,848	22,231	94,464	11,800	150	347
Caguas	18,601	253,158	121,505	17,011	1,880	
Camuy		11,067	52,860	12,301	2,470	396
Carolina	3,755	52,220	171,689	22,050	465	161
Cayey	58,620	97,591	43,364	11,835	3,897	172
Ciales	100	18,989	22,792	12,218	5,180	116
Cidra	300	4,370	23,601	6,872	250	35
Coamo	7,987	45,882	126,301	32,039	13,258	248
Comerio	1,130	11,151	21,210	7,504	1,609	62
Corozal	500	14,564	16,750	9,317	215	287
Culebra		2,145	25,633	2,335	20	39
Dorado		7,701	36,045	10,379	672	73
Fajardo	22,528	173,375	108,103	23,711	561	258
Guayama	24,076	222,250	138,968	27,845	911	120
Guayanilla	1,500	20,461	50,251	8,718	2,178	101
Gurabo		17,505	79,078	9,492	155	300
Hatillo		4,210	78,379	17,560	680	340
Humacao	43,415	137,489	180,257	28,569	350	335
Isabela	296	18,653	64,090	13,913	20	467
Juana Díaz	10,020	67,571	116,623	25,205	4,943	169
Juncos	14,871	104,301	86,269	6,948	6,750	58
Lajas	590	10,208	99,712	13,879	70	391
Lares	870	31,975	21,010	11,531	3,975	431
Las Marias	510	3,085	4,077	7,449	3,713	122
Loíza	28,565	18,055	92,844	14,192	822	279
Manatí	10,681	110,771	95,712	23,133	2,365	138
Maricao	3,600	7,592	3,444	6,472	3,570	44
Maunabo	1,665	20,555	50,401	4,887		
Mayagüez	137,284	601,909	51,321	22,112	2,029	108
Moca	1,210	4,387	21,956	7,957	310	61
Morovis	1,760	4,633	37,334	9,170	1,240	67
Naguabo	11,414	44,848	114,082	24,858	1,680	102
Naranjito		1,610	21,927	6,570	115	160
Patillas	500	31,069	43,810	10,616	158	68
Peñuelas	650	7,704	36,872	7,066	1,545	136
Ponce	409,651	1,539,237	159,510	41,154	21,076	193
Quebradillas		9,800	33,783	8,617	1,062	226
Rincón	100	7,035	23,901	4,955		139
Río Grande	4,642	38,069	115,595	16,391	1,170	111
Río Piedras	5,360	71,814	164,573	27,286	2,185	101
Sabana Grande	500	16,690	50,020	8,320	675	
Salinas	3,566	26,567	165,728	21,580	1,493	157
San Germán	83,131	127,583	84,279	14,824	615	291
San Juan	741,713	3,133,548	4,060	7,869	6,300	
San Lorenzo	4,512	31,311	105,226	11,482		192
San Sebastián	640	22,068	31,786	13,523	1,280	158
Santa Isabel	750	17,835	73,131	10,404		143
Toa Alta	1,666	15,626	42,765	5,758	50	131
Toa Baja	961	30,872	45,991	5,664	2,420	24
Trujillo Alto		3,850	64,612	11,133	500	44
Utua	3,027	61,456	32,864	25,231	12,306	573
Vega Alta	545	15,353	26,667	5,966	15	154
Vega Baja	9,797	36,230	41,564	9,338	91	119
Vieques	1,012	58,265	141,309	12,109	50	66
Yabucoa	1,668	70,996	79,425	14,009	415	
Yauco	36,370	189,584	69,450	19,246	6,023	326
Totals	1,947,585	8,843,449	4,464,389	923,546	139,944	10,944

Municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1911.

August 23, 1910.

Sheep.	Automobiles.	Coaches.	Other vehicles.	Machinery.	Rolling stock.	Vessels.	Other property.	Total personal property.	Grand total real and personal.
87		\$1,100	\$1,895				\$1,701	\$70,755	\$1,298,969
111	\$150	690	2,230	28		\$20	10,397	206,583	1,018,509
13		410	2,062	110		8,207	27,106	286,110	1,077,827
16		295	680	125			1,005	41,248	358,574
6		800	3,100	15	\$11,450	33	5,208	99,796	761,989
16	500	3,340	11,930	2,228	38,453	5,037	585,155	1,411,934	1,317,045
52	2,000	545	10,581		5,900	8,965	15,581	181,038	5,650,627
1		300	40				1,695	37,878	1,038,167
12				8			1,221	30,256	359,057
31	1,500	2,700	6,562	680	17,340	19,450	98,835	546,389	3,048,170
373	300	575	4,010	90		25	6,765	481,586	3,048,170
	4,375	3,910	3,686		57,400		109,572	1,451,717	1,451,717
60		540	4,650	375			17,854	591,434	3,171,719
238		560	9,220	600	2,000	200	19,236	105,573	685,095
29		2,460	1,110	30	850	100	31,165	282,394	1,674,520
22		150	396	7,325			3,725	257,241	1,412,263
		175	295				8,303	71,043	980,740
226		2,105	1,510	480			6,837	44,201	186,191
22		100	180				7,013	236,873	1,253,217
22		310	210	277			1,219	53,019	918,007
55						395	400	73,791	375,176
182		610	1,861		23,650	170	15,485	31,022	130,395
46	1,200	510	22,664		128,100	18,054	1,317,574	96,858	666,553
152	7,450	3,326	8,814	3,890		270	29,880	1,816,717	4,822,217
33	5,650	565	3,116	7,050	1,250	2,960	5,223	467,952	2,808,628
11		1,850	3,480				225	109,062	1,059,426
20		350	4,234				520	112,099	1,027,577
96	900	3,710	4,076	5,105	73,000		118,933	106,298	756,868
61		585	2,466	110		20	1,479	596,235	3,858,396
149		2,440	12,109	18	2,800	60	18,547	102,160	661,862
31		885	3,175				5,937	260,654	2,816,528
276		125	4,005	360			1,390	229,228	1,905,699
58	2,000		25	245			13,264	88,387	1,467,426
156			210	923	60		502	131,006	1,213,134
91		260	2,845		300	380	58,457	131,006	1,467,426
36		1,410	17,495	4,402	4,396		136,581	20,807	1,119,301
36			130	5,851			1,022	217,090	2,078,853
118	9,200	6,190	9,130	31,103	600	10,043	6,775	407,156	3,385,835
22	250	490	2,816	17			6,775	31,730	1,018,323
4			802	35			182	93,798	552,859
77	1,200	775	4,244	750	35,661	2,230	81,381	1,017,739	5,336,826
15			180	170			180	50,294	460,183
			5,115				24,746	59,197	497,361
59		250	3,495	215			4,811	323,297	1,575,964
92	28,656	18,175	33,265	77,960	51,930	51,465	470,956	30,927	239,768
80		915	2,420	110			1,427	116,412	989,211
3		278	4,290	1,458	500	40	2,803	62,803	738,894
189	1,800	5,115	5,150		31,455		41,182	2,903,320	11,666,433
		815	2,470				2,642	58,440	328,479
519		1,480	5,565	50	8,900		115,429	43,178	320,910
103	3,100	825	3,956	1,974			25,791	185,380	1,160,212
26	20,975	2,675	6,231	135,278	100	126,600	4,759,616	356,210	2,747,832
11		320	760	2,352	200		1,549	82,132	519,554
71		390	616	460	25	10	1,950	351,034	2,547,863
11	500	530	6,468	2,000	21,220	75	171,843	346,472	1,655,709
4			1,020				6,964	8,944,965	23,261,268
21		890	3,635	10	850	1,282	12,340	157,610	706,620
	500	240	1,360		225		442	73,267	999,170
148	200	1,305	1,530	2,166			12,872	305,470	2,144,512
75	300		7,135	38,650			840	82,906	512,154
51	120	30	2,460		4,000		6,857	153,678	2,326,500
202		495	7,400	200	27,050	15,885	242,678	95,700	689,296
		1,565	2,180		6,330		179,911	110,657	1,030,611
63	1,800	1,450	2,530	52,091	169,123	610	164,338	506,781	2,395,985
								356,499	1,884,502
								713,004	4,747,812
4,636	94,946	84,059	295,646	389,202	724,918	272,964	9,191,780	27,388,008	133,200,357

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Average value of cultivated land (per acre)

Corrected to

Municipality.	REAL PROPERTY							
	Cane.	Coffee.	To- bacco.	Pine- apples.	Or- anges.	Coco- nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pas- ture.
Adjuntas	\$62.77	\$55.39					\$27.23	\$16.20
Aguada	88.25	40.75	\$17.83			\$60.77	18.21	13.88
Aguadilla	78.82	28.37	20.93			56.22	16.80	12.48
Aguas Buenas	78.67	34.21	37.79				18.53	12.88
Aibonito	35.83	37.16	90.94			30.00	21.29	15.07
Añasco	96.33	47.09				73.95	19.69	17.20
Arceibo	130.48	41.69	41.93	\$126.52	\$60.60	63.11	20.95	22.21
Arroyo	126.41	40.06	40.00			40.00	30.23	28.13
Barranquitas	37.43	40.87	56.84				17.63	10.97
Barros	35.00	29.73	32.12				13.32	10.39
Bayamón	72.80	33.53	25.61	106.05	61.19	35.34	16.13	23.34
Cabo Rojo	81.73	30.49	44.44		200.00	71.49	19.11	20.21
Caguas	87.84	33.65	73.97	200.00		38.00	19.24	19.98
Camuy	56.94	37.41	35.44	54.57		60.00	20.86	19.69
Carolina	83.70	40.87	30.00	100.00		47.78	22.79	24.55
Cayey	50.00	35.78	97.89				21.45	18.06
Ciales	43.30	55.53	45.86				19.86	15.14
Cidra	50.00	35.47	73.45				16.70	12.78
Coamo	49.33	33.93	30.00				36.50	13.71
Comerio	25.00	40.18	48.68				17.42	14.78
Corozal	41.48	34.53	37.82				14.21	9.45
Culebra							10.00	16.49
Dorado	85.76	21.04		115.29	54.09	75.00	13.15	24.12
Fajardo	84.07	22.32	30.00		300.00	51.37	17.63	20.04
Guayama	113.48	73.05	25.00			46.74	20.01	27.15
Guayanilla	172.20	51.15	43.24			80.00	26.04	16.56
Gurabo	91.71	30.04	97.86				16.06	22.86
Hatillo	73.57	40.34	46.76	75.00		75.71	43.35	26.25
Humacao	71.19	33.77	31.57			103.14	13.96	23.86
Isabela	44.89	31.66	34.56			31.67	21.92	18.01
Juana Díaz	124.67	51.38	48.35			30.00	23.10	20.52
Juncos	95.45	28.21	22.93				16.83	39.74
Lajas	80.52	39.43	31.00	50.00		60.00	20.21	20.56
Lares	60.00	58.12	30.00				16.52	14.14
Las Marías	68.95	48.32	40.00		50.00		18.85	14.72
Loíza	124.86	60.32	35.10		50.00	71.90	17.13	21.00
Manatí	105.26	42.93	33.56	\$1.39	62.53	74.24	16.52	23.16
Maricao	60.00	53.19					23.73	15.31
Maunabo	75.28	28.22				29.86	18.54	10.81
Mayagüez	90.24	53.21	38.00	138.40	100.00	78.66	28.28	22.72
Moca	42.82	51.52					17.70	11.58
Morovis	66.00	51.56	39.70			50.00	21.28	13.98
Naguabo	67.74	49.21			45.00	50.00	28.96	21.30
Naranjito	60.00	34.73	25.03				14.83	10.09
Patillas	90.05	33.61	30.00			45.24	15.47	14.82
Peñuelas	117.68	42.51	41.56		20.00		18.97	15.45
Ponce	112.52	43.08		8.17	88.75		23.32	30.52
Quebradillas	47.79	42.54	24.88		80.00	42.50	20.58	16.35
Rincón	70.54	46.06				52.75	19.08	10.14
Río Grande	73.21	52.74	25.00		30.00	62.80	16.96	20.05
Río Piedras	96.83	62.91	35.00		126.19	92.81	20.74	29.27
Sabana Grande	62.13	45.03	31.30				20.72	13.33
Salinas	97.03	31.14	20.00				14.95	21.63
San Germán	83.09	45.16	49.13	28.67		27.17	20.25	13.83
San Juan								
San Lorenzo	58.15	30.39	44.40				14.01	10.23
San Sebastián	50.75	46.86	16.67				18.31	12.06
Santa Isabel	128.20					98.41	38.65	33.32
Toa Alta	101.68	40.45	57.46	100.00	68.72	10.00	14.79	17.28
Toa Baja	104.07	16.92	42.86	107.93	86.50		31.67	30.31
Trujillo Alto	46.23	46.78			83.09		20.01	17.11
Utuado	89.66	42.64	52.49				16.96	12.62
Vega Alta	103.19	32.33	17.28	120.00	28.81	100.00	13.05	21.86
Vega Baja	88.53	25.43	15.86	99.43	38.92	75.10	13.25	21.49
Vieques	68.88					50.00	31.05	33.02
Yabucoa	91.81	42.69				60.00	32.53	19.24
Yauco	111.69	46.67	39.06				22.08	15.95
General average	94.86	47.35	65.96	106.79	67.51	65.56	19.52	19.58

and live stock for the fiscal year 1911.

August 23, 1910.

Y.				PERSONAL PROPERTY.				
Timber, brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.
\$10.19		\$11.75	\$23.33	\$25.02	\$32.18	\$49.75		
7.76	\$5.00	20.33	32.77	32.36	28.80		\$1.53	\$1.00
5.56	5.15	12.91	17.80	22.18	24.57	30.00	2.17	1.68
6.07		13.05	13.62	24.81	25.55	50.00	2.67	
10.02		22.17	23.79	22.51	23.77	23.75	2.58	1.30
9.67	18.49	19.95	35.86	34.50	28.81	27.14	3.25	2.00
6.43	9.84	24.26	30.72	29.17	25.73	62.96	4.46	1.14
8.98	10.00		51.65	35.84	30.17	5.67	1.92	1.00
7.67		24.76	13.51	20.43	24.96	50.00	2.72	1.00
7.15	6.00	13.74	11.32	19.37	21.17	25.17	4.08	2.00
15.36	4.87	37.68	24.96	21.49	27.37	56.25	4.38	1.70
8.07	8.60	37.22	26.44	25.18	25.27	75.00	2.21	1.51
6.51		36.97	25.22	23.03	31.33	85.45		
6.81	5.00	13.44	18.02	26.66	23.25	38.59	2.71	1.09
12.44	10.06	51.71	32.81	25.69	26.60	27.35	32.20	29.75
8.42		53.54	24.22	24.65	29.18	49.96	3.25	1.21
6.88	15.00	20.07	17.08	23.82	29.44	44.27	3.87	1.05
8.60		34.00	17.98	23.16	21.63	50.00	2.92	
10.17		6.75	15.04	24.52	26.00	32.98	2.12	1.06
7.46	5.43	38.60	18.80	23.97	26.42	32.18	3.26	
6.15		15.00	9.95	19.41	21.74	35.00	2.19	1.29
6.26	3.00	15.70	14.26	16.51	18.10	10.00	2.60	1.62
8.62		20.80	35.33	25.01	23.06	74.67	6.64	1.72
11.17	6.40	44.80	31.21	27.20	23.84	25.53	2.84	1.44
8.29	4.27	6.59	38.39	28.61	31.29	27.61	3.75	2.17
6.24	4.83	14.16	29.05	31.76	30.27	48.40	2.12	1.10
9.00		46.24	39.22	31.82	25.52	25.83	3.41	1.08
7.62	18.18	27.20	22.97	28.00	31.41	45.33	10.00	5.00
13.59	11.10	31.92	34.51	22.39	47.23	25.00	2.28	1.17
5.07	22.79		15.99	25.82	25.67	10.00	2.65	1.97
10.92	6.03	27.51	31.37	26.96	23.80	32.52	2.22	1.84
31.80		41.91	41.66	35.24	33.09	125.00	2.23	1.72
9.65	10.37	30.86	27.07	22.62	18.33	23.33	1.69	1.66
9.11		14.01	26.91	22.47	26.23	34.87	2.89	1.32
10.34		27.08	28.87	25.80	31.70	32.86	2.98	1.97
18.75	7.64	59.55	36.69	23.57	25.43	54.80	2.85	2.33
7.32	4.61	27.52	32.03	26.89	26.90	81.55	2.65	2.77
11.56		19.18	32.81	21.08	31.42	55.78	2.32	1.00
5.91		20.36	22.92	31.68	26.70			
14.06	56.93	42.31	43.14	27.85	29.33	38.28	2.04	3.11
5.41	7.02	9.63	16.04	28.63	28.52	34.44	2.77	1.05
7.13		52.38	15.51	21.32	24.65	41.72	2.23	1.00
8.15	5.99	115.08	28.14	24.72	26.41	168.00	2.83	1.75
6.65		8.26	11.18	20.10	21.54	38.33	3.08	2.50
5.61		5.09	20.81	60.80	26.88	39.50	2.06	
6.87	12.50	17.68	19.74	29.62	25.88	38.63	2.34	1.55
11.25	3.05	41.87	39.41	33.72	33.35	104.34	2.61	1.42
6.75		13.34	16.84	24.64	25.88	66.38	2.54	1.51
7.15		77.50	22.08	26.24	28.31		3.76	
6.18	6.94	33.44	21.23	25.57	24.28	83.57	2.71	1.50
36.55	4.96	48.08	40.02	29.08	32.48	109.25	4.21	3.78
4.04		4.62	15.41	23.11	27.46	56.25		
11.10		37.67	32.73	26.14	29.16	53.32	2.34	1.71
6.25	2.01	21.03	26.52	25.75	27.50	47.31	1.82	1.94
		138.13	138.13	33.01	48.88	196.88		
1.77	10.00	45.09	12.58	21.71	21.53		2.34	.96
8.11	8.98	15.06	17.74	20.76	24.63	44.14	2.29	1.38
12.28	3.44	16.19	51.56	33.27	29.39		3.11	1.73
8.53			18.21	23.61	24.09	50.00	2.98	1.00
18.55	6.31	20.20	50.73	24.52	31.64	161.33	2.18	1.62
11.42		51.14	18.98	25.88	30.17	100.00	2.31	
7.62	3.40	7.60	16.36	21.89	27.73	46.97	2.63	1.40
5.47		13.76	19.70	27.49	28.27	15.00	2.61	12.50
6.06	3.42	22.53	25.68	22.65	25.17	30.33	2.64	2.68
9.03		11.70	37.90	27.94	25.76	12.50	2.36	2.56
4.40	11.13	11.67	32.58	30.29	30.92	46.11		
7.96	2.52	95.30	24.50	24.80	24.24	39.37	7.09	1.17
8.29	7.77	30.16	26.50	25.97	27.03	51.51	2.77	1.75

Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year 1910-11.

Items	Total	Ordinary funds	Road funds	Bond redemption and sinking funds	On account of debt
Totals.....	\$1,697,627.29	\$1,410,677.70	\$91,363.55	\$176,386.04	\$19,200.00
General revenues.....					
Taxes.....	1,205,296.86				
Property taxes.....	1,073,519.46	824,004.04	91,363.55	158,151.87	
Tax on slaughter and sale of meat.....	131,699.70	131,699.70			
Taxes levied prior to July 1, 1901.....	77.70	77.70			
Licenses and permits.....	195,317.72				
Business licenses.....	182,356.24	182,356.24			
Dog and other licenses.....	787.13	787.13			
Permits.....	12,174.35	12,174.35			
Fines.....	20,894.11	20,894.11			
Subventions, grants and gifts.....	4,032.99	4,032.99			
Miscellaneous.....	4,914.87	4,914.87			
Commercial revenues.....	42,914.75				
Department services.....	\$267,170.74				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....	13,306.32	13,306.32			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....	326.92	326.92			
Fees and charges.....	10,466.75	10,466.75			
Rents.....	11,001.47	11,001.47			
Sales.....	7,813.29	7,813.29			

Privileges.....	\$2,532.91	\$2,532.91			
Interest.....	21,303.42	3,069.25			\$18,234.17
Public-service enterprises.	181,219.66				
Water-supply systems.....	118,399.66	118,399.66			
Electric light plants.....	7,772.95	7,772.95			
Markets.....	28,322.62	28,322.62			
Slaughter houses.....	2,403.17	2,403.17			
Meat shops.....	6,177.88	6,177.88			
Animal pounds.....	8,327.49	8,327.49			
Cemeteries.....	7,665.30	7,665.30			
Theaters.....	1,476.34	1,476.34			
Others.....	674.25	674.25			
Receipts on account of debt.....	19,200.00				\$19,200.00
Total current receipts.....	1,697,627.29	1,410,677.70		\$91,363.55	176,386.04
Cash on hand, June 30, 1910.....	1,045,249.66	162,785.31		34,250.86	628,206.47
Total available for expenditure.....	2,742,876.95	1,573,463.01		125,614.41	804,592.51
Total expenditure during year.....	1,508,229.46	1,330,492.94		83,423.56	66,018.50
Cash on hand, June 30, 1911.....	1,234,647.49	242,970.07		42,190.85	738,574.01

Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year 1910-11

Department or service	Expenses.			Interest.	Outlays.	On- account of debt.
	Total.	Salaries.	Other.			
Totals ...\$1,508,229.46	\$1,154,638.15	\$559,917.19	\$594,720.96	\$76,558.40	\$168,137.72	\$108,895.19
General Government.	317,312.08	245,997.10	71,314.98	.....	27,711.99	6,635.79
Executive and finance offices....	220,624.85	191,097.08	29,527.77	.....	3,800.44	2,060.94
Legal services and costs.....	5,319.62	2,850.00	2,499.62	.....	.....	17.65
Municipal build- ings.....	29,255.66	3,124.74	26,130.92	.....	23,897.70	4,128.45
Courts.....	34,910.14	33,603.28	1,306.86	.....	13.85	175.00
Civil register.....	15,701.54	15,322.00	379.54	.....	.....	127.50
Traveling ex- penses.....	11,470.27	.....	11,470.27	.....	.....	126.25
Protection of life and property...	21,133.52	4,413.88	16,719.64	.....	345.99	423.47
Fire Department..	21,133.52	4,413.88	16,719.64	.....	345.99	423.47
Health Conserva- tion and sani- tation.....	143,478.95	86,509.05	56,969.90	.....	2,871.55	3,257.17
Supervision and inspection.....	65,359.91	64,748.85	611.06	.....	63.82	391.66
Anemia Service...	3,128.10	1,833.30	1,294.80	.....	5.22	260.50
Sewers and sew- age disposal....	3,244.67	3,244.67	.....	.....	.....	10.50
Street cleaning and refuse dis- posal.....	65,681.87	16,564.99	49,116.88	.....	1,796.30	2,562.05
Miscellaneous....	6,064.40	117.24	5,947.16	.....	1,006.21	32.46
Highways.....	265,378.00	21,647.21	243,730.79	699.96	93,626.80	11,301.44
Streets, sidewalks and plazas....	81,530.28	17,731.21	66,799.07	.....	68,698.10	3,996.52
Street sprinkling..	2,131.06	324.00	1,807.06	.....	671.00	200.00
Street lighting....	113,617.27	1,022.00	112,595.27	.....	2,624.59	1,113.57
Vocinal and rural roads.....	65,099.39	2,570.00	62,529.39	699.96	21,633.11	5,991.35
Charities and cor- rections.....	311,598.05	139,235.87	172,362.18	.....	5,052.37	5,008.63
Outdoor poor re- lief.....	61,512.61	48,651.32	12,861.29	.....	.....	93.91
Medicines.....	64,051.64	9,075.10	54,976.54	.....	57.15	1,209.13
Poor in institu- tions.....	14,195.59	3,292.00	10,903.59	.....	466.18	819.19
Miscellaneous charities.....	3,580.11	.....	3,580.11	.....	.....	182.07
Hospitals and re- lief stations....	131,104.63	61,489.97	69,614.66	.....	4,381.17	2,559.03
Jails.....	37,153.47	16,727.48	20,425.99	.....	147.87	145.30
Education.....	4,990.79	3,472.50	1,518.29	.....	355.30	2,450.08
Scholarships.....	612.00	.....	612.00	.....	.....	.....
Libraries.....	3,883.79	3,472.50	411.29	.....	115.30	.....
Miscellaneous....	495.00	.....	495.00	.....	210.00	2,450.08
Recreation.....	12,488.11	7,055.25	5,432.86	.....	1,363.12	141.70
Playgrounds.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	500.00	.....
Music.....	9,111.34	6,164.25	2,947.09	.....	893.12	.....
Bath, bathhouses, etc.....	891.00	891.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celebrations and entertainments..	2,135.77	.....	2,135.77	.....	.....	141.70
Miscellaneous....	5,961.87	.....	5,961.87	75,858.44	1,471.41	73,648.08
Public service en- terprises.....	72,296.78	51,586.33	20,710.45	.....	35,339.19	6,028.83
Water-supply sys- tems.....	40,341.78	25,956.85	14,384.93	.....	5,058.74	1,963.31
Electric light sys- tems.....	4,018.28	3,010.95	1,007.33	.....	513.92	.....
Markets.....	4,411.01	3,980.00	431.01	.....	11,875.89	3,800.00
Slaughter houses..	2,793.27	1,578.00	1,225.27	.....	3,574.56	40.26
Meat shops.....	2,782.13	2,264.96	517.17	.....	1,113.28	31.26
Animal pounds....	1,436.26	1,396.75	39.51	.....	.....	10.00
Cemeteries.....	15,747.16	12,989.27	2,757.89	.....	13,152.80	184.00
Theaters.....	736.89	389.55	347.34	.....	50.00	.....

Insular loans to municipalities.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1911.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1911.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo	July 2, 1904	\$2,800.00		\$2,800.00	
Comerio	July 14, 1901	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Aguas Buenas	July 18, 1904	4,311.67		4,311.67	
Ponce	Sept. 9, 1904	35,000.00		35,000.00	
Vega Baja	Oct. 15, 1904	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Yauco	Oct. 15, 1904	11,772.25		11,772.25	
Sabana Grande	Nov. 23, 1904	3,644.27		3,644.27	
Bayamón	Jan. 18, 1905	6,420.72		6,420.72	
San Sebastián	Jan. 18, 1905	8,669.42		8,669.42	
Mayagüez	Mar. 18, 1905	12,000.00		12,000.00	
San Juan	May 11, 1905	2,500.00		2,500.00	
Vieques	May 18, 1905		\$3,000.00	3,000.00	
Total fiscal year 1904-5		92,618.33	3,000.00	95,618.33	
Vega Alta	Aug. 12, 1905	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Adjuntas	Aug. 22, 1905	14,922.44	77.56	15,000.00	\$5,333.33
Rincón	Aug. 28, 1905	2,643.49		2,643.49	
Aguadilla	Sept. 14, 1905	5,943.79	6,056.21	12,000.00	
Naguabo	Sept. 14, 1905	108.61	2,891.19	3,000.00	
San Juan	Sept. 14, 1905		15,000.00	15,000.00	
Arroyo	Mar. 8, 1906		4,200.00	4,200.00	
Coamo	Apr. 2, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Lares	Apr. 2, 1906		12,000.00	12,000.00	
Juana Díaz	Apr. 7, 1906	1,950.03	4,049.97	6,000.00	
Patillas	Apr. 7, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Toa Baja	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	750.00
Aguada	June 16, 1906	114.16	3,885.84	4,000.00	
Aibonito	June 16, 1906	558.00	9,442.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
Total fiscal year 1905-6		27,240.72	63,102.77	90,343.49	11,083.33
Maricao	June 25, 1906	1,088.00	5,912.00	7,000.00	
Morovis	June 25, 1906	4,500.00		4,000.00	1,500.00
San Sebastián	June 26, 1906	5,500.00	4,500.00	10,000.00	
Ciales	July 14, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Toa Alta	July 14, 1906	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Añasco	July 14, 1906	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Aguas Buenas	July 30, 1906	5,000.00		5,000.00	2,500.00
Barros	July 30, 1906	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Aguadilla	Aug. 11, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayanilla	Aug. 11, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Arroyo	Aug. 11, 1906		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Guayama	Sept. 19, 1906		16,000.00	16,000.00	10,000.00
San Lorenzo	Sept. 19, 1906	6,000.00		6,000.00	1,000.00
Coamo	Sept. 20, 1906		25,000.00	25,000.00	12,500.00
Yabucoa	Sept. 25, 1906		20,000.00	19,600.00	9,600.00
Manatí	Sept. 25, 1906	7,000.00		7,000.00	
Comerio	Oct. 16, 1906		750.00	750.00	
Bayamón	Oct. 27, 1906		20,000.00	15,081.38	5,084.38
Humacao	Dec. 28, 1906	2,270.44		2,270.44	
Cabo Rojo	Dec. 28, 1906		12,000.00	12,000.00	8,533.31
Caguas	Mar. 9, 1907		60,000.00	60,000.00	36,000.00
San Juan	Apr. 9, 1907		52,000.00	52,000.00	22,285.71
Lúas	Apr. 9, 1907		6,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00
Cidra	Apr. 9, 1907		2,750.00	2,750.00	916.67
Mayagüez	Apr. 16, 1907	1,400.00		1,400.00	
Bayamón	May 8, 1907		10,000.00	10,000.00	5,992.48
Patillas	May 21, 1907		4,000.00	4,000.00	1,333.34
Vega Baja	May 31, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,919.87
Toa Alta	May 31, 1907		1,000.00	1,000.00	181.00
Las Marias	May 31, 1907		7,000.00	7,000.00	4,527.99
Mayagüez	June 10, 1907	23,000.00	12,000.00	35,000.00	14,000.00
Juana Díaz	June 10, 1907		10,000.00	10,000.00	3,600.86
Total fiscal year 1906-7		76,258.44	279,912.00	350,854.82	144,425.61

Insular loans to municipalities—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Dorado.....	July 26, 1907.....		\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	4,200.00
Salinas.....	July 26, 1907.....		10,700.00	10,700.00	3,566.67
Aguadilla.....	July 26, 1907.....		7,000.00	7,000.00	5,127.75
Santa Isabel.....	July 26, 1907.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	68.89
Santa Isabel.....	Aug. 12, 1907.....		10,000.00	10,000.00	6,250.00
San Germán.....	Aug. 12, 1907.....		12,000.00	12,000.00	7,200.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Sept. 3, 1907.....		500.00	500.00	
Cabo Rojo.....	Sept. 6, 1907.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Naguabo.....	Sept. 6, 1907.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Ponce.....	Sept. 6, 1907.....	\$14,000.00	50,000.00	61,000.00	38,100.00
Caguas.....	Nov. 5, 1907.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	
Fajardo.....	Nov. 5, 1907.....		6,000.00		
Coamo.....	Dec. 4, 1907.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	3,125.00
Loiza.....	Dec. 4, 1907.....		16,000.00	16,000.00	11,200.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1907.....		22,000.00	16,000.00	
Cayey.....	Dec. 21, 1907.....		35,516.13	35,516.13	28,412.91
Aibonito.....	Dec. 30, 1907.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	2,100.00
Arecibo.....	Feb. 7, 1908.....		10,000.00	9,983.92	6,983.92
Gurabo.....	Feb. 7, 1908.....		308.22	308.22	
Vieques.....	Feb. 20, 1908.....		1,250.00	1,250.00	
Hatillo.....	Feb. 28, 1908.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	250.00
Hatillo.....	Mar. 21, 1908.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	250.00
Arecibo.....	Mar. 21, 1908.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Arecibo.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Quebradillas.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....		250.00	250.00	62.50
Quebradillas.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....		250.00	250.00	62.50
Patillas.....	Mar. 24, 1908.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	400.00
Caguas.....	Mar. 28, 1908.....	750.00		750.00	
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908.....		750.00	750.00	200.00
Camuy.....	Apr. 20, 1908.....		750.00	750.00	200.00
Río Piedras.....	Apr. 24, 1908.....		500.00	500.00	
Toa Alta.....	May 28, 1908.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	700.00
San Sebastián.....	June 12, 1908.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	1,551.91
Moca.....	June 27, 1908.....		1,400.00	1,400.00	
Total fiscal year 1907-8.....		14,750.00	222,174.35	224,908.27	120,312.05
Utua.....	Oct. 20, 1908.....		27,300.00	27,300.00	23,300.00
San Juan.....	Dec. 7, 1908.....		25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00
Total fiscal year 1908-9.....			52,300.00	52,300.00	43,300.00
Juncos.....	Aug. 26, 1909.....		3,000.00	3,000.00	
San German.....	Mar. 31, 1910.....		4,500.00	4,500.00	3,291.77
Total fiscal year 1909-10.....			7,500.00	7,500.00	3,291.77
Mayagüez.....	Nov. 11, 1910.....		9,500.00		
San Juan.....	Jan. 30, 1911.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total fiscal year 1910-11.....			14,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total fiscal years 1901-5 to 1910-11.....		210,867.49	642,489.12	826,524.91	327,415.76

Insular loans to school boards

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1911.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1911.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Adjuntas	July 2, 1901	\$980.00		\$980.00	
Aguada	July 2, 1901	108.00		408.00	
Aguadilla	July 2, 1901	750.00		750.00	
Aguas Buenas	July 2, 1901	355.00		355.00	
Añasco	July 2, 1901	806.00		806.00	
Arecibo	July 2, 1901	1,111.00		1,411.00	
Barros	July 2, 1901	318.00		318.00	
Bayamón	July 2, 1901	672.00		672.00	
Camuy	July 2, 1901	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Cayey	July 2, 1901	734.00		734.00	
Ciales	July 2, 1901	323.33		323.33	
Comerio	July 2, 1901	925.00		925.00	
Pajardo	July 2, 1901	182.00		182.00	
Lajas	July 2, 1901	550.00		550.00	
Las Marías	July 2, 1901	675.00		675.00	
Maricao	July 2, 1901	216.00		216.00	
Mayagüez	July 2, 1901	3,680.00		3,680.00	
Morovis	July 2, 1901	600.00		600.00	
Naguabo	July 2, 1901	492.00		492.00	
Patillas	July 2, 1901	394.00		394.00	
Ponce	July 2, 1901	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Sabana Grande	July 2, 1901	125.00		125.00	
San Lorenzo	July 2, 1901	800.00		800.00	
Utüado	July 2, 1901	862.00		862.00	
Vega Baja	July 2, 1901	208.00		208.00	
Manatí	Sept. 21, 1901	700.00		700.00	
Total fiscal year 1904-5		19,496.33		19,496.33	
Aguada	Aug. 22, 1905		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Arecibo	Aug. 28, 1905	196.00	900.00	1,096.00	
Aguadilla	Sept. 14, 1905	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Camuy	Sept. 14, 1905		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Hatillo	Sept. 14, 1905		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Añasco	Oct. 3, 1905	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Sabana Grande	Oct. 3, 1905	1,200.00		1,200.00	426.67
San Germán	Oct. 3, 1905		2,000.00	2,000.00	
Manatí	Oct. 9, 1905		1,200.00	1,200.00	
Lares	Mar. 26, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Río Piedras	Mar. 26, 1906		3,500.00	3,500.00	1,312.50
Coamo	Apr. 2, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00
Naguabo	Apr. 9, 1906	1,000.00		1,000.00	
Toa Baja	May 18, 1906		1,500.00	1,500.00	750.00
Total fiscal year 1905-6		5,896.00	27,100.00	32,996.00	5,489.17
Arrovo	June 5, 1906		4,000.00	4,000.00	833.34
Patillas	Aug. 11, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Humacao	Aug. 11, 1906	750.00		750.00	
Bayamón	Aug. 17, 1906		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Salinas	Aug. 25, 1906		8,000.00	8,000.00	3,000.00
Juana Díaz	Oct. 1, 1906		6,000.00	6,000.00	
Isabela	Oct. 1, 1906	300.00		300.00	
Guayama	Oct. 24, 1906		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Lajas	Feb. 25, 1907		6,000.00	5,280.40	2,563.74
San Germán	Mar. 9, 1907		1,200.00	1,200.00	800.00
Yauco	Mar. 9, 1907		8,000.00	8,300.00	4,000.00
Ponce	Apr. 9, 1907		50,000.00	50,000.00	10,500.00
San Juan	May 9, 1907		48,000.00	48,000.00	24,000.00
Santa Isabel	June 17, 1907		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Total fiscal year 1906-7		1,050.00	143,200.00	143,480.40	48,197.08

Insular loans to school boards—Continued.

Municipality.	Date of approval of loan.	Total amount authorized and purposes for which granted.		Amount of loan received to June 30, 1910.	Amount outstanding June 30, 1910.
		Payment of indebtedness.	Public improvements.		
Fajardo.....	July 2, 1907.....	.....	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	8,400.00
Carolina.....	Aug. 23, 1907.....	.....	200.00	200.00	.....
Mayagüez.....	Aug. 23, 1907.....	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....
Peñuelas.....	Mar. 7, 1908.....	.....	3,500.00	2,000.00	950.00
San Juan.....	June 27, 1908.....	.....	12,200.00	12,200.00	8,714.28
Total fiscal year 1907-8.....			29,300.00	27,800.00	18,064.28
Arroyo.....	July 13, 1908.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	July 13, 1908.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	.....
Manatí.....	July 13, 1908.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,800.00
Caguas.....	July 13, 1908.....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	5,600.00
Arecibo.....	July 18, 1908.....	.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00
Añasco.....	Nov. 20, 1908.....	.....	1,000.00	953.10	553.10
San Juan.....	Apr. 1, 1909.....	.....	13,000.00	13,000.00	10,400.00
Total fiscal year 1908-9.....			65,000.00	58,953.10	46,353.10
Naranjito.....	July 19, 1910.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,866.62
Total fiscal year 1910-11.....			2,000.00	2,000.00	1,866.62
Total fiscal years 1904-5 to 1910-11.....		\$26,442.33	266,600.00	284,725.83	119,970.25

NOTE.—No loans approved during fiscal year 1909-10.

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Total value imports into and exports from Porto Rico, 1836 to 1911

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1836	\$4,005,944	\$4,099,575	1863	\$10,513,766	\$5,557,195	1887	\$8,946,356	\$8,931,691
1837	4,209,489	4,861,636	1864	10,379,824	4,965,382	1888	12,031,499	10,032,821
1838	4,302,149	5,254,945	1865	8,529,740	6,059,820	1889	11,517,122	8,989,996
1841	6,062,362	5,962,445	1866	8,871,327	5,592,247	1890	15,179,338	8,918,001
1843	4,342,540	5,054,905	1867	8,551,892	6,023,502	1891	14,030,586	8,224,625
1844	5,257,228	6,204,764	1868	8,751,690	5,730,239	1892	14,339,104	12,748,859
1845	6,094,887	6,257,699	1869	9,066,902	6,535,352	1893	12,642,667	12,222,913
1846	5,550,590	5,369,020	1870	13,479,951	8,104,619	1894	13,037,961	11,401,142
1847	5,763,945	5,865,818	1871	15,484,808	9,047,426	1895	10,366,052	9,387,159
1848	4,469,751	5,595,137	1872	15,435,323	8,008,125	1896	12,183,790	12,222,935
1849	4,981,584	5,402,371	1873	13,564,815	8,500,533	1897	10,725,563	11,155,962
1850	5,222,029	5,877,319	1874	13,249,355	7,111,636	1898	9,805,919	10,156,541
1851	6,073,870	5,761,975	1875	13,364,131	7,693,281	1900	9,989,505	6,612,499
1852	6,298,396	4,652,340	1876	13,324,865	7,085,563	1901	8,918,136	8,583,967
1853	5,355,910	5,299,327	1877	13,119,847	10,460,959	1902	13,209,610	12,433,956
1854	5,536,681	5,062,017	1878	13,133,982	13,129,927	1903	12,449,286	15,089,079
1855	5,785,891	4,971,715	1879	14,426,905	10,647,193	1904	13,169,029	16,265,903
1856	6,571,160	5,371,804	1880	12,753,189	7,779,078	1905	16,536,259	18,709,565
1857	7,999,005	4,429,350	1881	10,884,749	11,736,276	1906	21,827,629	23,257,550
1858	7,456,364	5,357,155	1882	13,299,375	10,397,113	1907	29,267,172	26,996,300
1859	6,764,673	4,289,494	1883	11,977,275	10,258,669	1908	25,825,665	30,644,490
1860	7,545,957	5,454,037	1884	11,340,494	10,033,577	1909	26,544,326	30,301,225
1861	8,676,811	6,063,445	1885	10,072,919	12,048,575	1910	30,634,855	37,960,219
1862	9,199,108	5,793,962	1886	9,089,570	8,416,637	1911	38,786,997	39,918,367

NOTE.—Data for the years 1836 to 1900, inclusive, from the report of the Porto Rico Chamber of Commerce; subsequent data from the reports of the United States Customs Service.

Quantities and values of principal articles exported from Porto Rico to the United States and other countries, 1871-1897 and 1901-1911

Year.	Sugar.		Molasses.		Coffee.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1871.....	95.039	6,198.201	7,210.428	686.705	20,822.299	1,219.338
1872.....	84.935	5,343.577	5,571.956	530.662	18,355.133	1,104.308
1873.....	87.639	5,715.608	4,897.200	466.400	25,840.533	1,550.432
1874.....	71.755	4,679.703	5,126.703	488.257	17,769.195	1,066.151
1875.....	71.609	4,865.808	5,602.668	533.587	26,162.690	1,569.761
1876.....	69.923	4,429.776	6,532.890	622.180	20,826.390	1,219.583
1877.....	56.652	5,512.012	3,676.706	665.309	15,843.887	3,010.338
1878.....	76.537	7,487.278	4,367.592	754.102	17,051.486	3,325.010
1879.....	71.249	4,265.553	4,306.420	434.395	30,527.901	4,765.604
1880.....	46.260	2,737.703	3,343.060	340.810	24,832.862	3,368.046
1881.....	57.367	3,385.839	3,842.018	379.303	47,182.029	6,404.800
1882.....	83.566	4,875.972	1,556.858	612.683	29,435.446	3,403.308
1883.....	79.738	4,503.029	6,172.873	643.567	37,109.800	4,152.686
1884.....	98.974	5,555.561	6,687.300	692.984	25,756.611	2,864.811
1885.....	88.959	4,959.131	6,129,149	630,781	47,105.476	5,203.418
1886.....	63.777	3,389.633	4,137.265	605,946	36,436.769	3,837.334
1887.....	80.792	1,266.047	5,822.362	567,571	27,281.211	2,851.760
1888.....	61.987	3,368.880	4,220,514	423,463	50,489.967	5,437.381
1889.....	63.610	3,358.804	4,140,723	403,645	37,719.768	3,916.634
1890.....	58.192	3,149.430	3,316,312	331,352	43,900.983	4,643.769
1891.....	48.094	2,600.780	2,473,942	246,983	41,130.154	4,407.291
1892.....	67.303	3,202.311	3,826,646	644,855	46,704.541	7,496.431
1893.....	43,088	2,149,221	2,037,869	260,312	18,541,873	8,475,339
1894.....	48,409	2,165,338	1,147,649	166,996	49,803,672	7,853,024
1895.....	59,941	2,404,874	3,195,092	332,229	39,683,160	5,610,055
1896.....	55,775	2,491,647	3,923,069	328,966	57,961,291	8,915,975
1897.....	57,649	2,407,204	2,305,826	242,354	51,097,824	7,340,901
1901.....	68,909	4,715,614	2,848,341	595,902	12,457,210	1,678,765
1902.....	91,912	5,899,342	3,080,132	579,097	26,906,399	3,195,662
1903.....	113,108	7,170,422	4,278,479	664,570	35,207,139	3,970,574
1904.....	129,647	8,690,844	3,500,030	621,326	34,329,972	3,903,257
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	4,612,062	576,125	16,849,739	2,141,009
1906.....	205,277	11,181,667	6,015,531	553,850	28,290,322	3,181,102
1907.....	204,679	11,770,682	7,923,110	597,128	38,756,750	4,693,004
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	4,804,458	267,181	35,256,489	4,304,609
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	9,108,263	494,945	28,489,509	3,715,744
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	9,682,517	599,124	45,209,792	5,669,602
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	8,868,860	554,228	33,937,021	4,992,779

Year.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1871.....	5,381.081	215.243	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	6,318.421	260.481	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	4,999.086	199.963	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	4,236.475	172.997	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	6,825.781	298.121	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876.....	6,499.595	332.122	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	5,997.988	511.220	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	5,237.861	878.554	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	3,961.298	545.633	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	5,540.235	754.115	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	7,570.459	954.852	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	5,077.174	683.468	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	3,821.507	497.891	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	2,721.584	352.443	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	7,598.680	977.271	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	4,464.082	547.370	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	7,527.154	916.955	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	3,301.239	413.925	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	7,630.105	929.496	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	3,930.817	490.812	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891.....	5,213.867	650.476	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	4,148.713	605.363	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	4,149.337	585.147	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	3,322.682	423.165	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quantities and values of principal articles exported from Porto Rico to the United States and other countries, 1871-1897 and 1901-1911—Continued

Year.	Tobacco, unmanufactured.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thousands.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1895.....	3,614,002	411,869				
1896.....	2,188,987	271,969				
1897.....	6,050,245	717,308				
1901.....	4,990,237	375,527	11,831	906,115	1,243	2,710
1902.....	2,052,973	212,768	70,678	1,519,235	427	29,513
1903.....	2,251,627	194,857	67,964	1,753,795	282	9,412
1904.....	3,104,754	286,106	59,671	1,460,496	205	5,920
1905.....	2,513,271	437,882	87,961	2,152,051	186	9,360
1906.....	1,443,970	480,607	113,579	3,074,226	187	11,707
1907.....	4,314,659	4,232,058	129,241	4,241,410	9,106	21,098
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055	106,273	3,114,140	12,328	29,352
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237	142,088	4,383,893	11,574	29,968
1910.....	4,176,172	4,258,317	149,746	4,480,030	11,955	21,867
1911.....	4,450,012	1,551,783	174,484	5,355,223	11,584	33,634

(Data 1871-1897 from Report of the Porto Rico Chamber of Commerce; subsequent data from Reports of United States Customs Service.)

World's commerce with Porto Rico and share of the United States therein, 1887 to 1911

Year.	World's commerce with Porto Rico	United States commerce with Porto Rico.	Share of United States.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1887.....	16,952,560	5,932,347	35
1888.....	24,292,070	5,371,336	25
1889.....	19,789,368	5,332,878	27
1890.....	23,255,932	5,102,642	22
1891.....	21,476,278	4,790,583	22
1892.....	26,661,760	6,104,010	28
1893.....	23,995,285	5,099,175	21
1894.....	23,583,735	4,613,537	20
1895.....	19,061,849	4,063,289	21
1896.....	23,552,488	4,196,803	18
1897.....	21,881,526	4,169,912	19
1898.....		3,920,302	
1899.....	19,962,457	7,411,926	37
1900.....	16,602,004	10,302,691	62
1901.....	17,701,216	12,606,505	71
1902.....	25,643,566	19,261,449	75
1903.....	29,538,365	23,297,040	79
1904.....	29,434,932	22,932,886	78
1905.....	35,245,824	29,607,215	84
1906.....	45,085,195	38,367,342	85
1907.....	56,263,472	47,756,418	85
1908.....	56,470,155	48,568,657	86
1909.....	56,935,551	50,012,857	88
1910.....	68,595,326	59,193,551	86
1911.....	78,705,364	69,437,367	88

Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1911

Countries	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
United States.....	\$22,070,133	\$25,891,281	\$26,394,312	\$32,065,645	\$34,765,409
Austria Hungary.....	527,651	626,578	445,783	833,604	369,302
Belgium.....	17,250	18,499	10,934	12,662	1,380
Denmark.....	8,272	3,921	7,996	12,244	7,809
France.....	975,462	677,414	547,337	584,193	365,929
Germany.....	128,528	553,328	105,775	259,508	66,851
Gibraltar.....	28,623	20,703	23,639	8,736	8,528
Italy.....	283,123	320,113	401,826	377,517	319,653
Netherlands.....	33,857	79,465	36,154	91,990	16,489
Norway.....			586		1,336
Portugal.....					1,200
Russia.....				1,200	
Spain.....	863,500	843,360	780,871	1,058,197	887,037
Sweden.....	13,622	18,883	6,545	12,827	5,470
United Kingdom.....	32,620	17,619	41,485	13,195	14,214
Canada.....	43,119	1,420	19,191	5,437	40
Panama.....			219		1,225
Mexico.....	13				
British.....	1,564	2,334	460	396	4,395
Cuba.....	1,910,387	1,484,304	1,432,909	2,470,078	2,989,704
Danish.....	11,678	8,591	20,501	19,984	15,875
West Indies					
Dutch.....	3,109	17,423	7,685	3,939	6,616
French.....		88	592	569	231
Haiti.....	336	583	342	288	717
Santo Domingo.....	41,916	48,049	96,900	88,347	60,254
Argentina.....		70	80		1,889
Bolivia.....		520			
Colombia.....		500	3,209	347	1,284
Ecuador.....		28			
Uruguay.....	200	630		747	
Venezuela.....	80	745	734	586	300
Canary Islands.....	15	4,141	1,987	1,811	106
French Africa.....	1,242	3,900	3,140	1,284	4,855
Spanish Africa.....					281
Morocco.....				1,888	
Totals.....	26,996,300	30,644,490	30,391,225	37,960,219	39,918,367

Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1911

Countries	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
United States.....	\$25,686,285	\$22,677,376	\$23,618,545	\$27,097,654	\$34,671,958
Austria Hungary.....	13,993	9,573	8,826	7,030	15,000
Belgium.....	343,487	91,551	55,406	97,340	99,949
Denmark.....	49,441	58,948	48,388	67,127	108,737
France.....	556,377	351,719	336,855	345,469	435,024
Germany.....	251,779	310,229	250,981	493,856	586,575
Italy.....	69,619	79,028	72,106	76,611	80,847
Netherlands.....	90,751	130,250	122,842	164,314	252,596
Norway.....		2,097		414	
Portugal.....	511	2,616	1,055	993	1,896
Spain.....	753,274	694,941	585,792	708,573	791,293
Turkey.....			558		
Sweden.....					2,127
Switzerland.....	206	2,668	3,725	373	1,012
United Kingdom.....	317,605	335,018	332,087	366,241	423,809
Canada.....	634,659	517,015	536,260	555,729	609,381
Newfoundland.....	21,628	41,099	170,107	77,074	89,025
Panama.....		265	803	85	583
Mexico.....	36,858	48,547	26,674	13,226	2,924
Miquelon, Langley, etc.				5,183	
British.....		307	8,343	1,954	
Cuba.....	63,734	26,495	42,360	56,511	43,815
Danish.....	906	3,260	3,754	12,128	1,753
West Indies					
Dutch.....	4,308	6,553	8,673	38,504	12,523
French.....	58				2,827
Haiti.....	415	1,038			
Santo Domingo.....	28,379	29,523	13,156	41,396	52,508
Totals.....	28,924,273	25,418,049	26,249,393	30,227,785	38,286,162

Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1911—Continued

Countries	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Foward.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentine.....	58,981	51,729	19,263	43,005	129,155
Brazil.....				765	
Colombia.....		364	3,656	3,248	6,579
Guiana-British.....			795		45
Peru.....				172	
Uruguay.....	102,567	183,617	126,614	199,341	187,212
Venezuela.....	5,416	9,222	8,191	7,925	11,716
East Indies-British India.....	152,065	141,843	115,340	109,406	127,399
Japan.....			56	142	22
Canary Islands.....	14,839	17,841	21,018	43,066	38,707
Totals.....	29,267,172	25,825,665	26,544,326	30,634,855	38,786,997

Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911

Articles	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cocoa.....Lb.			31,310	\$1,843
Coffee.....Lb.	248,941	\$35,726	33,688,080	4,957,053
Cotton, Sea Island.....Lb.	139,109	41,900	32,030	10,000
<i>Fruits and nuts:</i>				
Oranges.....Box	349,431	703,946	11	23
Pineapples.....Crate	335,434	640,713	207	578
Grapefruit.....Box	96,189	309,698		
All other green, ripe or dried.....		5,618		101
Prepared or preserved:				
Pineapples.....Box	57,838	149,744		
All other.....Box	1,156	5,384	2	20
Cocoanuts.....M	8,661	253,091	283	5,078
Hides and skins.....Lb.	623,357	115,239	255,809	40,846
Honey.....		17,904		2,810
Leather, sole.....Lb.	51,234	16,417	35,844	9,285
<i>Seeds:</i>				
Cotton.....Lb.			455,319	6,800
Anatto.....Lb.	213,767	7,401	170,546	7,661
<i>Spirits distilled:</i>				
Alcohol.....Gallon	778	255	3,548	1,099
Rum.....Gallon	454	786	96	173
Straws hats.....		109,404		7,560
Sugar.....Ton	322,917	24,479,159	2	187
Molasses.....Gallon	8,868,860	554,228		
<i>Tobacco and manufactures of:</i>				
Unmanufactured—				
Leaf.....Lb.	3,495,544	1,443,215	13,957	1,686
Scrap.....Lb.	866,281	103,639	74,230	6,243
Manufactures of—				
Cigars.....M	174,246	5,349,626	238	5,597
Cigarettes.....M	11,544	33,521	40	110
Tallow.....Lb.	39,017	2,238	230,050	13,087
All other domestic articles.....		385,155		44,305
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		34,764,007		5,125,145
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....		1,402		27,813
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.....		34,765,409		5,152,958

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

ARTICLES.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Foreign merchandise from the United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements,.....		\$29,975				\$3,215
Animals.....		63,087				1,676
Breadstuffs:						
Bread and biscuits.....Lbs.	4,273,641	282,746				17,384
Corn meal.....Bbbls.	45,455	135,138				
Oats.....Bushes.	277,761	122,479			3,771	1,434
Wheat flour.....Bbbls.	347,680	1,779,248			50	158
Rice.....Lbs.	126,901,195	3,866,986			130,144	4,515
All other.....		73,252		\$5,176		39,982
Candles.....Lbs.	1,468,987	119,149			20,704	2,359
Cars, carriages and parts of.....		1,354,752				
Cement.....Bbbls.	213,460	280,059	237	840	1,537	2,615
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....		471,247		10,748		119,479
Coal and coke.....Tons.	100,897	313,491			4,265	14,542
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....Lbs.		24,584			300,059	59,846
Cotton, manufactures of:						
Cloths.....Yds.	53,688,380	2,919,391	5,067	1,345	348,175	64,728
All other manufactures of.....		2,213,302		214,596		77,461
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....		135,246		22,629		24,617
Explosives.....		46,009		1,469		157
Fertilizer.....Tons.	10,406	459,981		1,070	13,328	582,489

Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses:									
Cordage	Lbs.	1,021,927	70,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute bags			18,113	.....	167,985	.....	.....	.....	164,805
All other			69,307	.....	34,747	.....	.....	.....	57,003
Fish:									
Dried, smoked, or cured	Lbs.	6,078,761	364,543	754,688	54,976	10,819,214	.....	.....	630,270
All other			52,396	.....	3,330	.....	.....	.....	75,644
Fruits and nuts			155,320	.....	12,099	.....	.....	.....	37,574
Glass and glassware			140,181	.....	2,623	.....	.....	.....	27,320
India rubber, manufactures of			242,837	.....	1,152	.....	.....	.....	1,043
Instruments and apparatus, scientific			186,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel, manufactures of			4,977,146	.....	10,531	.....	.....	.....	323,276
Leather and manufactures of			1,266,132	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	54,853
Meat and dairy products:									
Meat products—									
Bacon	Lbs.	135,985	18,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hams and shoulders	Lbs.	3,663,620	491,037	.....	.....	17,377	.....	.....	3,996
Pork, pickled	Lbs.	12,430,220	1,359,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lard	Lbs.	2,189,732	251,147	.....	.....	506	.....	.....	64
Lard compounds	Lbs.	9,041,222	854,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other meat products			206,637	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	232,616
Dairy products—									
Butter	Lbs.	870,522	153,124	.....	.....	272,295	.....	.....	99,668
Cheese	Lbs.	470,463	78,712	15,572	3,675	2,071,327	.....	.....	252,297
Condensed milk	Lbs.	2,078,837	150,726	.....	.....	495,377	.....	.....	32,635
Musical instruments and parts of			55,564	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	8,661
Oils:									
Animal	Gals.	2,115	1,899	10	11	68	.....	.....	82

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.—Continued

ARTICLES.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Foreign merchandise from the United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils— <i>Continued</i> .						
Mineral.....Gals.	3,938,283	\$474,976				
Vegetable.....		118,272		\$4,180		\$114,034
Paints pigments and colors.....		156,905		20		28,390
Paper, manufactures of.....		556,229		1,238		106,044
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.....		72,324		7,761		48,127
Seeds.....		4,295		3,175		1,920
Silk, manufactures of.....		320,099		9,526		9,285
Soap:						
Toilet or fancy.....		31,164		210		4,872
All other.....Lbs.	11,207,790	502,610				654
Spirits, wines and malt liquors:						
Malt liquors—						
In bottles.....Doz. qts.	173,367	221,787	61	242	11,433	25,782
In other coverings.....Gal.	4,003	1,923	1,015	1,289	329	133
Spirits distilled—						
Whisky.....Proof gals.	12,179	31,743			677	1,411
Brandy.....Proof gals.			4,774	18,247	4,170	15,185
All other.....Proof gals.	10	28	4,810	13,182	5,407	11,181

REGISTER OF PORTO RICO.

Wines	Gals.	193,008	69,534	2,938	1,109	124,186	91,405
Champagne	Doz. qts.			4	66	1,284	24,655
Sugar	Lbs.	11,853,322	600,038	9,144	1,540	334	8
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of			70,621				
Tobacco and manufactures of:							
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	2,024,380	349,598	10,665	12,412	815	367
All other manufactures of			15,825				329
Toys			67,632		7,753		5,639
Vegetables:							
Beans and dried peas	Bushs.	185,630	546,129	20,162	48,885	14,424	26,720
Onions	Bushs.	37,133	30,592	108	199	42,510	37,212
Potatoes	Bushs.	188,197	150,608			19,184	18,870
All other canned			32,482		779		16,550
All others (including pickles and sauces)			16,121		160,090		106,262
Wood and manufactures of:							
Boards, deals, and planks	M. ft.	49,850	996,712	339	11,180	4,085	71,525
Furniture			378,380				15,674
All other			618,047		3,436		29,808
Wool, manufactures of			223,674		80		8,663
All other articles			1,260,031		40,995		276,240
Total value			33,774,263		897,695		4,115,039

Consolidated report of financial institutions in

	Banco de Puerto Rico	Banco Territorial y Agrícola	American Colonial Bank	First National Bank of Porto Rico	Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño
RESOURCES					
Bonds	\$152,000.00	\$333,670.00	\$1,557,261.32	\$100,000.00	\$132,521.28
Call loans					17,883.74
Stock investments			140,495.36	140,675.00	
Amount due by stockholders	300,000.00	275,215.00			
Amount loaned on collaterals	519,560.57	61,266.67	475,528.22	33,405.00	
Amount loaned on personal securities	918,079.35	1,313,378.98	949,727.63	64,062.58	432,684.36
Amount loaned on real estate	289,267.85	761,891.98	93,003.71		16,424.39
Overdrafts			2,222.84	275.75	
Due from banks, institutions, and private firms	533,305.83	358,881.92	819,846.58	65,186.76	112,235.09
Real estate owned	40,000.00	70,000.00	65,303.75		52,856.10
Real estate, by foreclosure	6,017.13	98,215.76			
Pending installments of real estate sold					
Furniture and fixtures	7,756.87	2,498.55	12,775.88	900.00	2,625.00
Taxes	5,834.51		899.02	1,155.33	1,024.15
Expense account	27,625.36		15,439.44	2,234.56	6,627.35
Cash on hand:					
Bills—					
Legal tender notes	294,923.00	322,777.00	703,923.00	33,000.00	176,949.00
Spanish bank notes	6,775.00	2,405.00	5,420.00	230.00	1,295.00
Gold coin	32,757.50	47,160.00	110,790.00	30.00	13,015.00
Silver dollars	57,002.00	3,400.00	10,508.00	300.00	2,201.00
Silver (fractional coin)	4,023.49	1,287.07	27,633.70	91.39	3,509.54
Cash items, checks on other banks	226,125.60	107,619.67	157,263.12	5,956.44	78,913.91
Assets not included in above heads	14,177.31	103,404.90	55,011.63	11,900.00	118,300.00
Total	3,435,831.37	3,898,442.50	5,233,053.20	459,402.81	1,169,065.51
LIABILITIES					
Authorized capital stock	750,000.00	697,900.00		100,000.00	120,000.00
Capital stock paid in			400,000.00		
Bank building rents	1,450.71				
Surplus fund	275,000.00		350,000.00	20,000.00	70,000.00
Provisional reserve	4,228.04				10,000.00
Amount due depositors	1,723,729.94	2,279,050.97	4,100,053.66	225,578.08	691,581.01
Notes issued	537,000.00				
Amount due other banks			260,683.13		
Dividends unpaid	7,992.86	2,136.60	1,825.00		
Undivided profits	472.42	88,881.88	104,662.32	7,626.72	
Commission account	2,992.51		15,829.09		
Interest account	66,129.75			6,098.01	19,969.86
Exchange account	4,303.93				2,400.38
Taxes accrued					
Interest accrued	2,669.10	10,997.55			
Mortgage bonds issued	50,000.00	818,975.50			
Other liabilities not included in above heads	9,862.11	500.00		100,100.00	255,114.26
Total	3,435,831.37	3,898,442.50	5,233,053.20	459,402.81	1,169,065.51

Porto Rico at the close of business, June 30, 1911

Caja de Economías y Préstamos San Germán	Banco Popular San Juan, Porto Rico	Royal Bank of Canada	Bank of Nova Scotia	Caja de Economías y Préstamos Cabo Rojo	Caja Popular de Ahorros y Préstamos San Germán	Totak
						\$2,280,822.60
						17,883.74
						281,170.36
						575,215.00
	\$70,051.18	\$845,188.04	\$198,257.00			2,203,256.68
\$148,852.46		1,399,916.79	180,912.05	\$20,708.02	\$126,598.71	5,584,920.93
1,832.63	73,966.98				2,296.00	1,238,683.54
		74,644.57	35,005.99			112,149.15
39,017.22	51,721.87	680,100.67	17,732.79	1,794.90	23,899.53	2,733,723.16
	173.04					228,332.89
						104,232.89
718.97	278.68			100.60	717.81	28,402.36
442.14					224.57	9,579.72
1,488.68	2,465.35	3,543.36		461.84	1,230.94	61,117.48
11,197.00	2,955.00	219,669.00	52,815.00	874.00	5,766.00	1,824,848.00
	560.00					16,685.00
2,595.00	1,245.00	1,030.46	23,120.00	675.00	1,620.00	234,037.96
700.00	85.00	7,188.00	150.00	78.00	1,200.00	82,812.00
9,155.23	215.03	22,579.07	415.15	359.86	4,289.06	74,158.59
915.37		61,933.76	91.41	905.00	6,975.32	646,699.60
	2,858.63					305,652.47
216,944.70	206,575.76	3,315,793.72	508,499.39	25,957.22	174,817.94	18,644,384.12
45,630.00	30,000.00			9,500.00	30,000.00	1,737,400.00
						445,630.00
7,009.63	553.94				1,897.21	1,450.71
						724,460.78
147,136.32	165,893.63	2,737,797.10	346,842.24	3,452.24	126,799.42	14,228.04
						12,552,914.61
						537,000.00
6,047.89		566,465.20	698.05	1,384.70	8,859.25	844,138.22
106.57	57.34				73.68	12,192.05
2,517.01	13.30					204,173.95
						18,821.60
8,481.35	8,887.66	11,261.72		2,047.24	7,188.38	130,063.97
		269.70				6,974.01
			3,008.46			16,675.11
						868,975.50
15.93	1,169.89		157,950.64	4,573.04		529,285.87
216,944.70	206,575.76	3,315,793.72	508,499.39	25,957.22	174,817.94	18,644,384.12

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1910 by insurance companies

"A," Fire Insurance

Name of company	Fire insurance written	Gross premiums thereon	Losses paid in 1910	Losses incurred in 1910
Aachen & Munich Fire	\$3,889,371.91	\$15,491.19	\$6,165.28	\$6,165.28
Atlas Assurance	191,998.00	1,448.72		
British American Assurance	683,971.00	4,991.15		21.75
Commercial Union Assurance	1,613,551.00	11,774.03	499.00	499.00
Feuer Asseranz von Hamburg	1,963,907.00	8,803.53		
Guardian Assurance	5,028,915.50	24,218.71	10,106.16	
Hamburg-Bremen Fire	5,097,610.91	19,281.24	1,110.98	1,140.98
La Baloise Fire	3,288,547.23	9,977.66	9,009.91	9,009.91
Liverpool, London & Globe	1,093,960.00	7,082.59	3,215.00	3,215.00
London Assurance Corporation	623,180.00	5,310.78	713.50	
L'Union de Paris	1,991,591.25	9,232.52	3,700.00	4,125.00
Magdeburg Fire	1,571,212.25	12,313.17	6,815.88	6,815.88
North British & Mercantile	9,900,094.13	39,794.09	31,937.69	31,937.69
North German	6,798,310.99	19,404.59	13,255.82	13,255.82
Northern Assurance	2,169,980.00	13,459.73	653.73	653.73
Norwich Union Society	3,732,996.50	30,950.10	9,513.34	9,643.34
Palatine	705,260.00	6,033.51	3,804.95	3,804.95
Phoenix Assurance	109,100.00	543.50		
Prussian National	4,869,928.50	11,750.35		
Royal (Leicestershire)	1,035,870.00	7,082.36	76.00	76.00
Royal (Limited)	3,077,054.00	16,666.03	3,491.56	3,491.56
Western Assurance	1,519,267.00	12,151.85	8,595.93	8,595.93
Total	59,972,983.47	287,827.40	112,784.73	102,481.82

"B," Marine Insurance

Name of company	Marine insurance written	Gross premiums thereon	Losses paid in 1910	Losses incurred in 1910
Agrippina	\$365,568.83	\$1,653.93	\$635.00	
British & Foreign	3,578,511.63	10,853.72	6,593.07	\$6,593.07
German-Lloyd	354,765.00	1,374.55	523.05	
Indemnity Mutual	229,963.06	1,134.50		
International Lloyd	516,321.28	1,736.25	1,777.01	477.01
Mannheim	2,203,944.66	7,283.04	4,870.80	4,870.80
North German	1,546,614.14	5,472.39	641.73	641.73
Royal (Limited)	23,181.67	188.39		
Total	8,918,870.21	29,696.77	15,010.66	12,582.61

"C," Life Insurance

Name of company	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1909	Policies written, revived, etc. in 1910	Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc. in 1910	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1910	Annuities in force, annual payments
New York Life Insurance Co.	\$2,257,402.00	\$326,283.00	\$220,154.00	\$2,363,531.00	\$482.00
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	1,723,127.57	661,450.00	223,823.90	2,160,753.67	
The Imperial Life Insurance Co.		49,000.00		49,000.00	
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	603,500.00	12,119.00	31,802.00	583,817.00	
The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York	208,357.00		15,257.00	193,100.00	
Total	4,792,386.57	1,048,852.00	491,036.90	5,350,201.67	482.00

Transactions in Porto Rico in the calendar year 1900 by insurance companies
—Continued

“D,” Guaranty Insurance

Name of company	Bonds written	Gross premiums thereon	Losses paid in 1910	Losses incurred in 1910
American Surety Co., of New York.....	\$1,402,500.00	\$6,481.57		
Fidelity & Deposit Co., of Maryland.....	2,049,088.98	10,784.34	\$1,043.51	\$1,045.23
National Surety Co.....	1,044,942.00	5,247.04	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total.....	4,496,530.98	22,515.95	2,043.51	2,045.23

“E,” Indemnity Insurance

Name of company	Indemnity insurance written	Gross premiums thereon	Losses paid in 1910	Losses incurred in 1910
*Travelers Indemnity Co.....		\$1,760.77	\$150.49	\$150.49

* The Travelers Indemnity Co. furnished no statement of the amount of indemnity insurance written.

List of domestic corporations registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRINCIPAL PURPOSES.	PAID IN CAPITAL	TOTAL AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.
*Banco de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	\$450,000.00	\$750,000.00
*Banco Popular de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	18,000.00	18,000.00
*Baño Territorial y Agrícola de San Juan	San Juan.....	Banking.....	320,672.77	2,400.00
*Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán.....	San Germán.....	Banking.....	.....	39,614.52
*Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño.....	Ponce.....	Banking.....	120,000.00	120,000.00
*Sociedad Anónima Luz Eléctrica de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Electric light and power.....	38,100.00	38,100.00
*Sociedad Anónima Tranvía de Mayagüez	Mayagüez.....	Electric power.....	27,840.00	27,840.00
The Bonnie Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	13,940.00	20,000.00
The American Grocery and Ship Supply Company.....	San Juan.....	General merchandise.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Ponce Agricultural and Industrial Com- pany.....	Ponce.....	Agricultural products.....	10,000.00	25,000.00
The Santurce Industrial Company.....	San Juan.....	General merchandise.....	34,000.00	100,000.00
The Providencia Central Company.....	Arroyo.....	Sugar.....	175,000.00	750,000.00
The Enriqueta Land Company.....	Arroyo.....	Real estate development.....	75,000.00	250,000.00
Central Cambalache.....	Arcebo.....	Sugar.....	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
The Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.....	Charitable work.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
The Solitaria Land Company.....	Humacao.....	Real estate development.....	11,000.00	500,000.00
The Juncos Central Company.....	Humacao.....	Sugar.....	400,000.00	1,000,000.00
The San Juan Hippodrome Company.....	San Juan.....	Horse racing.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
The Fajardo Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	70,400.00	100,000.00
The Caribbean Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	16,410.00	20,000.00
The Yabucoa Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	600,000.00	1,000,000.00
Porto Rico Pineapple Company.....	San Juan.....	Pineapples, etc.....	11,400.00	150,000.00
Alta Vista Fruit Company.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	8,600.00	50,000.00
The Maquilla Mining Company.....	San Juan.....	Mining.....	100,000.00	100,000.00

*Organized and incorporated under Spanish law prior to American occupation.

Arecibo Orange and Pineapple Company.	San Juan.	Fruits.	9,000.00	25,000.00
The Mayagüez Fruit Cultivating Company of Porto Rico.	Mayagüez.	Fruits.	15,000.00	25,000.00
Enterprise Fruit Company.	San Juan.	Fruits.	9,600.00	10,000.00
The Salto Grande Company.	San Juan.	Mining, etc.	1,000.00	500,000.00
The Insular Dock Company.	San Juan.	Docks and wharves.	160,000.00	200,000.00
Plazuela Sugar Company.	San Juan.	Sugar.	800,000.00	1,100,000.00
Sabana Seca Plantation.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	22,100.00	50,000.00
Miramar Apartment House Company.	San Juan.	Apartment houses	14,500.00	15,000.00
Concepción Mining Company.	San Juan.	Mining.	1,000.00	500,000.00
Porto Rico Ice Company.	San Juan.	Ice.	40,000.00	40,000.00
Central Eureka, Incorporated.	Mayagüez.	Sugar.	71,600.00	120,000.00
Puerto Rico Sugar Company.	San Juan.	Sugar.	322,000.00	500,000.00
The Standard Fruit Company.	San Juan.	Fruits.	16,050.00	40,000.00
The Porto Rican Fruit Growing and Packing Company.	Mayagüez.	Fruits.	8,350.00	50,000.00
The Ponce Lighter Company.	Playa de Ponce.	Lighterage, etc.	27,000.00	60,000.00
La Buenaventura Fruit Company.	San Juan.	Fruits.	10,000.00	2,600.00
Colonial Pineapple Company of Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Pineapples, etc.	5,200.00	100,000.00
Cerro Gordo Fruit Company.	San Juan.	Fruits.	12,300.00	50,000.00
The Mesilla Fruit Company.	San Juan.	Fruits.	15,000.00	15,000.00
The Glorieta Garden Company.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	1,905.00	2,000.00
The Advertising Company of Porto Rico.	San Juan.	General advertising.	4,600.00	10,000.00
Loiza Sugar Company.	San Juan.	Sugar.	500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Sea Island Grape Fruit Company.	Santurce, San Juan.	Grape fruit, etc.	2,238.00	10,000.00
Compañía Tabacalera de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.	Growing & manufacturing tobacco.	1,000.00	500,000.00
Compañía Tipográfica de Ponce.	Ponce.	Printing, etc.	5,000.00	10,000.00
Loetitia Estate Company.	Ponce.	Agricultural products.	3,000.00	100,000.00
Mayagüez Sugar Company.	Mayagüez.	Sugar.	150,000.00	230,000.00
Hipódromo de Mayagüez.	Mayagüez.	Horse racing.	5,140.00	10,000.00
The McMurtrie-Guiler Company.	San Juan.	Machinery.	75,000.00	350,000.00
Consejo Construction Company.	San Juan.	Construction work.	1,000.00	35,000.00
Gillies & Woodward.	San Juan.	Cigars, tobacco, etc.	5,000.00	10,000.00
Santa Isabel Sugar Company.	San Juan.	Sugar.	600,000.00	720,000.00
Nathaniel A. Walcott, Incorporated.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	1,200.00	50,000.00
Sociedad Industrial La Eusealduna.	San Juan.	Foodstuffs.	25,000.00	50,000.00

List of domestic corporations registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRINCIPAL PURPOSES.	PAID IN CAPITAL.	TOTAL AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.
Compañía Salinera de Cabo Rojo.....	San Juan.....	Salt.....	\$56,666.67	\$100,000.00
The Mayagüez Light and Ice Company.....	Mayagüez.....	Electric power and ice.....	55,000.00	75,000.00
The Humacao Fruit Company.....	Naguabo.....	Fruits.....	3,450.00	10,000.00
Arkadia Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	12,500.00	150,000.00
Soller Sugar Company.....	Lares.....	Sugar.....	10,000.00	100,000.00
Benitez Sugar Company.....	Vieques.....	Sugar.....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Inabona Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	2,000.00	60,000.00
Compañía Azucarera El Ejemplo.....	Humacao.....	Sugar.....	350,000.00	350,000.00
Cayey Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	200,000.00
Scoville, Mott & Co., Incorporated.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	1,600.00	125,000.00
Marvin & Jones, Incorporated.....	Juana Díaz.....	Agricultural products.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
The A. A. David, Limited.....	Cataño.....	Transportation, warehousing, etc.....	1,500.00	200,000.00
The Ponce Sanitary Milk Company.....	Ponce.....	Milk.....	5,000.00	100,000.00
Borinquen Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	250,000.00	1,000,000.00
The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	1,500.00	100,000.00
Antilles Navigation Company.....	San Juan.....	Shipping.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
S. Ramirez & Co.....	San Juan.....	Commission merchants.....	30,000.00	100,000.00
Mayagüez Automobile and Transportation Company.....	Mayagüez.....	Automobile transportation.....	1,000.00	10,000.00
The Porto Rico Drug Company.....	Ponce.....	Drugs.....	100,000.00	200,000.00
Porto Rico Investment Company.....	San Juan.....	Property investments.....	1,650.00	50,000.00
Pellejas Sugar and Coffee Company.....	Ponce.....	Sugar and Coffee.....	5,600.00	180,000.00
Mayagüez Dock and Shipping Company.....	Mayagüez.....	General shipping.....	75,000.00	75,000.00
The Porto Rico Review.....	San Juan.....	Publishers.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Camuy Sugar Company.....	Camuy.....	Sugar.....	120,000.00	200,000.00
Central Vannina.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	375,000.00	500,000.00
Central Alianza.....	Arecibo.....	Sugar.....	275,000.00	500,000.00
Utúado Sugar Company.....	Utúado.....	Sugar.....	163,000.00	300,000.00
The Imperial Fruit Company.....	Bayamón.....	Fruits.....	1,200.00	50,000.00
Compañía Teatral de Aguadilla.....	Aguadilla.....	Amusements.....	1,000.00	12,000.00

Arecibo Ice and Soda Water Company.....	Arecibo.....	Manufacture of ice, soda water, etc.	9,100.00	15,000.00
The Times Publishing Company.....	San Juan.....	Newspaper and general publishing.	19,200.00	50,000.00
F. Virélla Uribe Drug Company.....	Arroyo.....	Drugs.....	5,000.00	50,000.00
Porto Rico Brewing Company.....	San Juan.....	Brewing and distilling.....	1,000.00	250,000.00
Porto Rico Progress Publishing Company.	San Juan.....	Publishers.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
Sociedad Industrial La Unión.....	San Juan.....	Foodstuffs.....	6,000.00	25,000.00
Asociación Constructora del Edificio Casino de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.....	Construction and lease of building for Casino of Porto Rico.	1,000.00	100,000.00
Plata Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	202,430.00	500,000.00
The Woodsum Fruit Company.....	Arecibo.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	30,000.00
Compañía Curtidora de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.....	Leather.....	15,000.00	200,000.00
City Club.....	San Juan.....	Operate café.....	2,600.00	10,000.00
Ponce Mineral Water Company.....	Ponce.....	Aerated water, etc.....	10,000.00	20,000.00
Casino de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Club.....	1,000.00	10,000.00
Porto Rico Distilling Co.....	Arecibo.....	Distilling.....	261,000.00	500,000.00
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co....	San Juan.....	Electric light, power, and transportation.	1,450,000.00	3,000,000.00
Porto Rico Construction Co.....	San Juan.....	General construction.....	150,000.00	150,000.00
Compañía Azucarera del Toa.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	50,000.00	500,000.00
Atlas Line.....	Ponce.....	Automobile transportation.....	2,010.00	4,000.00
Campo Alegre Fruit Co.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	35,000.00
Aguadilla Transportation Co.....	Aguadilla.....	Automobile transportation.....	1,000.00	25,000.00
Bayamón Fruit Growers' Association of Puerto Rico.	Toa Baja.....	Fruits.....	1,400.00	25,000.00
Martínez Bay Rum Co.....	Juncos.....	Bay rum.....	2,000.00	25,000.00
Carmen Centrale.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	1,500,000.00
The Loiza Fruit Co.....	Río Piedras.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	50,000.00
The Central Auto Company.....	San Juan.....	Auto transportation.....	19,000.00	40,000.00
Compañía Azucarera de la Carolina.	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	25,000.00	1,000,000.00
Central Corsica.....	Rincón.....	Sugar.....	407,000.00	1,000,000.00
Jayuya Development Company.....	Ponce.....	Sugar and coffee.....	4,000.00	150,000.00
Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	General merchants.....	300,000.00	500,000.00
Sociedad Artístico Teatral.....	San Juan.....	Theatrical organization.....	1,200.00	25,000.00
Vannina Distilling Company.....	San Juan.....	Distilling.....	4,000.00	100,000.00
The Mayaguez Drug Company.....	Mayagüez.....	Drugs.....	30,000.00	50,000.00
The Caguas Ice Company.....	Caguas.....	Ice.....	2,700.00	25,000.00

List of domestic corporations registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued

NAME.	LOCATION.	PRINCIPAL PURPOSES.	PAID IN CAPITAL.	TOTAL AUTHORIZ- ^d ED CAPITAL STOCK.
Cidra Sugar Company.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	\$25,000.00	\$350,000.00
The Porto Rico Mines Company.....	San Juan.....	Mining.....	3,000.00	250,000.00
Sociedad Teatro de Juncos.....	Juncos.....	Theatrical.....	1,000.00	5,000.00
Central Juanita (Inc.).....	Bayamón.....	Sugar.....	250,000.00	400,000.00
The Parkhurst Fruit Company.....	Bayamón.....	Fruit.....	1,018.00	10,000.00
Solá é Hijo (Inc.).....	Caguas.....	Agricultural products.....	2,200.00	150,000.00
Jovero Land Company.....	Ponce.....	Agricultural products.....	1,200.00	100,000.00
Romaguera Pasillo Company.....	Ponce.....	Mineral water.....	20,000.00	100,000.00
West Indies Fruit Company (Ltd.).....	Cabo Rojo.....	Fruit.....	7,500.00	100,000.00
The Prescott & Mehrhof Company.....	Salinas.....	Agriculture and cattle.....	2,000.00	150,000.00
The Juncos Mascabado.....	Juncos.....	Agricultural products.....	1,200.00	25,000.00
Riera Compañía (Inc.).....	Rfo Piedras.....	Soap.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Compañía Azucarera de Caguas.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	5,000.00	500,000.00
The Bottling Material Company.....	Ponce.....	Dealers in bottles.....	2,100.00	25,000.00
The Ponce Auto Transportation Co.	Ponce.....	Automobiles and Auto transporta- tion.....	2,800.00	100,000.00
Compañía Azucarera de Rfo Grande.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	5,000.00	500,000.00

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List of foreign corporations registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico

Name	Location	Agent	Address	Principal purposes	Paid in capital	Total authorized capital stock
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., Limited.	Liverpool, England.	Körber & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	\$1,302,480.00	\$6,512,400.00
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Co., Limited.	London.	Sobrinos de Ezquiaga.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,005,000.00	5,025,000.00
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company.	Magdeburg, Germany.	Körber & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	750,000.00	3,750,000.00
New York Life Insurance Company.	New York City.	José R. Solé.	San Juan.	Insurance.	Company purely mutual.	
North British Mercantile Insurance Company.	London, England.	Moral & Co.	Mayagüez.	Insurance.	3,437,500.00	15,000,000.00
Northern Assurance Company.	Aberdee.	J. Ochoa y Hermano.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,500,000.00	15,000,000.00
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.	Norwich, England.	J. T. Silva & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	660,000.00	5,500,000.00
Prussian National Insurance Company.	Stettin, Germany.	Körber & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	562,500.00	2,250,000.00
Royal Insurance Company, Limited.	Liverpool, England.	Körber & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,959,135.00	15,000,000.00
Guánica Central.	Jersey City, N. J.	Julius Umbach.	Ponce.	Sugar.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Swift & Company.	Chicago, Ill.	H. H. Cloy.	San Juan.	Foodstuffs and provisions.	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
American Colonial Bank.	New York City.	Frank M. Wely.	San Juan.	Banking.	400,000.00	500,000.00
New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.	New York City.	Edward Ferrer.	San Juan.	Transportation.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.	Toronto, Canada.	Fritze, Lundt & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	300,000.00	3,000,000.00
Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company.	Newark, N. Y.	Luis Toro.	San Juan.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	1,999,400.00	2,000,000.00
San Juan Ice and Refrigerating Company.	Jersey City, N. J.	Hubert Needham Clarity.	San Juan.	Manufacturing ice.	67,000.00	100,000.00
American West Indies Trading Company.	East Orange, N. J.	Pedro Schira.	San Juan.	Tobacco.	500,000.00	500,000.00
North German Insurance Company.	Hamburg, Germany.	Körber & Co.	San Juan.	Insurance.	446,428.58	1,785,714.29
Fire Insurance Company of 1877.	Hamburg, Germany.	Sanders, Philippi & Co.	Aguadilla.	Insurance.	47,600.00	714,000.00
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.	Montreal, Canada.	Gandia & Stubbe.	San Juan.	Insurance.	105,000.00	1,000,000.00

List of foreign corporations registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name	Location	Agent	Address	Principal purposes	Paid in capital	Total authorized capital stock
Palatine Insurance Company, Limited.	London, England,....	Gandia & Stubbe	San Juan	Insurance	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Mannheim Insurance Company...	Mannheim, Germany.	Körber & Co.	San Juan	Insurance	500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Commercial Union Assurance Company.	London, England,....	Finlay, Weymouth & Lee, Inc.	San Juan	Insurance	1,750,000.00	14,750,000.00
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company.	Aachen, Germany...	Fritze, Lundt & Co.	San Juan	Insurance	450,000.00	2,250,000.00
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company.	Hamburg, Germany.	Fritze, Lundt & Co.	San Juan	Insurance	615,000.00	1,500,000.00
Porto Rico Fruit Company.....	Johnstown, N. Y.....	Arthur B. Mitchell	Bayamón	Fruits	6,000.00	6,000.00
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.	Madrid, Spain	Eduardo Acuña Aybar..	San Juan	Transportation	579,000.00	579,000.00
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.	New York City	Wm. Körber	San Juan	Insurance	Company purely mutual.	
Ponce Railway and Light Company.	East Orange, N. J....	Thos. G. Weber	Ponce	Electric light, power and transportation.	50,000.00	50,000.00
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company.	Berlin, Germany	Villar & Co.	San Juan	Insurance	30,940.00	714,000.00
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.	Baltimore, Md.....	Frank M. Welty	San Juan	Surety bonds	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
American Railroad Company of Porto Rico.	New York City	Jean B. Merier	San Juan	Transportation	20,000.00	1,000,000.00
West India Oil Company.....	Bayonne, N. J.....	C. H. Wanzer	San Juan	Oil	100,000.00	100,000.00
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited.	London, England	Villar & Co.	San Juan	Insurance	4,866,500.00	9,733,000.00
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Company.	Jersey City, N. J....	Luis Toro	San Juan	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	500,000.00	2,000,000.00
Singer Sewing Machine Company.	Elizabeth, N. J.....	Guillermo A. Prah	San Juan	Sewing machines	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
The Gustavo Preston Company...	Portland, Me.....	E. Lavegne	Naguabo	Agricultural products	9,000.00	50,000.00
Central Los Caños.....	New York City	Henry J. F. Pohlman	Arecibo	Sugar	50,000.00	50,000.00
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.	Liverpool, England..	Gandia & Stubbe	San Juan	Insurance	1,228,200.00	10,000,000.00

British America Assurance Company.	Toronto, Canada.	Arturo Bravo.	San Juan.	Insurance.	1,400,000.00	3,000,000.00
The Union Central Life Insurance Company.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	José C. Barbosa.	San Juan.	Insurance.	100,000.00	500,000.00
International Lloyd Joint Stock Insurance Company.	Berlin, Germany.	Moral & Co. S. en C.	Playa Mayagüez.	Insurance.	178,571.72	711,286.00
The Candelaria Fruit Company.	York, Me.	Nathaniel A. Wolcott.	San Juan.	Fruits.	9,600.00	10,000.00
The Mutual Plantation Company.	Pierre, S. Dak.	Nathaniel A. Wolcott.	San Juan.	Agricultural products.	19,000.00	25,000.00
The Puerto Rico Planters' Company.	Kittery, Me.	W. Francis Graham.	Vega Baja.	Agricultural products.	29,900.00	50,000.00
American Surety Company of New York.	New York City.	H. L. Cochran.	San Juan.	Surety bonds.	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Waldrop Photographic Company.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. L. Mudge.	San Juan.	Photographic supplies, etc.	6,000.00	6,000.00
Espinosa Fruit Company.	Boston, Mass.	Chas. B. Emerson.	Cataño.	Fruits.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cayey-Caguas Tobacco Company.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Harrison Johnson.	Caguas.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	134,150.00	240,000.00
The Industrial Company of Porto Rico.	Jersey City, N. J.	Luis Toro.	San Juan.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	38,000.00	100,000.00
Ponce & Guayama Railroad Company.	East Orange, N. J.	Loring N. Farnum.	Central Aguirre.	Transportation.	500,000.00	500,000.00
Vega Baja Fruit & Land Company.	Buffalo, N. Y.	C. D. Smith.	Vega Baja.	Agricultural products.	50,000.00	100,000.00
Mona Island Phosphate Company.	New Orleans, La.	W. D. Noble.	San Juan.	Mining, etc.	250,000.00	250,000.00
The Southern Cross Fruit Company.	Johnstown, N. Y.	Carl G. Thompson.	San Juan.	Fruits.	8,100.00	9,000.00
Central San Cristóbal.	New York City.	Philip G. Mumford.	Naguabo.	Sugar.	60,000.00	60,000.00
Sucrerie Centrale "Coloso".	Paris, France.	Georges Servajeau.	Aguadilla.	Sugar.	550,000.00	550,000.00
West Indies Commercial Company.	New York City.	Henry L. Marks.	Caguas.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	10,000.00	10,000.00
The Fajardo Sugar Company.	New York City.	Jorge Bird y Arias.	Fajardo.	Sugar.	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
The Fajardo Development Company.	Greenwich, Conn.	Jorge Bird y Arias.	Fajardo.	Sugar.	411,000.00	750,000.00
Porto Rico Orange and Cotton Company.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	W. M. Gibbs.	Bayamón.	Agricultural products.	14,400.00	100,000.00
Porto Rico Canning Company.	New York City.	Raleigh F. Haydon.	Mayagüez.	Canning pineapples, etc.	15,000.00	15,000.00
Herkimer-Porto Rico Land and Fruit Company.	Herkimer, N. Y.	Chas. P. Avery.	Bayamón.	Agricultural products.	11,200.00	15,000.00
Central Aguirre Company.	Portland, Me.	Loring N. Farnum.	Central Aguirre.	Sugar.	600,000.00	600,000.00

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List of foreign corporations registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name	Location	Agent	Address	Principal purposes	Paid in capital	Total authorized capital stock
The Western Assurance Company.	Toronto, Canada.....	Sanders, Philippi & Co.	Aguadilla.....	Insurance.....	\$2,500,000.00	\$2,500,000.00
South Porto Rico Telephone Company.	Portland, Me.....	Sánchez Morales & Co.....	San Juan.....	Telephone system.....	30,000.00	50,000.00
Porto Rico Grove and Garden Company.	Olean, N. Y.....	Newton L. Reed.....	San Juan.....	Agricultural products.....	29,503.00	40,000.00
Day Porto Rican Fruit Company.....	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Ralph D. Day.....	Manatí.....	Fruits.....	25,525.00	30,000.00
Buffalo and Porto Rican Fruit Company.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Geo. K. Knight.....	Barceloneta.....	Fruits.....	19,500.00	30,000.00
The West India Cigar Company.....	New York City.....	F. Derizanz.....	Arecibo.....	Cigars, etc.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Suceries de Saint Jean.....	Brussels, Belgium.....	Charles Roux de Venice.....	Caguas.....	Sugar.....	400,000.00	400,000.00
San Antonio Docking Company.....	New York City.....	Edward Ferrer.....	San Juan.....	Docks, wharves, etc.....	1,005.00	1,000.00
Porto Rican Express Company.....	New York City.....	Irving R. Pierson.....	San Juan.....	Express service.....	98,200.00	100,000.00
United States Colonial Fruit Company.	New York City.....	E. A. Bailey.....	Manatí.....	Fruits.....	10,000.00	20,000.00
The Ensenada Estates, Incorporated.	Greenwich, Conn.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.....	Land development.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Bernal Estate.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.....	Land development.....	61,000.00	100,000.00
San Antonio Company.....	Portland, Me.....	Edw. Ferrer.....	San Juan.....	Docks and wharves.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Johnson Development Company.....	New York, City.....	Harrison Johnson.....	Caguas.....	Land development and manufacturing.....	9,200.00	20,000.00
The Porto Rico General Telephone Company.	Stamford, Conn.....	Sosthenes Behn.....	San Juan.....	Telephone service.....	83,100.00	130,000.00
Barceloneta Fruit Company.....	Gowanda, N. Y.....	E. M. Feringer.....	Barceloneta.....	Fruits.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Insular Line.....	Portland Me.....	Edward Mayers.....	San Juan.....	Transportation.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Tropical Fruit Growers' Association.	Ridgewood, N. J.....	W. H. Woodsum.....	Citrus.....	Fruits.....	52,284.00	150,000.00
Santa Catalina Fruit Company.....	Tonawanda, N. Y.....	John J. Edmonds.....	Bayamón.....	Fruits.....	11,400.00	20,400.00
The Royal Bank of Canada.....	Montreal, Canada.....	Jos. R. Bruce.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	4,761,030.00	5,000,000.00

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Ponce Wharf Company.....	Portland Me.....	C. C. Curtis.....	Ponce.....	Docks and wharves..	1,000.00	250,000.00
Pavstedt Land Company.....	New York City.....	Hermann Pohlman.....	Arecibo ..	Land development..	300,000.00	400,000.00
San Cristóbal Sugar Company (of New York.).....	New York City.....	Philip G. Mumford.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.....	6,000.00	6,000.00
National Surety Company.....	New York City.....	Harry F. Besosa.....	San Juan.....	Surety bonds, etc.....	750,000.00	750,000.00
Hadillo Fruit Company.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	W. F. Lippitt.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	41,800.00	100,000.00
The Gregg Company, Limited.....	New Windsor, N. Y.....	David W. Snedden.....	San Juan.....	Machinery.....	100,000.00	400,000.00
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited.....	London, England.....	Charles Hartzell.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	1,000,000.00	4,862,500.00
The Standard Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	J. Y. Patton.....	Vega Baja.....	Fruits.....	122,200.00	150,000.00
Fiske Brothers Refining Company.....	New York City.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	San Juan.....	Petroleum products..	100,000.00	100,000.00
Baloise Fire Insurance Company.....	Basle, Switzerland....	Fritze, Lundt & Co.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	400,000.00	2,000,000.00
Nuera Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Kittery, Me.....	W. K. Landis.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	600,000.00	600,000.00
American Cigar Company.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	P. H. Gorman.....	San Juan.....	Cigars, etc.....	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Plaza Provision Company.....	New York City.....	Robert L. Holmes.....	San Juan.....	General merchandise	22,500.00	25,000.00
Empire Pineapple Company.....	Clinton, N. Y.....	Leland Hallock.....	Bayamón.....	Pineapples.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Filbrick Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Chas. F. Filbrick, Jr.....	Bayamón.....	Pineapples.....	63,300.00	80,000.00
The Superior Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	C. D. Smith.....	Vega Baja.....	Fruits.....	23,300.00	30,000.00
Captain Marquis Porto Rico Land Company.....	New Castle, Pa.....	E. M. Feringer.....	Barceloneta.....	Real estate.....	17,760.00	60,000.00
The Columbo Tropical Fruit Company.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	C. D. Smith.....	Vega Baja.....	Fruits.....	45,000.00	65,000.00
G. Casasa Company.....	New York City.....	Jorge V. Dominguez.....	Mayagüez.....	Fruits.....	5,500.00	10,000.00
Travelers' Indemnity Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Jos. Anderson, Jr.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	625,000.00	2,000,000.00
L'Union Compagnie d'Assurance contra l'Incendie.....	Paris, France.....	Charles Vere.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	482,500.00	1,630,000.00
Arrippina Marine, River and Land Transport Insurance Company.....	Cologne, Germany.....	Fr. Schomburg.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	714,000.00	714,000.00
Second Oneida Fruit Company.....	Boonville, N. Y.....	William A. Griffith.....	Manatí.....	Fruits.....	20,000.00	45,000.00
The Oneida Fruit Company.....	Boonville, N. Y.....	William A. Griffith.....	Manatí.....	Fruits.....	4,000.00	20,000.00

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List of foreign corporations registered in the Office of the Secretary of Porto Rico—Continued.

Name	Location	Agent	Address	Principal purposes	Paid in capital	Total authorized capital stock
Armour & Company.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Manuel Gómez.....	San Juan.....	Foodstuffs and provisions.....	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Dooley, Smith & Company.....	New York City.....	Norval P. Nichols.....	San Juan.....	Imports and exports.....	448,100.00	500,000.00
The London Assurance Corporation, Porto Rico.....	London, England.....	F. Schomburg.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	2,181,530.00	4,363,060.00
The Laguna Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Geo. W. Robinson.....	Río Piedras.....	Fruits.....	25,000.00	30,000.00
Fortuna Estates.....	New York City.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.....	Land development.....	1,000.00	1,200,000.00
Central Fortuna, Incorporated.....	Greenwich, Conn.....	Julius Umbach.....	Ponce.....	Sugar.....	450,000.00	450,000.00
Colonial Sugar Company.....	New York City.....	Andrés B. Crossas.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	600,000.00
Minute Tapioca Company.....	Orange, Mass.....	Tom B. Mathews.....	Toa Baja.....	Tapioca, etc.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Fitzpatrick-Wenar Land and Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	New Orleans, La.....	Jos. Wenar.....	Toa Alta.....	Land development.....	48,680.00	200,000.00
Porto Rico Mercantile Company.....	New York City.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	San Juan.....	Molasses.....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
Montreal Trust Company.....	Montreal, Canada.....	J. R. Bruce.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Legen Tobacco Company.....	New York City.....	J. R. F. Savage.....	San Juan.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.....	23,300.00	75,000.00
The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.....	Toronto, Canada.....	Arturo Bravo.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	450,000.00	1,000,000.00
Plaza Fruit Company.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Geo. L. Elkins.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	12,000.00	20,000.00
Hope Fruit Company.....	Providence, R. I.....	Beriah A. Wall.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	O. M. Wood.....	Bayamón.....	Patent medicines.....	82,500.00	82,500.00
The Bayview Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	E. J. Garrett.....	Bayamón.....	Fruits.....	109,500.00	150,000.00
R. S. Hammond Fruit Company.....	New York City.....	Pablo Vincente.....	Ponce.....	Fruits.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Graham & Granger Fruit Company.....	Camden, N. J.....	Robert Graham.....	Bayamón.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	125,000.00
Pomelo Fruit Company.....	Troy, N. Y.....	Dean M. Barber.....	Bayamón.....	Fruits.....	500.00	50,000.00
Import Packing Company.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	Edward S. Paine.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	8,000.00	50,000.00
El Próspero Fruit Company of Porto Rico.....	Clinton, N. Y.....	F. B. McLaughlin.....	Candelaria, Manatí.....	Fruits.....	35,000.00	50,000.00
South Atlantic Fruit Company.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Emil Frehelt.....	Río Piedras.....	Fruits.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
The Paul Taylor Brown Company.....	New York City.....	Harry A. C. Hines.....	Río Piedras.....	Commission merchants.....	50,000.00	50,000.00

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The Central San Cristóbal, Incorporated.	Greenwich, Conn.	Edwin E. Olding.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.....	3,000.00	1,000,000.00
Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited.	London, England....	Körber & Co.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	1,656,111.00	13,635,446.00
United States Casualty Company.	New York City.....	E. B. Wilcox.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	500,000.00	500,000.00
Reading Iron Company.	Harrisburg, Pa.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	San Juan.....	Iron and steel manufactures.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Juanita Sugar and Coffee Plantation Company.	New Brunswick, N. J.	Julio F. Anduze.....	Las Marias.....	Sugar and coffee.....	10,000.00	100,000.00
Toa Alta Citrus Fruit Company.	Perry, N. Y.....	Wm. W. Boyd.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	1,000.00	75,000.00
Horseshoe Valley Fruit Company.	Newark, N. Y.....	Geo. F. Williams.....	Vega Baja.....	Fruits.....	18,105.00	30,000.00
German Commercial Accident Company.	Philadelphia, Pa....	O. M. Wood.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bancroft, Ross & Sinclair Company, Limited.	New Orleans, La....	L. J. Barthelmy.....	San Juan.....	Machinery.....	106,000.00	200,000.00
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Blair Robertson.....	San Juan.....	Banking.....	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Morovis Plantation.....	Boonville, N. Y.....	Wm. A. Griffith.....	Manati.....	Agricultural products	14,400.00	30,000.00
Atlas Assurance Company, Limited.	London, England....	J. T. Silva & Co.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	1,320,000.00	10,765,500.00
Suburban Fruit Company.....	New York City.....	Emil Frehelt.....	Rio Piedras.....	Fruits.....	21,000.00	42,000.00
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.	Liverpool, England..	Fr. Schomburg.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	1,320,625.00	15,000,000.00
The Royal Exchange Assurance.	London, England....	J. Ochoa y Hno.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	3,146,099.45	10,000,000.00
The Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association.	New York City.....	Jorge Bird y Arias.....	Fajardo.....	Sugar.....	302,000.00	400,000.00
Santurce Tobacco Company.....	Orange, N. J.....	Gregorio López Falco.....	San Juan.....	Manufacture and growing of tobacco.	1,000.00	10,000.00
The Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited.	York, England.....	Sucesores de Frontera, S. en C.....	Mayagüez.....	Insurance.....	378,285.00	2,882,850.00
The Texas Company.....	Beaumont, Tex.....	Martin Travieso, Jr.....	San Juan.....	Oil.....	27,000,000.00	36,000,000.00
Providence Washington Insurance Company.	Providence, R. I.....	J. T. Silva & Co. S. en C.....	San Juan.....	Insurance.....	750,000.00	1,000,000.00
The Sherman Fruit Company.	Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Frank H. Beardsley.....	San Juan.....	Fruits.....	22,500.00	100,000.00
The Juanita Porto Rican Fruit Company.	Sherman, N. Y.....	P. C. Adams.....	Barceloneta.....	Fruits.....	7,010.00	16,000.00
La Aldea Fruit Company.....	Boonville, N. Y.....	F. B. McLaughlin.....	Manati.....	Fruits.....	15,000.00	30,000.00
Blue and Gold Orchards.....	Augusta, Me.....	Laurence W. Davis.....	Vega Alta.....	Fruits.....	9,400.00	25,000.00

Number of acres and head of live

(Corrected to

Municipality	REAL PROPERTY						
	Cane	Coffee	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Orange	Cocoa-nuts	Minor fruits
Adjuntas	309	9,374					2,135
Aguada	3,674	718	48			214	1,332
Aguadilla	1,666	130	68			131	3,303
Aguas Buenas	15	1,627	305				1,333
Aibonito	12	2,137	1,816			3	1,322
Añaseo	4,213	4,570				106	1,464
Arecibo	9,762	2,598	243	46	1,166	9	2,766
Arroyo	2,388	134.5				26	248
Barranquitas	35	560	598				2,599
Barros	2	3,037	255				5,130
Bayamón	2,856	680	28	141	1,206	133	1,503
Cabo Rojo	5,374	86	9		20	423	4,418
Caguas	1,095	316	1,803	5		5	742
Camuy	1,614	1,198	275	35		4	1,585
Carolina	4,255	68	1	8		18	745
Cayey	18	2,891	2,642				2,809
Ciales	44	6,340	128				2,881
Cidra	7	666	1,619				2,185
Coamo	698	3,592	1				3,650
Comerio	4	961	1,823				1,537
Corozal	61	890	28				1,805
Culebra							6
Dorado	2,357	125		103	265	25	319
Fajardo	7,957	82	1		100	95	343
Guayama	6,324	1,519	19			46	876
Guayanilla	1,882	2,324	37			50	2,584
Gurabo	2,068	226	2,334				648
Hatillo	865	158	424	12		14	713
Humacao	9,791	47	600			28	633
Isabela	1,306	666	515			3	3,670
Juana Díaz	7,801	4,001	17			2	2,753
Juncos	1,041	14	1,060				301
Lajas	5,035	132.5	21	5		3	4,390
Lares	61	11,973	3				3,195
Las Marias	76	13,603	3		308		896
Loíza	3,883	1,057	371		10	970	816
Manatí	7,272	1,446	98	212	1,342	33	1,691
Mariicao	7	10,822					195
Maunabo	2,143	76				50	41
Mayagüez	6,963	9,224	5	44	3	146	1,810
Moca	1,360	2,290					1,454
Morovis	300	1,596	82			5	1,348
Naguabo	5,088	17			100	56	865
Naranjito	3	1,041	352				1,058
Patillas	3,046	579	2			42	550
Peñuelas	1,668	1,873	32		6		2,301
Ponce	11,398	6,111		52	4		2,898
Quebradillas	521	668	189		1	8	805
Rincón	1,105	85				174	849
Río Grande	2,903	1,116	1	5		375	604
Río Piedras	2,484	370	1	576	784	1	1,042
Sabana Grande	1,615	826	135				2,287
Salinas	7,534	58	4				1,679
San Germán	4,353	2,658	84	30		24	3,943
San Juan							
San Lorenzo	1,384	700	362				1,113
San Sebastián	568	7,518	3				1,983
Santa Isabel	5,401					22	49
Toa Alta	112	75	38	10	359	3	791
Toa Baja	3,868	13	7	197	791		336
Trujillo Alto	155	28			118		661
Utuado	370	17,077	669				8,713
Vega Alta	1,051	158	39	1	599	4	425
Vega Baja	3,461	129	56	247	212	52	600
Vieques	6,769					3	260
Yabucoa	6,040	26				40	338
Yauco	4,798	5,480	235				7,262
Totals	183,223	150,864	19,420	1,720	7,394	3,341	115,576

stock for the fiscal year 1911.

August 23, 1910)

					PERSONAL PROPERTY					
Pasture	Timber brush	Marsh lands	Other lands	Total	Cattle	Horses	Mules	Pigs	Sheep	Total
12,135	18,175		103	42,231	809	455	158			1,422
7,342	1,803	4	625	15,760	1,026	248		15	7	1,296
9,626	3,825	52	1,294	20,095	1,750	583	2	185	66	2,588
9,439	5,459		392	18,570	924	162	2	3		1,091
9,026	4,943		351	19,610	1,380	301	8	24	10	1,723
7,676	4,950	53	916	23,978	940	185	21	24	3	1,173
24,861	32,440	713	453	75,057	4,356	1,334	49	46	14	5,799
4,990	1,081	190		9,058	1,408	271	3	12	52	1,746
10,268	5,631		555	20,246	1,113	246	1	25	1	1,386
14,468	14,586	14	1,176	38,668	829	268	9	53	6	1,185
23,067	9,340	716	180	39,850	6,064	999	24	101	20	7,208
18,493	10,280	154	1,784	41,041	3,751	467	2	157	247	4,624
26,933	4,368		913	37,080	5,276	544	22			5,842
10,223	10,134	8	32	25,108	1,987	529	64	146	55	2,781
19,549	1,880	675	252	27,451	6,684	829	17	5	8	7,543
11,649	10,047		331	30,387	1,759	509	78	53	24	2,423
6,986	23,838	40	135	40,392	957	416	117	30	21	1,541
10,644	5,180		220	20,551	1,019	279	5	12		1,315
30,057	10,146		20	48,164	5,150	1,232	402	117	212	7,113
8,991	3,295	35	44	16,693	885	284	50	19		1,238
13,752	6,760		8	23,307	2,409	430	7	131	17	2,994
3,866	695	300	244	5,111	1,553	129	2	15	34	1,733
8,004	1,662		10	13,070	1,441	450	9	11	106	2,017
24,442	7,654	984	500	42,158	3,974	996	19	91	32	5,112
20,691	8,949	120	179	38,723	4,858	890	33	32	70	5,883
6,321	9,305	596	689	23,788	1,582	288	45	49	30	1,994
9,240	2,576		117	17,209	2,485	372	6	88	13	2,964
13,537	8,118	11	507	24,659	2,799	559	15	34	4	3,411
28,389	2,084	121	1,185	42,778	8,049	1,049	14	147	82	9,341
10,837	9,845	879		27,721	2,482	542	2	176	31	3,233
32,321	11,322	783	914	59,914	4,325	1,059	152	76	81	5,693
12,317	1,588		92	16,413	2,448	210	54	26	18	2,756
18,419	6,504	612	852	33,999	4,408	757	3	232	166	5,566
11,675	10,560		438	37,905	935	554	114	149	44	1,796
4,464	10,874		331	30,555	158	235	113	41	79	626
16,730	4,764	1,542	209	30,352	3,939	558	15	98	39	4,949
17,619	16,778	178	677	47,246	3,561	860	29	52	13	4,615
4,380	6,458		376	22,238	143	206	64	19	5	437
7,012	1,599		126	11,077	1,591	183				1,774
13,962	4,121	122	321	36,721	1,843	754	53	53	38	2,741
9,127	6,392	988	381	21,992	767	279	9	22	21	1,038
8,858	10,748		578	23,510.5	1,751	372	29	30	4	2,186
15,486	4,308	614	12	26,576	4,615	941	10	36	44	5,646
7,578	5,186		572	15,790	1,091	305	3	52	6	1,457
12,703	8,848		371	26,141	721	395	4	33		1,153
7,580	13,322	28	370	27,180	1,245	273	40	58	38	1,654
27,180	19,274	1,004	2,352	70,273	4,731	1,234	202	74	65	6,906
5,990	3,323		476	11,981	1,371	333	16	89	53	1,862
4,428	530		40	7,211	911	175		37		1,123
22,956	8,951	1,042	8	37,957.5	4,520	675	14	52	2	5,263
21,646	1,359	125	3,091	31,479	5,660	840	20	24	50	6,594
8,71	4,052		2,185	19,971	2,164	303	12	24		2,479
25,113	8,162		187	42,737	6,341	740	28	67	303	7,479
14,773	3,839	251	295	30,250	3,273	539	13	160	53	4,038
			1,260	1,260	123	161	32			316
20,352	6,406	1	281	30,599	4,848	468				5,425
13,974	3,058	13,900	612	41,416	1,531	549	29	69	8	2,186
11,999	4,429	432	21	22,353	2,198	371		46	41	2,656
11,281	1,882			14,551	1,811	239		4	44	4
6,768	1,985	432	578	14,975	1,876	179	15	11	13	2,094
10,767	97		237	12,063	2,497	369	5	19		2,890
23,864	45,486	81	2,031	98,291	1,501	910	262	218	106	2,997
5,231	7,112		482	15,102	970	211	1	59	6	1,247
11,658	8,131	991	452	26,079	1,835	371	3	45	19	2,273
20,381	2,843		1,011	31,267	5,057	470	4	28	79	5,638
18,787	8,385	53	672	29,341	2,622	453	9			3,084
25,111	18,412	773	151	62,222	2,800	794	153	46	54	3,847
926,894	515,137	28,798	37,137	1,989,504	171,880	34,171	2,717	3,948	644	215,360

List of newspapers and periodicals published in Porto Rico

Name	Where published	Language	When published
La Democracia	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
El Tiempo (The Times)	San Juan	Spanish and English	Daily.
El Boletín Mercantil	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
El Heraldo Español	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
La Correspondencia	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
La Voz del Obrero	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
Listín Comercial	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
Unión Obrera	San Juan	Spanish	Daily.
Puerto Rico Ilustrado	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
Gráfico	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
Porto Rico Review	San Juan	Spanish and English	Weekly.
La Verdad	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
Los Sucesos Mundiales	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
El Defensor Cristiano	San Juan	Spanish and English	Weekly.
Vida Alegre	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
Pica Pica	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
Porto Rico Progress	San Juan	Spanish and English	Weekly.
La República Española	San Juan	Spanish	Weekly.
Boletín de la Federación Espritista	San Juan	Spanish	Monthly.
Borinquen	San Juan	Spanish and English	Monthly.
La Educación	San Juan	Spanish	Semi-monthly.
El Aguila (The Eagle)	Ponce	Spanish and English	Daily.
El Día	Ponce	Spanish	Daily.
El Correo del Sur	Ponce	Spanish	Daily.
La Prensa	Ponce	Spanish	Daily.
La Conciencia Libre	Ponce	Spanish	Weekly.
La Voz de la Patria	Mayagüez	Spanish	Daily.
Pro Patria	Mayagüez	Spanish	Semi-monthly.
La Bandera Americana	Mayagüez	Spanish	Daily.
La Unión Obrera	Mayagüez	Spanish	Daily.
Iris de Paz	Mayagüez	Spanish	Weekly.
El Duende	Arecibo	Spanish	Daily.
El Machete	Arecibo	Spanish	Daily.
El Correo del Norte	Arecibo	Spanish	Daily.
El Estímulo	Guayama	Spanish	Daily.

Weights and measures

The use of the metric system in Porto Rico was provided for by the Political Code, approved March 3, 1902. While its employment is general, it has not as yet been deemed practicable or advisable to make it compulsory, and the English weights and measures, as well as a few local standards, are still in use:

Metric Weights.—Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain; centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain; decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains; gram equals 15.432 grains; decagram (10 grams equals 0.3527 ounce; hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces; kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds; myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds; quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds; millier or tonneau—ton—(1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Metric Dry Measure.—Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch; centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch; deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches; liter equals 0.908 quart; decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts; hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels; kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

Metric Liquid Measure.—Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.0338 fluid ounce; centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce; deciliter (1/10

liter) equals 0.845 gill; liter equals 1.0567 quarts; decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons; hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons; kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

Metric Measure of Length.—Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch; centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch; decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches; meter equals 39.37 inches; decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches; hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch; kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3280 feet 10 inches); myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

Metric Surface Measure.—Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches; are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards; hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

ENGLISH AND OTHER MEASURES.

Longitudinal Measures.—1 line is equal to 0.001,971,395 meter, or 0.002,159,317 English yard; 1 inch is equal to 0.023,657,400 meter, or 0.025,911,800 English yard; 1 foot is equal to 0.283,888,800 meter, or 0.310,941,600 English yard; 1 *vara* is equal to 0.851,666,400 meter, or 0.932,824,800 English yard.

Superficial Measures.—1 square *vara* is equal to 0.725,334,975 square meter, or 0.875,197,864 English yard; 1 *cuerda* is equal to 4,079.887,876,000 square meters, or 3,687.384,600,000 English yards; 1 *cuerda* is equal to 40.798,878.76 ares, or 0.765,900 acre.

Area and class of land owned by the insular government in various parts of the island

(1 *cuerda*=1.008204 acres)

Town	Number of properties	Number of cuerdas	Class of land
Adjuntas.....	2	300.....	170 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture, and cotton; 110 for woods; and 20 for sugar cane.
Aguas Buenas...	2	04.....	4 cuerdas for minor crops, and 100 for woods.
Aibonito.....	3	1,015.....	150 cuerdas for minor crops, cotton or pasture; 250 woods; the balance unknown.
Añasco.....	1	Unknown.....	Unknown.
Arecibo.....	5	500 and the acreage of two properties; which is not known.	40 cuerdas for sugar cane; 140 for minor crops, pasture or cotton; 230 woods; the balance unknown.
Barros.....	29	3,295 pertaining to 24 properties; the acreage of the other 5 is unknown.	890 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and cotton; 230 woods; the balance unknown.
Bayamón.....	10	1,229 pertaining to 4 properties; the acreage of the remaining 6 is unknown.	65 cuerdas for cotton; 200 for minor crops or pasture; 65 woods; 700, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; balance unknown.
Barceloneta.....	5	700 pertaining to 4 properties, the acreage of the other unknown.	225 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and part for cotton; 175 woods; the balance, if drained, could be used for sugar cane.
Cabo Rojo.....	17	1,520 pertaining to 13 properties; balance unknown.	300 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane, one part for salt mining, and the rest mangroves.

Area and class of land owned by the insular government in various parts of the island—Continued

(1 cuerda=1.008204 acres)

Town	Number of properties	Number of cuerdas	Class of land
Caguas	1	Unknown	Unknown.
Camuy	2	1,206	Unknown.
Carolina	6	1,671	800 cuerdas, approximately, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; the balance mangroves.
Cayey	5	1,047 pertaining to 3 properties, and the acreage of two more which is unknown.	300 cuerdas for minor crops, and part for cotton; the balance woods.
Ceiba	9	5,731	700 cuerdas mangroves, which could be drained and used for sugar-cane; 1,200 for minor crops, and about 300 woods; the balance unknown.
Ciales	25	6,907	2,700 cuerdas for minor crops and a part for cotton; 3,400 woods; balance unknown.
Cidra	1	Unknown	Unknown.
Coamo	5	170, and 2 properties acreage unknown.	65 cuerdas for minor crops, a part for cotton. 90 woods; balance unknown.
Corozal	4	395	63 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture or cotton; balance unknown.
Dorado	1	355	These lands, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane.
Fajardo	13	1,404 pertaining to 6 properties; the area of remaining 7 unknown.	193 cuerdas for minor crops or pasture; 98 woods; balance unknown.
Guayama	6	1,637 pertaining to 5 properties; the acreage of the other is unknown.	274 cuerdas for minor crops, pasture and a small part for cotton; 813 woods; the balance is unknown.
Guayanilla	3	2,633	332 cuerdas for minor crops, and 2,321 woods.
Guánica	7	1,272 pertaining to 2 properties; the acreage of the other 5 unknown.	About 500 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; 72 for minor crops; balance unknown.
Gurabo	1	8	Good for minor crops.
Hatillo	1	31	Good for minor crops.
Hato Grande	2	980	Unknown.
Humacao	1	4,579	Unknown.
Isabela	2	685	440 cuerdas for minor crops, and the balance for woods.
Juana Díaz	20	2,323 pertaining to 19 properties; the acreage of the other is unknown.	411 cuerdas for minor crops; 447 woods; balance unknown.
Lajas	4	818	About 500 cuerdas of low land if drained could be used for sugar-cane; 110 cuerdas for minor crops, and the balance for pasture.
Lares	1	4,133	About two-thirds could be used for pasture, and the balance, woods.
Lofía	8	3,300 pertaining to 5 properties; the acreage of the remaining 3 is unknown.	About 800 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; about 500 cuerdas for minor crops and pasture; about 900 cuerdas woods; balance unknown.
Luquillo	10	8,972	About 300 cuerdas could be used for minor crops or pasture. 5,000 woods, and about 100 cuerdas, if drained, could be used for sugar-cane; balance unknown.

Area and class of land owned by the insular government in various parts of the island—Continued

(1 cuerda=1.008204 acres)

Towns	Number of properties	Number of cuerdas	Class of land
Manatí.....	11	982 pertaining to 9 properties; the acreage of the remaining 2 is unknown.	About 120 cuerdas could be used for pasture or minor crops; about 60 cuerdas woods; balance unknown.
Maricao.....	5	3,048.....	About 580 cuerdas could be used for minor crops; about 700 woods; balance unknown.
Mayagüez.....	6	810.....	200 cuerdas for fiber plants; 30 for minor crops; 90 woods; balance unknown.
Naguabo.....	11	3,773.....	About 260 cuerdas for minor crops or pasture; about 140 good for sugar-cane if drained, and 800 woods; balance unknown.
Naranjito.....	2	96.....	For minor crops.
Patillas.....	21	5,668, pertaining to 20 properties, and one more whose acreage is unknown.	About 70 cuerdas cotton; 825 minor crops; 460 woods; balance unknown.
Peñuelas.....	6	694 pertaining to 5 properties, and one whose acreage is unknown.	170 cuerdas minor crops; about 50 woodland; balance unknown.
Las Piedras.....	2	4,519.....	About 1,200 cuerdas minor crops; about 250 cotton, and the balance woodland.
Ponce.....	16	729 pertaining to 8 properties; the acreage of the remaining 8 is unknown.	About 320 cuerdas minor crops; 370 woodland balance unknown.
Quebradillas.....	1	500.....	About 200 cuerdas minor crops; a small area for sugar-cane; the balance woodland.
Río Grande.....	21	19,337 pertaining to 19 properties; the acreage of the other 2 being unknown.	About 1,000 cuerdas cotton; 2,500 cuerdas minors crops; 5,600 woodland; balance unknown.
Río Piedras.....	8	3,128 pertaining to 6 properties; the acreage of the other 2 is unknown.	70 cuerdas used by the Agricultural and Normal Schools; 400 sugar-cane; 270 minor crops; balance unknown.
Sabana Grande..	8	3,791 pertaining to 7 properties; the acreage of the other is unknown.	1,900 cuerdas minor crops; 1,400 woodland; balance unknown.
Salinas.....	34	4,360 pertaining to 31 properties; the acreage of the other 3 is unknown.	About 1,800 cuerdas minor crops; about 1,500 woodland; balance unknown.
San Germán.....	5	2,055.....	About 350 cuerdas pasture; 320 woodland; balance unknown.
San Juan.....	11	143 pertaining to 2 properties; the acreage of the remaining 9 is unknown.	About 160 cuerdas suitable for building plots; a great part of 4wamp land in Santurce could be used for sugar-cane, if drained.
San Sebastián..	1	Unknown.....	Beds of bituminous limestone.
Santa Isabel.....	4	355 on 3 islands; acreage of the other unknown.	About 100 cuerdas minor crops; about 180 woodland; 50 cuerdas suitable for sugar-cane if drained; balance unknown.
Toa Alta.....	1	20.....	Minor crops.
Toa Baja.....	1	2.....	Minor crops.
Utua.....	55	15,333 pertaining to 52 properties; acreage of the remaining 3 unknown.	3,500 cuerdas minor crops; 3,600 woodland; balance unknown.
Vega Baja.....	2	830.....	30 cuerdas minor crops; balance unknown.
Vieques.....	12	1,176.....	About 360 cuerdas minor crops or pastures; about 700 woodland; balance unknown.

Area and class of land owned by the insular government in various parts of the island—Continued

(1 cuerda=1.008204 acres)

Town	Number of properties	Number of cuerdas	Class of land
Yauco	15	3,540 pertaining to 12 properties; the acreage of the other 3 unknown.	About 380 cuerdas minor crops; 550 woodland; about 1,000 fiber plants; 200 suitable for sugar-cane; if drained.
Yabucoa	2	46 pertaining to 1 property; the acreage of the other unknown.	46 cuerdas minor crops; balance unknown.
Culebra Island..	8	1,140 pertaining to 3 properties; the acreage of the remaining 5 unknown.	Woodland, except a very small portion, minor crops.
Mona Island.....		Unknown	About 300 cuerdas sugar-cane and various crops; balance woodland.
Monito Island ..		Unknown	Unknown.
Desecheo Island		Unknown	Unknown.

Steamship fares and travel time between San Juan and various United States and foreign ports.

San Juan to	First-class fare		Time required
			<i>Days.</i>
New York.....	\$40.00	\$55.00	5
New Orleans	40.00	55.00	6
Galveston	50.00	55.00	7
*Habana	50.00	.....	8
*Santiago de Cuba.....	45.00	.....	5
†Kingston, Jamaica.....	50.00	.....	12
†Port au Prince, Haiti.....	40.00	.....	10
San Domingo City.....	22.00	.....	3
San Pedro de Macoris.....	20.00	22.00	3 to 3
St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.....	14.00	.....	1
Curacao	25.00	.....	2
‡Maracaibo.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.....	30.00	.....	5
La Guayra, Venezuela.....	25.00	.....	3
||Caracas.....	.....	.....	.....
†Cádiz, Spain.....	120.00	150.00	14
†Barcelona, Spain	120.00	150.00	19
†Genoa, Italy.....	120.00	150.00	22

*Most direct route; †includes varios stops in route; ‡weekly steamers between Maracaibo and Curacao; || by railroad four hours from La Guayra.

List of government telegraph and telephone stations

Telegraph stations

Adjuntas	Cayey	Las Marías	Salinas
Aguada	Ceiba	Las Piedras	San Germán
Aguadilla	Ciales	Manatí	San Juan
Aguas Buenas	Cidra	Maricao	San Lorenzo
Aibonito	Coamo	Maunabo	San Sebastián
Añasco	Comerío	Mayagüez	Santa Isabel
Arecibo	Corozal	Moca	Toa Alta
Arroyo	Fajardo	Morovis	Utua
Barceloneta	Guayama	Naguabo	Vega Alta
Barranquitas	Gurabo	Naranjito	Vega Baja
Barros	Hatillo	Patillas	Vieques
Bayamón	Humacao	Ponce	Yabucoa
Cabo Rojo	Isabela	Quebradillas	Yauco
Caguas	Juana Díaz	Río Grande	
Camuy	Juncos	Río Piedras	
Carolina	Lares	Sabana Grande	

Telephone stations

Adjuntas	Caguas	Lares	Patillas
Aguadilla	Cayey	Las Marías	Ponce
Aguas Buenas	Ciales	Las Piedras	Río Piedras
Aibonito	Cidra	Manatí	San Juan
Arecibo	Comerío	Maricao	San Lorenzo
Barranquitas	Gurabo	Maunabo	San Sebastián
Barros	Humacao	Moca	Utua
Bayamón	Juncos	Morovis	Yabucoa

Public buildings throughout the island of Porto Rico pertaining to the insular government

Description	Location
Allen Street No. 1 (Office of Secretary)-----	San Juan
Allen Street No. 2-----	San Juan
Allen Street No. 3-----	San Juan
Allen Street No. 5-----	San Juan
Boys' Charity School, Santurce-----	San Juan
Captain of Port Building-----	San Juan
Diputación Building-----	San Juan
Executive Mansion-----	San Juan
Girls' Charity School, Santurce-----	San Juan
Insane Asylum-----	San Juan
Intendencia Bulding-----	San Juan
Leper Colony, Goat Island-----	San Juan
Military Owens, Marina-----	San Juan
Military Hospital, San Sebastián Street-----	San Juan
Old House of Charity Sisters, annex to Military Hospital, facing Infantry Barracks-----	San Juan
Pabellón de San Juan-----	San Juan
Police Barracks, Seboruco-----	San Juan
Polvorín Building, Puerta de Tierra (leased)-----	San Juan

Public buildings throughout the island of Porto Rico pertaining to the insular government—Con.

Description	Location
Polvorín Storehouse, Sol Street	San Juan
Public Works Storehouse, Marina (leased)	San Juan
San Francisco Barracks	San Juan
San Francisco Street No. 60	San Juan
Tinglado Shed, Marina	San Juan
Convalescencia Building and Park	Río Piedras
Hato Rey Police Barracks	Río Piedras
Police Barracks	Río Piedras
Government Building	Caguas
Cayey-Guayama Roadhouse No. 10 (summer residence of Governor)	Cayey
Blind Asylum	Ponce
Infantry Barracks	Ponce
Military Hospital	Ponce
Office of Captain of the Port, Playa	Ponce
Old Fort at Ponce Playa	Ponce
Public Works Storehouse	Ponce
Public Works Warehouse (leased)	Ponce
Old Custom House	Guayanilla
Old Guard House	Guayanilla
Old Guard House	Guánica
Ruined Guard House	Cabo Rojo
Captain of Port Building	Mayagüez
Experiment Station Buildings	Mayagüez
Laboratory Building	Mayagüez
Military Barracks	Mayagüez
Military Hospital	Mayagüez
Public Works Storehouse, Playa	Mayagüez
Reform School Building	Mayagüez
Captain of Port Building	Aguadilla
Old Guard House	Aguadilla
District Court Building	Arecibo
District Jail Building	Arecibo
Old Custom House	Fajardo
Old Custom House	Naguabo
Government Building	Humacao
Old Custom House	Arroyo
Irrigation Office Building	Guayama
Seven (7) Cottages at Irrigation Camp	Guayama
One (1) Gate Keeper's House	Patillas Dam
One (1) Gate Keeper's House	Toro Negro Dam
One (1) Gate Keeper's House	Guayabal Dam
One (1) Gate Keeper's House	Carite Dam
One (1) Watchman's House	Carite Dam
Fort at Isabel 2ª	Vieques
House of Delegation (old)	Culebra
Government Building	Culebra
Public Cistern	Culebra

List of highways comprising the insular road system

List of insular roads

Section.	Kilometers.
San Juan—Ponce Playa	134.0
Río Piedras—Cataño	6.0
Cataño—Bayamón	7.5
Bayamón—Vega Alta	23.5
Vega Alta—Vega Baja	8.5
Vega Baja—Manatí	12.0
Arecibo—Camuy	5.3
Camuy—Aguadilla	42.2
Aguadilla—Aguada	8.0
Añasco—Mayagüez	11.8
Mayagüez—San Germán	19.0
San Germán—Sabana Grande	9.5
Sabana Grande—Yauco	16.5
Peñuelas—Ponce	14.5
Ponce—Guayama	56.0
Guayama—Arroyo	9.0
Arroyo—Patillas	7.0
Patillas—Maunabo	18.0
Maunabo—Yabucoa	9.5
Yabucoa—Humacao	15.0
Humacao—Humacao Playa	10.0
Humacao Playa—Naguabo Playa	5.5
Naguabo Playa—Naguabo	2.5
Naguabo Playa—Fajardo	19.5
Fajardo—Luquillo	10.5
Luquillo—Río Grande	14.0
Canóvanas—Loíza	4.5
Río Grande—Río Piedras	25.5
Cayey—Guayama	27.0
Caguas—Agua Buenas	9.5
Caguas—Humacao	29.0
Comerio—Barranquitas	16.5
Ponce—Arecibo	81.5
Caguas—San Lorenzo	10.0
San Lorenzo—Las Piedras	6.0
Aguadilla—Lares	38.5
Lares—Adjuntas	12.3
Bayamón—Comerio	27.0
Reyes Católicos—Corozal	14.0
Corozal—Barros	6.0
Manatí—Ciales	13.0
Ciales—Juana Díaz	15.0
Mayagüez—Las Marías	26.2
Lares—Arecibo	12.5
Consumo—Maricao	11.6
Alto Bandera—Jayuya	21.5

Section.	List of insular roads—Continued.	Kilometers.
Barros-Barranquitas	-----	16.2
Yauco Road No. 14	-----	7.5
Cabo Rojo Road No. 2	-----	5.8
San Germán-Lajas	-----	2.0
Road No. 11-Morovis	-----	11.7
Road No. 9-Naranjito	-----	1.0
Road No. 1-Coamo Springs	-----	5.0
Las Cruces-Cidra	-----	8.2
Road No. 3-Trujillo Alto	-----	7.0
Mayagüez-Las Vegas	-----	16.6
Naguabo-Juncos	-----	9.5
Añasco-San Sebastián	-----	3.0
Cabo Rojo-San Germán	-----	4.0
Vega Baja-Morovis	-----	6.0
Vieques Road	-----	5.0
Total	-----	1,010.4

West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.

Rates Payable in United States Currency.

To the West Indies, Etc.

	Per word.
Antigua	\$0.33
Barbadoes	.76
Colón	.79
Cuba, all points	.60
Curacao, via Guadeloupe	1.51
Dominica	.47
Granada	.74
Guadeloupe:	
Basse Terre	.41
Pointe a Pitre	.43
Guiana (British):	
Georgetown	1.27
Other points	1.29
Guiana (French), via Guadeloupe	1.31
Guiana (Dutch), via Guadeloupe	.91
Haiti, via Santiago:	
Mole St. Nicholas	1.10
Port-au-Prince and Cape Haiti	1.35
Other points	1.85
Jamaica:	
Kingston and Holland Bay	.84
Other points	.88
Martinique	.52
Panama and Canal Zone	.83
San Cristóbal	.27
Santa Cruz (Christiansted)	.14

To the West Indies, Etc.—Continued.

	Per word.
San Domingo, via Guadeloupe-----	1. 33
Santa Lucía -----	. 58
St. Thomas -----	. 09
St. Vincent -----	. 65
Trinidad:	
Port of Spain-----	. 86
San Fernando -----	. 88
Venezuela, via Guadeloupe, Barcelona, Carupano, Cumana, Higue- rote, Maracaibo, Port la Mar, Puerto Cabello, and other points--	1. 33

To North America and Europe, Via Havana.

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Texas, Louisiana, and other points west of the Mississippi---	. 80
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-----	. 75
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British Columbia and Manitoba-----	. 80
Newfoundland-----	. 85
Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, and Bel- gium -----	1. 00
Norway, Denmark -----	1. 10
Italy -----	1. 06
Spain:	
Province of Barcelóna-----	1. 13
Other provinces -----	1. 15
Austria-Hungary -----	1. 07
Switzerland-----	1. 05
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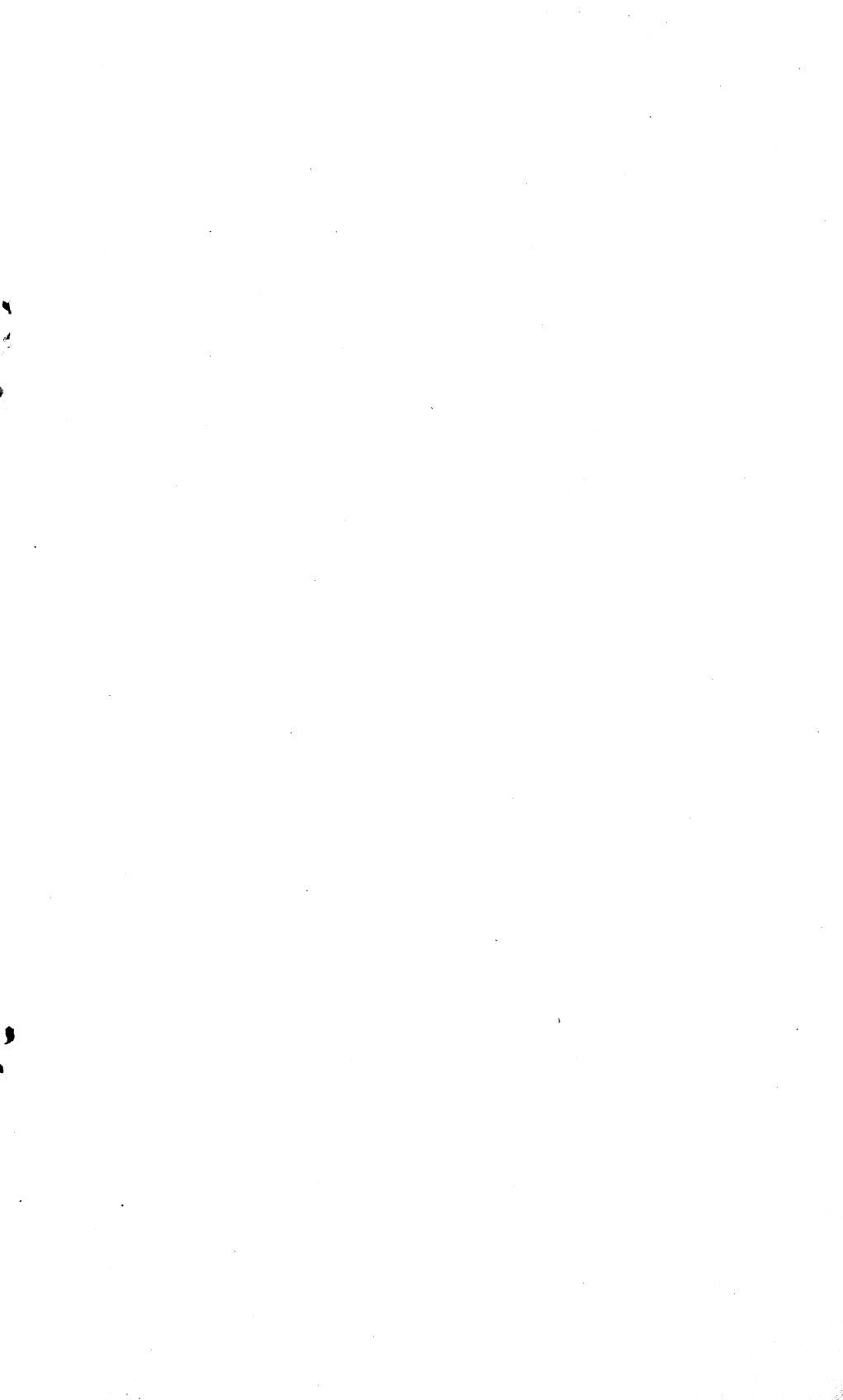
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